Box 6

Notebook 9

Herlan/Gorenflo

Box 6

Notebook 9

Herlan/Gorentlo

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
69	**Box #**	**Notebk #**	**Surname**	**First Name**	**State**	**Birth Yr**	**Death Yr**	**Assoc Surnames**	**Comments**	
70	6	1	Roberts							
71	6	2	Vernadeau/Hutto							
72	6	3	White	Richard	VA		after 1679	Meador, Moss, Haile, Arthur, Maxey, Neal, Cox, McNatt	research only	
73	6	4	Trevillion							
74	6	5	Hynum							
75	6	6	Cockes							
76	6	7	Herlong Vol 1							
77	6	8	Kennedy							
78	6	9	Herlan/Gorenflo							
79	6	10	Clare							
80	6	11	Herlong Vol 2							
81	6	12	Clare							

From: MHart77853@aol.com
To: mnolan@comwerx.net
Subject: Jacques Gorenflo
Date: Wednesday, July 23, 1997 5:18 AM

Dear Melanie,

I'm sorry that this has taken me so long to get back to you. It has been one of those weeks already and it is only Tuesday.

I took the negatives in to make copies and will pick them up today. I will also copy some pages in the Friedrichstal book and other information I have and get it in the mail tomorrow.

My line actually comes in to Gorenflo in two places. I'll send you my pedigree chart with the rest of the information.

No I really don't know if Jeanne Cailloux's parents are Henri Cailloux and Gabrielle Chausson. All I know is from the pedigree chart I got from Margot Gorenflo. (I'll send you the copy of her letter too.) She says Jacques de Gorenflo married Jeanne Cailloux in Amiens 15 March 1671. I have checked the Family History Library Catalog and there is information from Amiens but not that particular information. If I remember right the Gorenflos went right to France to gather their information.

I did see the information on the Olive Tree Genealogy web site, unfortunately I have one missing link between my Desmates and David Des Marets and am at a loss of where to find it.

I really haven't worked on this family in severalo years so I'm a bit rusty but I'll get back in the swing of things. Talk to you later.

Marilyn

mnolan

From: MHart7853@aol.com
To: mnolan@conmwen.net
Subject: Jacques Gorenflo
Date: Wednesday, July 23, 1997 5:12 AM

Dear Melanie,

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I took the negatives in to make copies and will pick them up today. I will also copy some pages in the Fredenhelst book and other information I have and get it in the mail tomorrow.

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I really haven't worked on this family in several years so I'm a bit rusty but I'll get back in the swing of things. Talk to you later.

Marilyn

From: Gene Jeffries <jeffries@netside.com>
To: Laurel D. Craft <ldcraft@juno.com>
Cc: orangeburgh_sc-L@rootsweb.com
Subject: Re: The Rumph Family
Date: Tuesday, July 22, 1997 11:08 AM

Laurel,
Thank you so very much for the kind words. And, your documented correction is now in my computer for the next Rumph surname update to the web page. Please review the data on the other families you are researching and please let me make any documented correction and I will try to include any comments or other alternative relationships that you may suggest. It is family members, like yourself, that is willing to share their research that makes up most of my home page. Thank you.
Gene Jeffries, 30 Eastgrove Ct., Columbia, SC 29212-2404
E-mail jeffries@netside.com Voice 803-732-1320
WebPage http://www.netside.com/~genealogy/orangeburgh.htm

From: Laurel D. Craft <ldcraft@juno.com>
To: jeffries@netside.com
Date: Monday, July 21, 1997 10:30 PM
Subject: The Rumph Family

Thank you SO MUCH for all of the marvelous work you have done!! I only discovered this fantastic material last night and copied the Dattwyler, Fritchman, Geiger, Harrisperger, and Rumph Families immediately. This is the most exciting thing I have found in a very long time.

Since you asked for corrections, I hope you won't mind my telling you the following:
On your page 5 of the Rumph Family, my great-great-grandfather was Lewis Rumph. I have visited his grave (and Maria's) in Marshallvile, and have made pictures. According to the inscriptions Lewis was born in 1793 and died 8 Aug 1862. Maria Kaigler, wife of Lewis Rumph, was born 28 Dec 1804 and died 29 Nov 1893.
(I'm sure that you have found other little mistakes, as I have, in Louise Hays' wonderful book, "The Rumph & Frederick Families". She did a tremendous job and I am so glad to have a copy of her fine book.)

Please continue with YOUR magnificent undertaking!

Laurel Craft

mnolan

From: Gene Jeffries <jeffries@netside.com>
To: Laurel D. Craft <ldcraft@juno.com>
Cc: orangeburgh_sc-L@rootsweb.com
Subject: Re: The Rumph Family
Date: Tuesday, July 22, 1997 11:08 AM

Laurel,
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Gene Jeffries, 30 Eastgrove Ct., Columbia, SC 29212-2404
E-mail: jeffries@netside.com Voice 803-732-1320
WebPage: http://www.netside.com/~genealogy/orangeburgh.htm

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On your page 6 of the Rumph Family, my great-great-grandfather was Lewis Rumph. I have visited his grave (and Maria's) in Marshallville, and have made pictures. According to the inscriptions Lewis was born in 1793 and died 8 Aug 1862. Maria Kaigler, wife of Lewis Rumph, was born 26 Dec 1804 and died 29 Nov 1893.
(I'm sure that you have found other little mistakes, as I have, in Louise Hays' wonderful book, "The Rumph & Frederick Families". She did a tremendous job and I am so glad to have a copy of her fine book.)

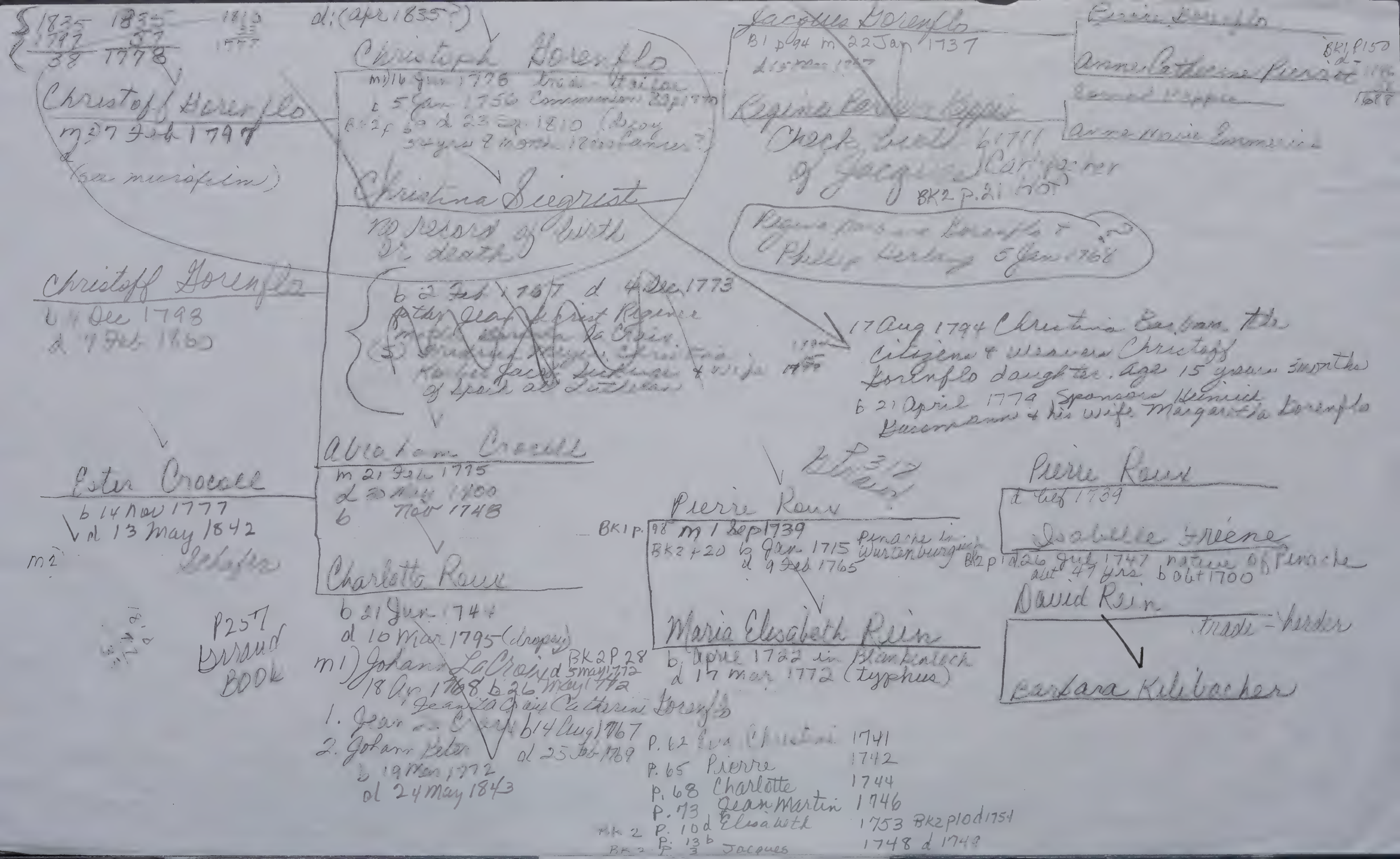
Please continue with YOUR magnificent undertaking!

Laurel Craft

Haltet stand!

Das Licht scheint in der Finsternis

Friedrichstaler Mühle
LANDESPRODUKTE
H. Michenfelder
Friedrichsta
Gemeinde
Stutensee
Lkr. Karlsruhe



1835 1835 1810
1797 57 33
38 1778 1777

d: (apr 1835?)

Christoff Gorenflo
m 27 Feb 1797
d
(see microfilm)

Christoph Gorenflo
m 16 Jun 1778 trade - tailor
b 5 Jan 1756 Communion 23 p 1770
BK2 p 69 d 23 Sep 1810 (decay 54 yrs 8 months 12 cancer?)

Christina Siegrist
no record of birth or death

Jacques Gorenflo
B1 p 94 m 22 Jan 1737
d 15 Mar 1767

Regina Barbara Kappis
Check birth of Jacques Carlpacher
b 1711
BK2 p. 21 not

Regina Barbara Gorenflo & Phillip Herlang 5 Jan 1768

Pierre Gorenflo
Anne Catherine Pierrot
BK1 p 150 d 1786 38 1687

Conrad Kappis
Anne Marie Emmerich

Christoff Gorenflo
b 4 Dec 1798
d 7 Feb 1860

b 2 Feb 1767 d 4 Dec 1773
father Jean Siegrist Regence
mother Barbara La Croix
(S) Friedrich Meyer, Christina Karber Jacob Sickinger & wife of Spark all Lutheran

17 Aug 1794 Christina Barbara the citizens & weavers Christoff Gorenflo daughter. age 15 years 3 months
b 21 April 1779 Sponsors Heinrich Gassmann & his wife Margaretha Gorenflo

Abraham Crocoll
m 21 Feb 1775
d 30 May 1800
b Nov 1748

Ester Crocoll
b 14 Nov 1777
d 13 May 1842
m 2 Schafer

Charlotta Roux
b 21 Jun 1744
d 10 Mar 1795 (dropsy)
m 1) Johann La Croix
18 Ap 1768 b 26 May 1772
BK2 P 28 d 5 May 1772
Jean La Croix Catherine Gorenflo
1. Jean La Croix b 14 Aug 1767 d 25 Feb 1769
2. Johann Peter
b 19 Mar 1772
d 24 May 1843

P257 Grand Book

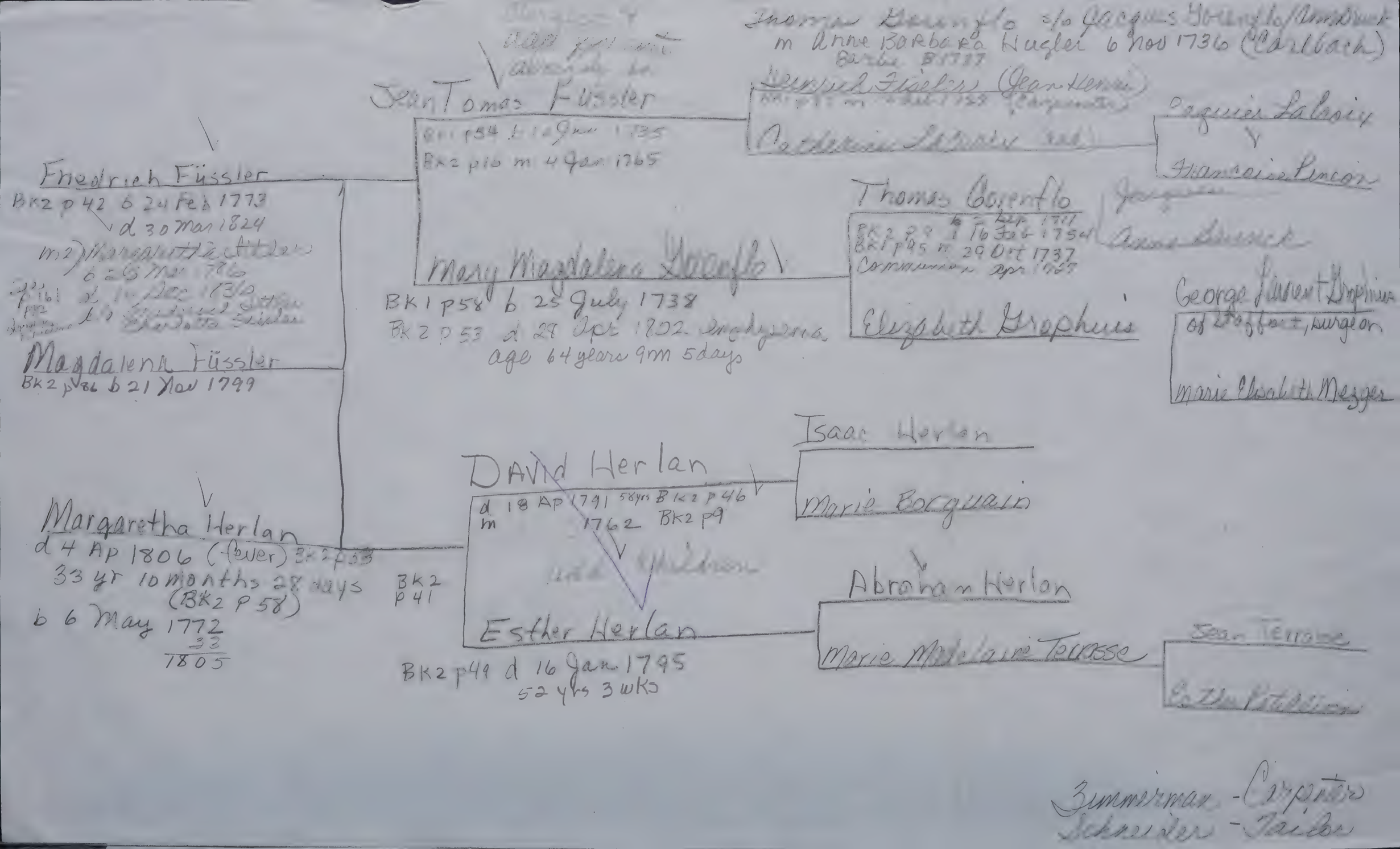
Pierre Roux
BK1 p. 98 m 1 Sep 1739
BK2 p 20 b Jan 1715 Pinache in Wurtenburg
d 9 Feb 1765

Maria Elisabeth Rein
b April 1722 in Blankenloch
d 17 Mar 1772 (typhus)

P. 62 Eva Christina 1741
P. 65 Pierre 1742
P. 68 Charlotte 1744
P. 73 Jean Martin 1746
BK 2 P. 10 d Elisabeth 1753 BK2 p 10 d 1754
BK 2 P. 13 b
P. 3 Jacques 1748 d 1749

Pierre Roux
d bef 1739
Isabelle Freene
BK2 p 1 d 26 Jul 1747 native of Pinache abt 47 yrs b abt 1700

David Rein
trade - herder
Barbara Kilibacher



Thomas Gorenflo s/o Jacques Gorenflo/Anne Druck
m Anne Barbara Hugler 6 Nov 1736 (Carlbach)
Barbe B1737

Jean Tomas Füssler
BK1 p54 b 12 Jun 1735
BK2 p16 m 4 Jan 1765

Heinrich Fiseler (Jean Henri)
BK1 p[illegible] m [illegible] 1728 (Carpenter)

Catherine Lalaix (ad)

Jacques Lalaix
Françoise Pincon

Friedrich Füssler
BK2 p42 b 24 Feb 1773
d 30 Mar 1824
m 2) Margaretha Hitler
b 26 Mar 1786
d 1[illegible] Dec 1836
b 6 [illegible] Hitler
Charlotte Seisler

Mary Magdalena Gorenflo
BK1 p58 b 25 July 1738
BK2 p53 d 28 Apr 1802 emphysema
age 64 years 9 m 5 days

Thomas Gorenflo
b 2 Sep 1711
BK2 p9 d 16 Feb 1754
BK1 p95 m 29 Oct 1737
Communion Apr 1727

Elizabeth Grophius

Jacques
Anne Druck

George Laurent Grophius
of Staffort, surgeon

Marie Elisabeth Mezger

Magdalena Füssler
BK2 p86 b 21 Nov 1799

Isaac Herlan

Marie Borguain

David Herlan
d 18 Ap 1791 58 yrs BK2 p46
m 1762 BK2 p9

Margaretha Herlan
d 4 Ap 1806 (fever) BK2 p53
33 yr 10 months 28 days
(BK2 p58)
b 6 May 1772
33
1805

BK2 p41

Abraham Herlan

Marie Madelaine Terrasse

Esther Herlan
BK2 p49 d 16 Jan 1795
52 yrs 3 wks

Jean Terrasse

Esther Petitlin

Zimmerman - Carpenter
Schneider - Tailor

Family Group Record

Husband **Isaac HERLAN**

Born	6 Nov 1678	Place	Billigheim, Baden, Germany
Died	25 Feb 1770	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Married	16 Apr 1720	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Husband's father	Pierre HERLAN		
Husband's mother	Marie DELATE		

Wife **Marie BOURQUAIN**

Died	24 Apr 1737	Place	
Wife's father	Jean BOURQUAIN		
Wife's mother	Judith BRAM		

Children List each child in order of birth.

1 F **Susanne HERLAN**

Born	23 Feb 1720/1721	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Died	27 Nov 1757	Place	Orangeburg, SC
Spouse	Abraham DUPUIS		
Married	15 Nov 1746	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany

2 F **Marie Magdalaine HERLAN**

Born	14 Sep 1722	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Died	21 Sep 1766	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Spouse	Pierre GORENFLO		
Married	15 Nov 1746	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany

3 F **Catherine Esther HERLAN**

Born	12 Jun 1724	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Died	10 Jul 1794	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Spouse	Philipp Onophre GORENFLO		
Married	26 Feb 1754	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany

4 M **Daniel HERLAN**

Born	24 Mar 1725/1726	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany

5 M **Jean HERLAN**

Born	26 Jul 1728	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Died	18 Feb 1728/1729	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany

6 M **David HERLAN**

Born	21 Nov 1732	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Died	18 Apr 1791	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Spouse	Esther HERLAN		
Married	19 Aug 1762	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany

Prepared by	Melanie McNatt Nolan	Address	1718 Pinnacle Drive
Phone	281/358-8711		Kingwood TX 77339 USA
Date prepared	13 May 2001		man@mail.esc4.com

Family Group Record

Husband **Isaac HERLAN**

Wife **Marie BOURQUAIN**

Notes

HUSBAND - Isaac HERLAN

Church records from Friedrichstal, Germany researched in 1997 by Melanie Nolan revealed that Isaac Herlong married Marie Jeanne LeLong first and the births of five children are found. Marie Jeanne LeLong died several months after the birth of Jacob and Isaac Herlan married two more times and had seven more known children, one with the second wife and six with the third wife. Isaac's death record states that he was born in Billigheim 6 Nov 1678. Isaac was burgemeister of Friedrichstal.

Marriage #1: Friedrichstal church marriage records: 2 Jan 1705, Isaac Herlan & Marie Jeanne Lelong.

Marriage #2: Friedrichstal church marriage records: 16 April 1718, Isaac Herlan citizen of this place, and Anne Barbe Chentaler, son of the deceased Jean Chentaler and of Marguerite Reidery.

Marriage #3: Friedrichstal church marriage records: 16 April 1720 Isaac Herlan, citizen of this place & Marie Bourquain, daughter of Jean Borquain and Judith Bram solemized their marriage.

WIFE - Marie BOURQUAIN

Marriage record states that Marie is the daughter of Jean Bourquain and Judith Bram. I interpret Judith's name to be Bram, it could be Gram. The writing was hard to read in this record.

CHILD 1 - Susanne HERLAN

Birth/Relationship: Friedrichstal church record: Susanne Herlan daughterof Isaac Herlan and of Marie Bourquain his wife was born the 23 February 1721 and was presented for baptism by Abr. Dupuis and by Susanne Gorenflo his wife, the 2 March 1721.

Death: "Giessendanner's Record" found in Salley's History of Orangeburg.

Susanne Herlan married Abraham DuPuis, Jr., the son of Abraham DuPuis,Sr. and Marie Susanne Gorenflo. Susanne Herlan is the half sister of Jacob Herlan who married Marie Susanne DuPuis, another child ofAbraham Dupuis, Sr. It is Susanne Herlan, wife of Abraham DuPuis, Jr., whose death is noted in the Giessendanner Record that is found in Salley's History of OrangeburgCounty (SC). Susanne died in childbirth and lived only five years after her arrival in America (1752-1757).

CHILD 2 - Marie Magdalaine HERLAN

Birth/Relationship: Friedrichstal church record: Marie MagdeleineHerlan daughter of Isaac Herlan and of Marie Bourquain the wife was born the 14 September 1722 and was baptised the 20th following. Godfather Isaac Simonet and godmother Marie Magdeleine Herlan young generation.

Death: Friedrichstal church records. Wife of Pierre Gorenflo.

CHILD 3 - Catherine Esther HERLAN

Birth/Relationship: Friedrichstal church records: Esther Herlan ,daughter of Isaac Herlan, Bourgeois, and of Marie Bourquain his wife, was born the 12th June and presented for baptism the 18th June 1724. Godfather and Godmother Jean Terrasse and Esther Petillon his wife.

Death: Friedrichstal church records: 1794, dead July 20th, buried July 22nd - Esther, wife of Phillipp Onophre Gorenflo; age 70 years, 5 months.

CHILD 4 - Daniel HERLAN

Birth/Relationship: Friedrichstal church record: Daniel Herlan, son of Isaac Herlan, elder, and of Marie Bourquain his wife, was born the 24th March 1726 and baptised the 31, presented in baptism by Daniel Schonthaler, Bourgeois, and Marie Jacot his wife.

Family Group Record

Husband **Isaac HERLAN**

Wife **Marie BOURQUAIN**

Notes

CHILD 4 - Daniel HERLAN (Continued)

No further mention of Daniel is found in the church records.

CHILD 5 - Jean HERLAN

Birth/Relationship: Friedrichstal church records: July 1728. Jean Herlan, son of Isaac Herlan, Bourguemaitre at this time, and of Marie Bourquain his wife, born the 26th and baptised the 1st August, present by Sieur Abraham Herland and his spouse.

No further mention was found of Jean in the church records.

CHILD 6 - David HERLAN

Birth/Relationship: Friedrichstal church record: 1732, November 21; David; parents Isaac Herlan, Justicer, and Marie Bourquain; Godparents Jacob Hegler and Rachel Saiseau, his wife.

Marriage: Friedrichstal church records: 19 Aug 1762 david Herlan, Isaac Herlan's unmarried son with Esther Herlan, Abraham Herlan's, likewise from here citizen and church elder. unmarried daughter.

David married his cousin Esther, the daughter of Abraham Herlan and Marie Madelaine Terrasse.

Death: Friedrichstal church records: 18 April 1791 David Herlan, citizen and church deacon died of a wasting illness. Age 58 years.

Family Group Record

Husband **David HERLAN**

Born	21 Nov 1732	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Died	18 Apr 1791	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Married	19 Aug 1762	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Husband's father	Isaac HERLAN		
Husband's mother	Marie BOURQUAIN		

Wife **Esther HERLAN**

Born	20 Dec 1743	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Wife's father	Abraham HERLAN		
Wife's mother	Marie Madelaine TERRASSE		

Children List each child in order of birth.

1 M **David HERLAN**

Born	11 Mar 1763	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany

2 F **Marie Esther HERLAN**

Born	1 Mar 1764	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany

3 M **Peter HERLAN**

Born	2 Jan 1765	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany

4 M **David HERLAN**

Born	17 Jul 1766	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Died	17 Nov 1802	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany

5 F **Margaretha HERLAN**

Born	12 Nov 1770	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Died	2 Aug 1771	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany

6 F **Margaretha HERLAN**

Born	6 May 1772	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Died	4 Apr 1806	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany

7 M **Philipp HERLAN**

Born	19 Oct 1774	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany

8 F **Eva Christina HERLAN**

Born	28 Dec 1776	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany

9 M **Friderich HERLAN**

Born	9 Jul 1780	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany

10 F **Magdalena HERLAN**

Born	5 Apr 1782	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany

11 F **Maria Barbara HERLAN**

Born	8 Apr 1786	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany

Prepared by	Melanie McNatt Nolan	Address	1718 Pinnacle Drive
Phone	281/358-8711		Kingwood TX 77339 USA
Date prepared	13 May 2001		man@mail.esc4.com

Family Group Record

Husband **David HERLAN**

Wife **Esther HERLAN**

Notes

HUSBAND - David HERLAN

Birth/Relationship: Friedrichstal church record: 1732, November 21; David; parents Isaac Herlan, Justicer, and Marie Bourquain; Godparents Jacob Hegler and Rachel Saiseau, his wife.

Marriage: Friedrichstal church records: 19 Aug 1762 david Herlan, Isaac Herlan's unmarried son with Esther Herlan, Abraham Herlan's, likewise from here citizen and church elder. unmarried daughter.

David married his cousin Esther, the daughter of Abraham Herlan and Marie Madelaine Terrasse.

Death: Friedrichstal church records: 18 April 1791 David Herlan, citizen and church deacon died of a wasting illness. Age 58 years.

WIFE - Esther HERLAN

Birth/Relationship: Friedrichstal church records: 1743, the 29th of December, Esther; parents Abraham Herlan and Marie Madel. Terrasse; godparents Jean Terrasse the son and his wife Esther Herlan.

Death: Friedrichstal church records: 16 Jan 1796 Ester born Herlan decease David Herlan, deceased village mayor's widow, died of consumption. 52 years 3 weeks.

CHILD 1 - David HERLAN

Birth/Relationship: 11 Mar 1762 David. Parents David Herla and Esther Herlan. Sponsors: Pierre Herlan, elder and his wife Marie Barbe Lambert.

CHILD 2 - Marie Esther HERLAN

Birth/Relationship: Friedrichstal church records: 1 Mar 1764 Marie Esther. Parents David Herlan and Esther Herlan. Sponsors: Philipp Onophre Gorenflo and his wife Esther Herlan.

CHILD 3 - Peter HERLAN

Birth/Relationship: Friedrichstal church records: 2 Jan 1765 Peter. Parents David Herlang and Esther Herlang. Sponsors: Perter Herlang and his wife.

CHILD 4 - David HERLAN

Birth/Relationship: Friedrichstal church records: 17 July 1766 David son of David Herlang and Esther Herlang. Sponsors: Jean Pierre Terra and Margaretha Walter his wife.

Death: Friedrichstal church records: 17 Nov 1802 David, deceased David Herlan left behind legitimate son of feverish pneumonia or consumption. Age 36 years 4 months.

CHILD 5 - Margaretha HERLAN

Birth/Relationship: Friedrichstal church records: 12 Nov 1770 Margaretha. Parents David Herlang and Esther Herlang. Sponsors: Jakob Demare and his wife; Peter Herland and Margaretha Herlang.

CHILD 6 - Margaretha HERLAN

Birth/Relationship: Friedrichstal church records: 6 May 1772 Margaretha. Parents David Herlang and Esther Herlang. Sponsors: Jakob Demare and his wife with Conrad Goranflo and his wife.

Death: Friedrichstal church records: 25 Jan 1806: Margaretha Fussler. Friederich citizen and carpenter's wife. Lutheran. Age 33 years 10 months 28 days. Died of a fever.

Family Group Record

Husband **David HERLAN**

Wife **Esther HERLAN**

Notes

CHILD 7 - Philipp HERLAN

Birth/Relationship: Friedrichstal church records: 19 Oct 1774 Philipp. Parents David Herland & Esther Herlang. Sponsors: Peter Calmet and his wife.

CHILD 8 - Eva Christina HERLAN

Birth/Relationship: Friedrichstal church records: 28 Dec 1776 Eva Christina. Parents David Herlang, mayor, and Esther Herlang. Sponsors: Jacob Demare and his sife with Fridrich Michel and his wife.

CHILD 9 - Friderich HERLAN

Birth/Relationship: Friedrichstal church records: 9 July 1780 Friderich. Parents David Herlang, mayor, and Esther Herlang. Sponsors: Jakob Demare and his wife wife Friderich Michel and his wife.

CHILD 10 - Magdalena HERLAN

Birth/Relationship: Friedrichstal church records: 5 April 1782 Magdalena. Parents David Herlang, mayor, and Esther Herlang. Sponsors: Friderich Michel, innkeeper at the sign of the Lion, and his wife with Jakob Demare and his wife.

CHILD 11 - Maria Barbara HERLAN

Birth/Relationship: Friedrichstal church records: Maria Barbara. Parents David Herlang and Esther Herlang. Sponsors: Jakob Demare and his wife born Hornung.

Family Group Record

Husband **Abraham HERLAN**

Born	1675	Place	
Died	1 Sep 1735	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Married	15 Feb 1703/1704	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Husband's father	Pierre HERLAN		
Husband's mother	Marie DELATE		

Wife **Marie Madelaine GORENFLO**

Born	1681	Place	
Died	16 Feb 1745/1746	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Wife's father	Jacques GORENFLO		
Wife's mother	Jeanne CAILLOUX		

Children List each child in order of birth.

1 F **Marie Madelaine HERLAN**

Born	15 Dec 1704	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Died	5 Feb 1768	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Spouse	Christopher MANZ		
Married	5 Dec 1730	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany

2 M **Leopold HERLAN**

Born	29 Sep 1706	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Died	7 Feb 1758	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Spouse	Anne Marguerite GAMER		
Married	26 Jun 1736	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany

3 M **Jacob HERLAN**

Born	4 Aug 1712	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany

4 M **Abraham HERLAN**

Born	20 Mar 1718/1719	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Died	17 May 1775	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Spouse	Marie Madelaine TERRASSE		
Married	15 Jan 1742/1743	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany

5 F **Esther HERLAN**

Born	19 Apr 1723	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Died	28 Sep 1749	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Spouse	Jean TERRASSE		
Married	15 Jan 1742/1743	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany

Prepared by	Melanie McNatt Nolan	Address	1718 Pinnacle Drive
Phone	281/358-8711		Kingwood TX 77339 USA
Date prepared	13 May 2001		man@mail.esc4.com

Family Group Record

Husband **Abraham HERLAN**

Wife **Marie Madelaine GORENFLO**

Notes

HUSBAND - Abraham HERLAN

Birthdate: The death record of Abraham in the Friedrichstal records states that he was 60 years old.

Marriage: Friedrichstal church records; however the record does not name the parents of either party.

Death: Friedrichstal church records: Abram Herlan citizen of this place, age 60 years and 4 months is dead the 1 Sept 1735.

NOTE: Abraham was burgemeister, mayor, of Friedrichstal in 1719.

WIFE - Marie Madelaine GORENFLO

Birthdate: Death record in Friedrichstal church records states that she is 65 years of age.

Death: Friedrichstal church records. Record also states that Marie Madelaine is the widow of Abraham Herlan.

CHILD 1 - Marie Madelaine HERLAN

Birth/Relationship: Friedrichstal church records: Marie Madelaine Herlan daughter of Abraham Herlan and of Marie Madelaine his wife was born the 15th December 1704; presented for baptism by Jaques Lerain and Marie Desmarais; baptised the 26th of the same in Friedrichstal by Monsr. Lauthier.

Marriage: Friedrichstal church records. The parents are not given for either party but, by process of elimation, this Marie Madelaine, wife of Christopher Manz, seems to be the daughter of Abraham Herlan and Marie Madelaine Gorenflo.

CHILD 2 - Leopold HERLAN

Relationship: Friedrichstal church records: Leopold son of Abraham Herlan was born the 29th September 1706.

Marriage: Friedrichstal church records: 26 June 1736, Leopold Herlan, legitimate son of the deceased Abram Herlan citizen of this place and of Marie Madaleine Gorenflo, with Marguerite Gamer, legitimate daughter of Jean Martin Gamer citizen of Staffort of of Eva Hecht.

Death: Friedrichstal church records: 7 Feb 1758 died Leopold Herlan, mayor in this place. He was born the 29 Sept 1706.

CHILD 3 - Jacob HERLAN

Birth/Relationship: Friedrichstal church records: Jacob son of Abraham Herlan and of Madelaine Gorenflo his wife, was born the 3rd or 4th of August of the present year 1712 and was baptised the 7th: Jacob Herland of Friedrichstal and Rachel Cornille daughter of Nicolas Cornille resident of Closter Heimbach in the Palatinate godfather and godmother.

NOTE: No other records found in church records on Jacob.

CHILD 4 - Abraham HERLAN

Birth/Relationship: Friedrichstal church records: January 1719. AbrahamHerlan son of Abraham Herlan, Mayor, and of Marie Madelaine Gorenflo, was born the 20th of the month and baptised the 26th by the pastor of this place, presented for baptism by Abraham Dupuis, elder, and his wife.

Marriage: Friedrichstal church records: 15 Jan 1743 Abraham Herlan, brother of the aforesaid (Esther Herlan) and son of the deceased Herlan and Miss Marie Madelaine Terrasse, daughter of Jean Terrasse Prevost of the Colonie.

Death: Friedrichstal church records: 17 May 1775 died Abraham Herlan, member of the court. He was born 20 May 1719.

Family Group Record

Husband	**Abraham HERLAN**
Wife	**Marie Madelaine GORENFLO**

Notes

CHILD 5 - Esther HERLAN

Birth/Relationship: Friedrichstal church record: Esther Herlan daughter of Abraham Herlan and of Marie Madelaine Gorenflo was born the 19th April 1723, and baptised by Mr. Lindeman, Pastor of this place, the 25th April 1723. Godfather Isaac Herlan and Marguerite Simonet young generation.

Marriage: Friedrichstal church records: 15 Jan 1743 Jean Terasse, son of Jena Terrasse Provost of the Colonie, and Miss Esther Herlan.

Death: Friedrichstal church records. Record states that Esther is the wife of Jean Terrasse.

Family Group Record

Husband **Abraham HERLAN**

Born 20 Mar 1718/1719	Place Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Died 17 May 1775	Place Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Married 15 Jan 1742/1743	Place Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Husband's father Abraham HERLAN	
Husband's mother Marie Madelaine GORENFLO	

Wife **Marie Madelaine TERRASSE**

Born 10 Dec 1719	Place Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Died 20 Feb 1779	Place Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Wife's father Jean TERRASSE	
Wife's mother Esther PETILLION	

Children List each child in order of birth.

1 F **Esther HERLAN**

Born 20 Dec 1743	Place Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Spouse David HERLAN	
Married 19 Aug 1762	Place Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany

2 F **Marguerite HERLAN**

Born 12 Feb 1746	Place Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Died 23 Feb 1782	Place Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Spouse Peter HERLAN	
Married	Place

3 F **Marie Magdelaine HERLAN**

Born 15 Jun 1748	Place Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Died 11 Dec 1755	Place Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany

4 M **Isaac HERLAN**

Born 6 Sep 1751	Place

5 F **Marie Magdalaine HERLAN**

Born 7 Jul 1756	Place Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Spouse Gottlieb GORENFLO	
Married 19 Mar 1776	Place

Prepared by Melanie McNatt Nolan	Address 1718 Pinnacle Drive
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Family Group Record

Husband **Abraham HERLAN**

Wife **Marie Madelaine TERRASSE**

Notes

HUSBAND - Abraham HERLAN

Birth/Relationship: Friedrichstal church records: January 1719. AbrahamHerlan son of Abraham Herlan, Mayor, and of Marie Madelaine Gorenflo, was born the 20th of the month and baptised the 26th by the pastor of this place, presented for baptism by Abraham Dupuis, elder, and his wife.

Marriage: Friedrichstal church records: 15 Jan 1743 Abraham Herlan, brother of the aforesaid (Esther Herlan) and son of the deceased Herlan and Miss Marie Madelaine Terrasse, daughter of Jean Terrasse Prevost of the Colonie.

Death: Friedrichstal church records: 17 May 1775 died Abraham Herlan, member of the court. He was born 20 May 1719.

WIFE - Marie Madelaine TERRASSE

Birth/Relationship: Friedrichstal church records: Marie Magdelaine, daughter of Jean Terras, Regent of the School, and of Hester Petillon, citizen of this place, was born the 10th December 1719, and presented for baptism by Abraham Herlang, the godfather, and by Marie Magdelaine Gorenflo, the godmother, baptised by Sebastian Louis Malherbe, paster of Neureuth, called on to give the communion the 27th December 1719.

Death: Friedrichstal church records: The 20th February 1779, died Maria Magdalena Herlang born Terrasse, wife of Abraham Herlang, born 10th December 1719.

CHILD 1 - Esther HERLAN

Birth/Relationship: Friedrichstal church records: 1743, the 29th of December, Esther; parents Abraham Herlan and Marie Madel. Terrasse; godparents Jean Terrasse the son and his wife Esther Herlan.

Death: Friedrichstal church records: 16 Jan 1796 Ester born Herlan decease David Herlan, deceased village mayor's widow, died of consumption. 52 years 3 weeks.

CHILD 2 - Marguerite HERLAN

Birth/Relationship: Friedrichstal church records: Marguerite Herlan born 12 Feb 1746, and baptised the 13 of February; parents Abraham Herlan and M. Magd.Terrasse; godparents Andres Hornung and his wife Margareth Raz.

Death: Freidrichstal church records: 23 May 1782 died Margaretha Herlangin, Peter Herlang the younger's wife, born Herlangin.

Marriage: Friedrichstal church records: 10 Mar 1772 Peter Herlang son of Peter Herlang and Margaretha Herlang, daughter of Abraham Herlang.

CHILD 3 - Marie Magdelaine HERLAN

Birth/Relationship: Friedrichstal church records: 1748, born June 15, baptised June 16, Marie Magdalein; parents Abraham Herlan, elder, and Marie Magdelaine Terrasse, B. ref.; godparents Leopold Herlan, the Peager, B. ref. and his wife Marguerithe Gamer.

Birth: Friedrichstal church records: 15 Jun 1748 Marie Magdalaine. Parents Abraham Herlan and Marie Magdalaine Terrasse, citizens, ref.

Death: Friedrichstal church records: Marie Magdelaine legitimate infant of Abraham Herlan and of Marie Magdelaine Terresse, citizens reformed, died the 11 Dec 1755 and was burried the 13. Born the 15 Jun 1748.

CHILD 4 - Isaac HERLAN

Birth/Relationship: Friedrichstal church records: 1751, born September 6, baptised September 12, Isaac; parents Abraham Herlan and M. Magd.Terrasse, B. Ref.; godparents Isaac Herlan the merchant of here and his wife Elisabeth

Family Group Record

Husband **Abraham HERLAN**

Wife **Marie Madelaine TERRASSE**

Notes

CHILD 4 - Isaac HERLAN (Continued)

Sigrist, B. Ref.

Death: Friedrichstal church records: died 21 Oct 1776 of the colick Isak Herlang. He was born 6 Sept 1751.

CHILD 5 - Marie Magdalaine HERLAN

Birth/Relationship: Friedrichstal church records: 1756, born July 7, baptised July 11, Marie Magdeleine; parents Abraham Herlan and Mar. Magd.Terrasse, Bourgeois Reformed; godparents J. Philipp Thibaud and his wife Agnes Manz, Bourgeois Reformed.

Pedigree Chart

Chart no. 1

No. 1 on this chart is the same as no. 16 on chart no. 1

1 Christoph GORENFLO
B: 4 Dec 1798
P: Friedrichstal,Baden,Germany
M:
P:
D: 7 Feb 1860
P: Friedrichstal,Baden,Germany

Magdalena FUSSLER
(Spouse of no. 1)

2 Christoph GORENFLO
B: 5 Jan 1756
P: Friedrichstal,Baden,Germany
M: 7 Feb 1797
P: Friedrichstal,Baden,Germany
D: 23 Sep 1810
P: Friedrichstal,Baden,Germany

3 Esther CROCOLL
B: 14 Nov 1777
P: Friedrichstal,Baden,Germany
D: 13 May 1842
P: Friedrichstal,Baden,Germany

4 Jean Jacques GORENFLO
B: 1711
P: Carlspacher Farm
M: 22 Jan 1736/1737
P: Friedrichstal,Baden,Germany
D: 15 Mar 1767
P: Friedrichstal,Baden,Germany

5 Regina Barbara KAPPIS
B: 1716
P: Germany
D: 1791
P: Friedrichstal,Baden,Germany

6 Paul Abraham CROCOLL
B: Nov 1748
P:
M: 21 Feb 1775
P: Friedrichstal,Baden,Germany
D: 19 May 1800
P: Friedrichstal,Baden,Germany

7 Charlotta ROUX
B: 21 Jun 1744
P: Friedrichstal,Baden,Germany
D: 10 Mar 1795
P: Friedrichstal,Baden,Germany

8 Pierre GORENFLO
B: 1682
P: Amiens,Picardie,France
M:
P: Friedrichstal,Baden,Germany
D: 17 Mar 1746/1747
P: Friedrichstal,Baden,Germany

9 Anne Catherine PIERROT
B: 1688
P:
D: 12 Jan 1745/1746
P: Friedrichstal,Baden,Germany

10 Conrad KAPPIS
B: 1670
P:
M:
P:
D: 5 Apr 1743
P: Friedrichstal,Baden,Germany

11 Anne Marie EMMERICK
B: 1680
P:
D: 30 Apr 1751
P: Friedrichstal,Baden,Germany

12
B:
P:
M:
P:
D:
P:

13
B:
P:
D:
P:

14 Pierre ROUX
B: Jan 1715
P: Pinnage,Wurtenburg
M: 1 Sep 1739
P:
D: 9 Feb 1765
P: Friedrichstal,Baden,Germany

15 Maria Elisabeth REIN
B: Apr 1722
P: Blankenloch
D: 17 Mar 1772
P: Friedrichstal,Baden,Germany

16 Jacques GORENFLO
B: Abt 1646
M: 15 Mar 1670/1671
D: 8 Sep 1710

17 Jeanne CAILLOUX
B:
D: 16 Sep 1709

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B:
D:

28 Pierre ROUX
B:
M:
D:

29 Isabelle Elisabeth FRIERIE
B: Abt 1700
D: 26 Jul 1747

30 David REIN
B:
M: unknown
D:

31 Barbara KILIBACHER
B:
D:

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USA

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281/358-8711

Date prepared
9 May 2001

Pedigree Chart

Chart no. 1

1 Christoph GORENFLO
B: 4 Dec 1798
P: Friedrichstal,Baden,Germany
M:
P:
D: 7 Feb 1860
P: Friedrichstal,Baden,Germany

Magdalena FUSSLER
(Spouse of no. 1)

2 Christoph GORENFLO
B: 5 Jan 1756
P: Friedrichstal,Baden,Germany
M: 7 Feb 1797
P: Friedrichstal,Baden,Germany
D: 23 Sep 1810
P: Friedrichstal,Baden,Germany

3 Esther CROCOLL
B: 14 Nov 1777
P: Friedrichstal,Baden,Germany
D: 13 May 1842
P: Friedrichstal,Baden,Germany

4 Jean Jacques GORENFLO
B: 1711
P: Carlspacher Farm
M: 22 Jan 1736/1737
P: Friedrichstal,Baden,Germany
D: 15 Mar 1767
P: Friedrichstal,Baden,Germany

5 Regina Barbara KAPPIS
B: 1716
P: Germany
D: 1791
P: Friedrichstal,Baden,Germany

6 Paul Abraham CROCOLL
B: Nov 1748
P:
M: 21 Feb 1775
P: Friedrichstal,Baden,Germany
D: 19 May 1800
P: Friedrichstal,Baden,Germany

7 Charlotta ROUX
B: 21 Jun 1744
P: Friedrichstal,Baden,Germany
D: 10 Mar 1795
P: Friedrichstal,Baden,Germany

8 Pierre GORENFLO
B: 1682
P: Amiens,Picardie,France
M:
P: Friedrichstal,Baden,Germany
D: 17 Mar 1746/1747
P: Friedrichstal,Baden,Germany

9 Anne Catherine PIERROT
B: 1688
P:
D: 12 Jan 1745/1746
P: Friedrichstal,Baden,Germany

10 Conrad KAPPIS
B: 1670
P:
M:
P:
D: 5 Apr 1743
P: Friedrichstal,Baden,Germany

11 Anne Marie EMMERICK
B: 1680
P:
D: 30 Apr 1751
P: Friedrichstal,Baden,Germany

12
B:
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13
B:
P:
D:
P:

14 Pierre ROUX
B: Jan 1715
P: Pinnage,Wurtenburg
M: 1 Sep 1739
P:
D: 9 Feb 1765
P: Friedrichstal,Baden,Germany

15 Maria Elisabeth REIN
B: Apr 1722
P: Blankenloch
D: 17 Mar 1772
P: Friedrichstal,Baden,Germany

16 Jacques GORENFLO
B: Abt 1646
M: 15 Mar 1670/1671
D: 8 Sep 1710

17 Jeanne CAILLOUX
B:
D: 16 Sep 1709

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B:
D:

28 Pierre ROUX
B:
M:
D:

29 Isabelle Elisabeth FRIERIE
B: Abt 1700
D: 26 Jul 1747

30 David REIN
B:
M: unknown
D:

31 Barbara KILIBACHER
B:
D:

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Date prepared
9 May 2001

Pedigree Chart

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Name	Born /Chr	Died /Bur	Found on Chart	Position
CAILLOUX, Jeanne		16 Sep 1709	1	17
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CROCOLL, Paul Abraham	Nov 1748	19 May 1800	1	6
EMMERICK, Anne Marie	1680	30 Apr 1751	1	11
FRIERIE, Isabelle Elisabeth	Abt 1700	26 Jul 1747	1	29
FUSSLER, Magdalena	21 Nov 1799		1	Spouse
GORENFLO, Christoph	4 Dec 1798	7 Feb 1860	1	1
GORENFLO, Christoph	5 Jan 1756	23 Sep 1810	1	2
GORENFLO, Jacques	Abt 1646	8 Sep 1710	1	16
GORENFLO, Jean Jacques	1711	15 Mar 1767	1	4
GORENFLO, Pierre	1682	17 Mar 1746/1747	1	8
KAPPIS, Conrad	1670	5 Apr 1743	1	10
KAPPIS, Regina Barbara	1716	1791	1	5
KILIBACHER, Barbara			1	31
PIERROT, Anne Catherine	1688	12 Jan 1745/1746	1	9
REIN, David			1	30
REIN, Maria Elisabeth	Apr 1722	17 Mar 1772	1	15
ROUX, Charlotta	21 Jun 1744	10 Mar 1795	1	7
ROUX, Pierre	Jan 1715	9 Feb 1765	1	14
ROUX, Pierre			1	28

Pedigree Chart

Chart no. 1

1 **Christoph GORENFLO**
B:4 Dec 1798
P:F,Baden,Germany
M:
P:
D:7 Feb 1860
P:F,Baden,Germany

Magdalena FUSSLER
(Spouse of no. 1)

2 **Christoph GORENFLO**
B:5 Jan 1756
P:F,Baden,Germany
M:7 Feb 1797
P:F,Baden,Germany
D:23 Sep 1810
P:F,Baden,Germany

3 **Esther CROCOLL**
B:14 Nov 1777
P:F,Baden,Germany
D:13 May 1842
P:F,Baden,Germany

4 **Jean J GORENFLO**
B:1711
P:Carlspacher Farm
M:22 Jan 1736/1737
P:F,Baden,Germany
D:15 Mar 1767
P:F,Baden,Germany

5 **Regina Barbara KAPPIS**
B:1716
P:Germany
D:1791
P:F,Baden,Germany

6 **Paul A CROCOLL**
B:Nov 1748
P:
M:21 Feb 1775
P:F,Baden,Germany
D:19 May 1800
P:F,Baden,Germany

7 **Charlotta ROUX**
B:21 Jun 1744
P:F,Baden,Germany
D:10 Mar 1795
P:F,Baden,Germany

8 **Pierre GORENFLO**
B:1682
P:Amiens,P,France
M:
P:F,Baden,Germany
D:17 Mar 1746/1747
P:F,Baden,Germany

9 **Anne C PIERROT**
B:1688
P:
D:12 Jan 1745/1746
P:F,Baden,Germany

10 **Conrad KAPPIS**
B:1670
P:
M:
P:
D:5 Apr 1743
P:F,Baden,Germany

11 **Anne Marie EMMERICK**
B:1680
P:
D:30 Apr 1751
P:F,Baden,Germany

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B:
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14 **Pierre ROUX**
B:Jan 1715
P:Pinnage,Wurtenburg
M:1 Sep 1739
P:
D:9 Feb 1765
P:F,Baden,Germany

15 **Maria Elisabeth REIN**
B:Apr 1722
P:Blankenloch
D:17 Mar 1772
P:F,Baden,Germany

16 **Jacques GORENFLO**
B:Abt 1646
M:15 Mar 1670/1671
D:8 Sep 1710

17 **Jeanne CAILLOUX**
B:
D:16 Sep 1709

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28 **Pierre ROUX**
B:
M:
D:

29 **Isabelle E FRIERIE**
B:Abt 1700
D:26 Jul 1747

30 **David REIN**
B:
M:unknown
D:

31 **Barbara KILIBACHER**
B:
D:

32 **Jean DE GORENFLOS**
B:Abt 1610

33 **J PREVERT\PROVOST**
B:

34 **Henri CAILLOUX**
B:

35 **Gabrielle CHAUSSON**
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Date prepared
9 May 2001

Pedigree Chart

Alphabetical Index

Name	Born /Chr	Died /Bur	Found on Chart	Position
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CAILLOUX, Jeanne		16 Sep 1709	1	17
CHAUSSON, Gabrielle			1	35
CROCOLL, Esther	14 Nov 1777	13 May 1842	1	3
CROCOLL, Paul Abraham	Nov 1748	19 May 1800	1	6
DE GORENFLOS, Jean	Abt 1610	Bef 1671	1	32
EMMERICK, Anne Marie	1680	30 Apr 1751	1	11
FRIERIE, Isabelle Elisabeth	Abt 1700	26 Jul 1747	1	29
FUSSLER, Magdalena	21 Nov 1799		1	Spouse
GORENFLO, Christoph	4 Dec 1798	7 Feb 1860	1	1
GORENFLO, Christoph	5 Jan 1756	23 Sep 1810	1	2
GORENFLO, Jacques	Abt 1646	8 Sep 1710	1	16
GORENFLO, Jean Jacques	1711	15 Mar 1767	1	4
GORENFLO, Pierre	1682	17 Mar 1746/1747	1	8
KAPPIS, Conrad	1670	5 Apr 1743	1	10
KAPPIS, Regina Barbara	1716	1791	1	5
KILIBACHER, Barbara			1	31
PIERROT, Anne Catherine	1688	12 Jan 1745/1746	1	9
PREVERT\PROVOST, Jeanne			1	33
REIN, David			1	30
REIN, Maria Elisabeth	Apr 1722	17 Mar 1772	1	15
ROUX, Charlotta	21 Jun 1744	10 Mar 1795	1	7
ROUX, Pierre	Jan 1715	9 Feb 1765	1	14
ROUX, Pierre			1	28

[illegible] hiesiger Bürger und Bauer.

Friedhofsfeld den 5ten Januar 1860. Joh. Manteufel

den 2ten Januar.

Ludwig Schadius, Bürg.

Kind. (uneh.)

No 3. In der Ehe eintausend achthundert sechzig, den zweiten Januar, vormittag neun Uhr, starb hierher und wurde am vierten desselben Monats, nachmittag neun Uhr, durch den unterzeichneten Pfarrer beerdigt: Ludwig Schadinsky, alt vier Monate sechs und zwanzig Tage, uneheliches Kind der Wittwe Katharina Schadinsky, wohnhaft bei verstorbenen hiesigen, und zuletzt wohnhaft gewesenen hiesigen Bürger Ludwig Schadinsky, als Grossvater mütterlicherseits. Zeugen: Friedrich Schenke und der andere Friedrich Schenke, beide Bürger und Bauern daselbst.

Friedhofsfeld den 11ten Januar 1860 Joh. Manteufel

den 6ten Januar.

Hanna Kathrina Borel.

Kind.

No 4. In der Ehe eintausend achthundert sechzig, den sechsten Januar, morgens zwei Uhr, starb hierher und wurde am achten desselben Monats, morgens neun Uhr durch den unterzeichneten Pfarrer beerdigt: Hanna Kathrina, uneheliche Tochter der hiesigen Bürgerin Hanna Katharina Borel und des Knechts Christian Heinrich Zorenso. Zeugen: Jakob Friedrich Schenke und Karl Meyer, beide Bürger und Bauern daselbst.

Friedhofsfeld den 8ten Januar 1860. Joh. Manteufel

den 7ten Januar.

Christoph Zorenso.

No 5. In der Ehe eintausend achthundert sechzig, den siebenten Januar, vormittag acht Uhr, starb hierher und wurde am neunten desselben Monats, morgens neun Uhr, durch den unterzeichneten Pfarrer beerdigt: Christoph Zorenso, alt ein und sechzig Jahre, zwei Monate und drei Tage, verheirathet gewesener hiesiger Bürger und Einsasse, zuletzt wohnhaft gewesen hierher Gartenhaus und zuletzt wohnhaft gewesen hierher Crocoa, Kirchspiel Weltevreden, Gemeinde der Magdalena, Bezirk Cocoa, Provinz Tapia, Insel Trinidad, Westindien, gebürtig aus Lübeck. Zeugen: die hiesigen Bürger und Bauern Peter Lacroix und Jakob Bergfeld.

Friedhofsfeld den 9ten Februar 1860. Joh. Manteufel

No 8. In der Nacht [illegible] Uhr, [illegible] Uhr der [illegible] und [illegible] Zeugen: [illegible] beide Bürger [illegible]

No 9. In der [illegible] Monats, [illegible] Johann Georg [illegible] geborene [illegible] geb. [illegible] der hiesigen [illegible] und Einsassen

No 10. In der [illegible] Uhr, [illegible] fünf und [illegible] verstorbenen [illegible] Gemeinde der [illegible] Zeuge

Todtenbuch 1860.

Den 1ten Januar. Christina Schoenthal. Schwn.

No 1. Im Jahr eintausend achthundert sechzig, den ersten Januar, Nachts zehn Uhr, starb dahier in Friedenshall, Monath, Abends ein Uhr, durch den unterzeichneten Pfarrer, Christina Schoenthal, alt in dreißig Jahr, zehn Monath und neun Tage alt, gebohrne Wahler des verstorbenen Hochgeachten Bürgers und Pflegers Friedrich Schoenthal dahier, und dessen Ehegattin, verstorbenen Pflegers Arbeiter, sel. Heinrich, Wahler des Hochgeachten Bürgers und Pflegers Friedrich Wahler dahier. Zeugen: Johann Mast, der und Samuel Schwenke, Bürger und Bauern dahier.

Friedenshall den 3ten Januar 1860. Joh. Staudenmeyer Pfr.

Den 3ten Januar. Adam Gorenflo. Kind.

No 3. Im Jahr eintausend achthundert sechzig, den dritten Januar, A. Vormittag fünf Uhr, starb dahier in Friedenshall, Monath, Abends vier Uhr, durch den unterzeichneten Pfarrer, Adam Gorenflo, ehelicher Sohn des hochgeachten Bürgers und Bauers Jakob Gorenflo und dessen Ehefrau Christina, geb. Bauer, Pflegschaftsrechners und Pflegs Pfleg, alt vier Jahr, sechs Monath, drei Tage. Beide Eltern hochgeachte Bürger und Bauern.

Friedenshall den 5ten Januar 1860. Joh. Staudenmeyer Pfr.

Den 2ten Januar. Ludwig Schadinsky. Kind. (unehl.)

No 2. Im Jahr eintausend achthundert sechzig, den zweiten Januar, Nachmittag neun Uhr, starb dahier in Friedenshall, Monath, Morgens neun Uhr, durch den unterzeichneten Pfarrer, Ludwig Schadinsky, alt vier Monath, sechs und zwanzig Tage, unehlicher Sohn der Wittwe Katharina Gorenflo dahier, weiland des verstorbenen Häfners und Ziegler Andreas Gorenflo dahier, sel. Andenkens. Zeugen: Friedrich Gorenflo und der andere Friedrich Gorenflo, beide Bürger und Bauern dahier.

Friedenshall den 4ten Januar 1860. Joh. Staudenmeyer Pfr.

Den 6ten Januar. Hanna Katharina Borel. Kind.

No 4. Im Jahr eintausend achthundert sechzig, den sechsten Januar, Morgens zwei Uhr, starb dahier in Friedenshall, Monath, Morgens neun Uhr, durch den unterzeichneten Pfarrer, Hanna Katharina, ehelose Tochter, alt sechs Jahr, sechs Monath, drei Tage, ehelicher Tochter des hochgeachten Bürgers und Bauers Franz Borel und dessen Ehefrau Philippine, geb. Herrmann, Jakob Friedrich Gorenflo und Carl Mayer, beide Bürger und Bauern dahier.

Friedenshall den 8ten Januar 1860. Joh. Staudenmeyer Pfr.

Den 7ten Februar. Christoph Lorenzo. Neger.

No 5. Im Jahr eintausend achthundert sechzig, den siebenten Februar, Vormittag acht Uhr, starb dahier in Friedenshall, Monath, Morgens neun Uhr, durch den unterzeichneten Pfarrer, Christoph Lorenzo, alt sechzig Jahr, neun Monath und drei Tage, ehelicher Sohn des verstorbenen hochgeachten Bürgers und Bauers Christoph Gorenflo und dessen Ehefrau, verstorbenen Christine, geb. Crocoll, hochgeachter Bürger und Waldmeister, Neger der Magdalena, geb. Lorenzo Zeugen: die hochgeachten Bürger und Bauern Peter Lorenzo und Jakob Lorenzo.

Friedenshall den 9ten Februar 1860. Joh. Staudenmeyer Pfr.

[illegible] Zeugen hiesige Bürger und Bauern.

Friedrichshall den 5ten Januar 1860. J. v. Manteuffel Pfr.

den 2ten Januar. Ludwig Rohadinsky. Kind. (unehl.)

No. 3. Im Jahr eintausend achthundert sechzig, den zweiten Januar, Morgens neun Uhr, starb dahier und wurde am vierten desselben Monats, Morgens neun Uhr, durch den unterzeichneten Pfarrer beerdigt: Ludwig Rohadinsky, alt vier Monate sechs und zwanzig Tage, unehlicher Sohn der Wittwe Katharina Gorenko dahier, Wittwe des verstorbenen hiesigen Bürgers und Zieglers Wilhelm Gorenko dahier, geb. Rohadinsky. Zeugen: Friedrich Gorenko und der andere Friedrich Gorenko, beide Bürger und Bauern dahier.

Friedrichshall den 4ten Januar 1860. J. v. Manteuffel Pfr.

den 6ten Januar. Hanna Katharina Borel. Kind.

No. 4. Im Jahr eintausend achthundert sechzig, den sechsten Januar, Morgens zwei Uhr, starb dahier und wurde am achten desselben Monats, Morgens neun Uhr durch den unterzeichneten Pfarrer beerdigt: Hanna Katharina, sechs Wochen alt, eheliche Tochter des hiesigen Bürgers und Bauers Franz Borel und dessen Ehefrau Philippine, geb. Hornung. Zeugen: Jakob Friedrich Gorenko und Karl Maurer, beide Bürger und Bauern dahier.

Friedrichshall den 8ten Januar 1860. J. v. Manteuffel Pfr.

den 7ten Februar. Christoph Gorenko. (Ehemann.)

No. 5. Im Jahr eintausend achthundert sechzig, den siebenten Februar, Vormittags elf Uhr, starb dahier und wurde am neunten desselben Monats, Morgens neun Uhr, durch den unterzeichneten Pfarrer beerdigt: Christoph Gorenko, alt ein und sechzig Jahre, zwei Monate und drei Tage, ehelicher Sohn des verstorbenen hiesigen Bürgers und Bauers Christoph Gorenko und dessen gleichfalls verstorbenen Ehefrau Esther, geb. Crocoll, hiesiger Bürger und Webermeister, Ehemann der Magdalena, geb. Füßler. Zeugen: die hiesigen Bürger und Bauern Peter Racroix und Jakob Siegrist.

Friedrichshall den 9ten Februar 1860. J. v. Manteuffel Pfr.

Family Group Record

Husband **Jaques GORENFLO**

Born	1683	Place
Died	1 Dec 1738	Place Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Married	11 Nov 1710	Place Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Husband's father	Jacques GORENFLO	
Husband's mother	Jeanne CAILLOUX	

Wife **Anne BRUNCK**

Died	18 Apr 1737	Place Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Wife's father		
Wife's mother		

Children List each child in order of birth.

1 M **Thomas GORENFLO**

Born	2 Sep 1711	Place Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Died	16 Feb 1754	Place Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Spouse	Anne Barbe HUEGLER	
Married	6 Nov 1736	Place Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany

2 M **Christopher Jacob GORENFLO**

Born	18 Feb 1712/1713	Place Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Spouse	Anne Barbe GRAMLICH	
Married	21 Apr 1739	Place Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany

3 M **Jean Jaques GORENFLO**

Born	24 Dec 1715	Place Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Died	3 Feb 1774	Place Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Spouse	Marie Magdelaine MAURER	
Married	3 Jun 1735	Place Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany

4 F **Marie Catherine GORENFLO**

Born	26 Mar 1717	Place Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Spouse	Jean LA CROIX	
Married	19 Jan 1739/1740	Place Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany

5 F **Anne Marie GORENFLO**

Born	7 Oct 1718	Place Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Spouse	Johann Michael MAURER	
Married	6 Jun 1750	Place Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany

6 F **Marie Magdelaine GORENFLO**

Born	9 Dec 1721	Place Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Died	15 May 1764	Place Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Spouse	Jean Jacques HORNUNG	
Married	12 Jan 1744/1745	Place Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany

7 M **Jean Pierre GORENFLO**

Born	1 May 1724	Place Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Died	4 Aug 1746	Place Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany

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Family Group Record

Husband	**Jaques GORENFLO**
Wife	**Anne BRUNCK**

Children List each child in order of birth.

8 M **Isaac Fredric GORENFLO**

Born	3 Sep 1730	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Died	29 Apr 1806	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Spouse	Charlotte MAHLER		
Married	24 Feb 1749/1750	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany

Notes

HUSBAND - Jaques GORENFLO

Death: Friedrichstal church records.

Marriage: Friedrichstal church records.

WIFE - Anne BRUNCK

Friedrichstal church death records states that Anne is the wife of Jacques Gorenflo as do the church records for their children.

CHILD 1 - Thomas GORENFLO

Birth/Relationship: Friedrichstal church record: Communion/confirmation- Thomas Gorenflo, son of Jaques Gorenflo: 1727.

Marriage #1: Friedrichstal church record: 6 November 1736, Thomas Gorenflo, legitimate son of Jaques Gorenflo and of Anne Brunck to Anne Barbe Huegler, legitimate daughter of the late Jacob Huegler and Rachel Soiseau, occurred in the church the blessing of their marriage after three proclamations.

Marriage #2: Friedrichstal church records: The 29th October 1737. Thomas Gorenflo, widower and bourgeois of this place, and Anne Elisabeth Grophius, legitimate daughter of the late George Laurent Grophius, surgeon and resident of Stafort and of Marie Elisabeth Mezger, occurred in this church the blessing of their marriage after three proclamations.

Death: Friedrichstal church record: Thomas Gorenflo, school master and Bourgeois of here, died 16th February 1754 and was buried the day after. Born 2nd September 1711.

CHILD 2 - Christopher Jacob GORENFLO

Birth/Relationship: Friedrichstal church records: 18 February 1713 Christophle Jacob Gorenflo, witnesses Christophle Kuhnsper, Jaques _____, Susanne Gorenflo. (remainder unreadable)

Communion/Confirmation: Friedrichstal church records: Thomas Gorenflo and Christoffe Gorenflo, sons of Jaques Gorenflo.

Marriage: Friedrichstal church records: The 21st April 1739. Christophle Gorenflo, legitimate son of the late Jaques Gorenflo, bourgeois of this place, and the late Anne Brunck, with Anne Barbe Gramlich, legitimate daughter of Andre Gramlich, bourgeois of Sindolsheim, occurred in this church the blessing of their marriage after three proclamations.

CHILD 3 - Jean Jaques GORENFLO

Birth: Friedrichstal church records: 1715. January 8th Jean Jacques Gorenflo. Witnesses Jacob Girardin and his wife. [Editor's note: this entry appears to have been added at a later date and is not complete.]

Marriage: Friedrichstal church records: 3 June 1735. Jaques Gorenflo, son of Jaques Gorenflo, bourgeois of this place and of Anne Brunk, to Marie Madelaine Maurer, daughter of Michel Maurer and Marie Dereun the mother, occurred in the church the blessing of their marriage.

Family Group Record

Husband **Jaques GORENFLO**

Wife **Anne BRUNCK**

Notes

CHILD 4 - Marie Catherine GORENFLO

Birth/Relationship: Friedrichstal church records: Marie Catherine daughter of Jaques Gorenflo and Anne Bronel [Brunck] the parents and residents of Carlebaeg born the 26 [March]; was baptised the 28th, presented for baptism by Pierre Gorenflo and Daniel Chentaler the godfathers; Catherine Pierrot and Marie Jacot the godmothers.

CHILD 5 - Anne Marie GORENFLO

Birth/Relationship: Friedrichstal church records: 1718. Anne Marie Gorenflo daughter of Jaques Gorenflo resident of Carlebaeg and of Anne Bronck, the father and mother, was born the 7th of the month and baptised the 11th in the church, presented for baptism by Jean Pierre Giraud, Bourgeois of this place and elder of the church, and Marie Savant his wife the godfather and godmother.

CHILD 6 - Marie Magdelaine GORENFLO

Birth/Relationship: Friedrichstal church record: Marie Magdeleine Gorenflo, daughter of Jaques Gorenflo and of Anne Brunck, the wife, was born the 9 December 1721, and was baptised the 14th of the month. Godparents Isaac Simonet and Marie Magdeleine Herlan, young generations.

Death: Friedrichstal church records: The 15th of May 1764, died Marie Madeleine Gorenflo, wife of Jacob Hornung. Born 9 December 1721.

CHILD 7 - Jean Pierre GORENFLO

Birth/Relationship: Friedrichstal church record: Jean Pierre Gorenflo, son of Jaques Gorenflo, Bourgeois from here and of Anne Brunck the wife, was born the 1st May and baptised the 8th May 1724. Godfather Jean de laCroix and Godmother Marie Jeanne Demarets, young generations.

Death: Friedrichstal church death record states that Jean Pierre is the son of Jacques Gorenflo and Anne Brunck.

CHILD 8 - Isaac Fredric GORENFLO

Birth/Relationship: Friedrichstal church birth record: Isaac, born 3 Sept 1730, parents Jaques Gorenflo and Anne Brunck; Godparents Isaac Herlan and the daughter of Louis of Speck,

Marriage: Friedrichstal church records: The 24th February 1756, after three publications was blessed and confirmed the marriage of Isaac Friederic Gorenflo, legitimate son of the late Jaques Gorenflo and of Anne Brunck Bourgeois from here, with Charlotte Mahler, legitimate daughter of the late Jean George Mahler and of Elisabeth Alouette Bourgeois from here and all Reformed religion.

Death: Friedrichstal church record: The 29th April 1806 died Isaac Frederich Gorenflo, 75 years, 7 months, 16 days.

23 Sep

Family Group Record

Husband **Pierre GORENFLO**

Born	1682	Place	Amiens, Picardie, France
Died	17 Mar 1746/1747	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Married		Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Husband's father	Jacques GORENFLO		
Husband's mother	Jeanne CAILLOUX		

Wife **Anne Catherine PIERROT**

Born	1688	Place	
Died	12 Jan 1745/1746	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Wife's father			
Wife's mother			

Children List each child in order of birth.

1 F **Madelaine Marie GORENFLO**

Born	28 Nov 1707	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Died	6 Dec 1707	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany

2 M **Christopher Jacob GORENFLO**

Born	18 Feb 1712/1713	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany

3 M **Jean Jacques GORENFLO**

Born	1711	Place	Carlspacher Farm
Died	15 Mar 1767	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Spouse	Regina Barbara KAPPIS		
Married	22 Jan 1736/1737	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany

4 F **Eve Christine GORENFLO**

Born	Abt 1718	Place	Germany
Spouse	Jean George KAPPIS		
Married		Place	

5 M **Pierre GORENFLO**

Born	2 Jun 1722	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Died	25 Feb 1772	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Spouse	Marie Magdalaine HERLAN		
Married	15 Nov 1746	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany

6 M **Philipp Onophre GORENFLO**

Born	26 Mar 1730	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Died	14 Mar 1772	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Spouse	Catherine Esther HERLAN		
Married	26 Feb 1754	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany

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Family Group Record

Husband **Pierre GORENFLO**

Wife **Anne Catherine PIERROT**

Notes

HUSBAND - Pierre GORENFLO

Birth: Death record states that Pierre was age 65 years.

Marriage: No marriage record was found; however, many of the birth records of this couple's children state that they are the children of Pierre and Anne Catherine. Also, the death record of Anne Catherine Pierrot states that she is the wife of Pierre Gorenflo.

Death: Friedrichstal church records.

According to the book, "Giraud, Peter and Luise Marie geb. Hornung,"Pierre had eight children. There is an entry in the Friedrichstal birth records on 17 Sep 1732 for the birth of a child to Pierre and Anne Catherine, but no name is entered. It is assumed that the child was stillborn. No record for another child was found in the Fiedrichstal church records.

WIFE - Anne Catherine PIERROT

Death: Friedrichstal church records. Record states that Anne Catherine is the wife of Pierre Gorenflo, age 58 years.

CHILD 1 - Madelaine Marie GORENFLO

Birth/Relationship: Friedrichstal church records: Marie daughter of Pierre Gorenflo was born the 28th of November 1707.

Death: Friedrichstal church records.

CHILD 2 - Christopher Jacob GORENFLO

Birth/Relationship: Friedrichstal church records.

CHILD 3 - Jean Jacques GORENFLO

Relationship: Communion record in 1727 states that he is the son of Pierre Gorenflo and marriage record states that he is son of Pierre and Anne Catherine.

Death: Friedrichstal church records: 15 Mar 1767 died Jakob Goranflo citizen and proprietor of the Stag Inn. He was born in Carlspacher farm in Hornung 1711 and was baptised in the neighboring Spock.

Marriage: Friedrichstal church records: 22 Jan 1737, Jacob Gorenflo, legitimate son of Pierre Gorenflo and Anne Catherine Pierrot, and Regine Barbe Kappis, legitimate daughter of Conrad Kappis citizen of Sindelsheim the village of Bouchen in the state of Franconie, and of Anne Marie Emmerick, resident of Sondelsheim.

CHILD 4 - Eve Christine GORENFLO

Eve Christine appears to be one of the children of Pierre Gorenflo and Anna Catherine Pierrot. She does not fit in anywhere else.

CHILD 5 - Pierre GORENFLO

Birth/Relationship: Friedrichstal church records: Pierre Gorenflo son of Pierre Gorenflo and of Anne Catherine Pierrot was born the 2 June 1722 and was baptised the 7th of the same month. Godfather George Adam, Jacob Leytz. Godmothers Marie Madeleine Herlan and Jeanne Catherine Leytz, young generations.

Marriage: Friedrichstal church records.

Death: Friedrichstal church records.

Pierre was a schoolmaster in Friedrichstal in 1764.

Family Group Record

Husband	**Pierre GORENFLO**
Wife	**Anne Catherine PIERROT**

Notes

CHILD 6 - Philipp Onophre GORENFLO

Birth/Relationship: Friedrichstal church record: 1730, Mary 26th -Philipp Onophre; parents Pierre Gorenflo and Anne Catherine Pierrot; Godparents Philipp Benjamin Kirchreguer, Pastr Evang. of Sindolsheim and his wife; _____ Wolf, the minister of Neret, and Onophre Stehelin, Pasteur from here.

Marriage: Friedrichstal church records: The 26th February 1754, was blessed and confirmed the marriage of Philippe Onophre Gorenflo, blacksmith by profession and legitimate son of the late Pierre Gorenflo and of Catherine Pierrot, with Catherine Esther Herlan, legitimate daughter of Isaac Herlan and the deceased Marie Bourquain, both Bourgeois and Reformists, and with permission of the Baillage after having three proclamations.

Death: Friedrichstal church records: The 14th March 1772 died Philipp Onophre Gorenflo; born the 26th March 1730; buried the 16 March 1772.

Family Group Record

Husband **Thomas GORENFLO**

Born 2 Sep 1711	Place Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Died 16 Feb 1754	Place Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Married 29 Oct 1737	Place Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Husband's father	Jaques GORENFLO
Husband's mother	Anne BRUNCK

Wife **Anne Elizabeth GROPHIUS**

Wife's father	George Laurent GROPHIUS
Wife's mother	Marie Elizabeth MEZGER

Children List each child in order of birth.

1 F **Marie Madelaine GORENFLO** d 28 Sep 1802 Bk 2 p 53

Born 25 Jul 1738	Place Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Spouse	Jean Thomas FISLER
Married 4 Jun 1765	Place Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany

2 F **Marguerite GORENFLO**

Born 17 Mar 1739/1740	Place Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany

3 F **Marie Catherine GORENFLO**

Born 3 Aug 1742	Place Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany

4 M **Thomas GORENFLO**

Born 3 Jun 1745	Place Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany

5 F † **Marie Elisabeth GORENFLO**

Born 2 Aug 1748	Place Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Died 2 May 1749	Place Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany Bk 2 p 4

6 M † **Ernest Friederick GORENFLO**

Born 4 Apr 1750	Place Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Died 29 Sep 1758	Place Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany Bk 2 p 14

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Family Group Record

Husband **Thomas GORENFLO**

Wife **Anne Elizabeth GROPHIUS**

Notes

HUSBAND - Thomas GORENFLO

Birth/Relationship: Friedrichstal church record: Communion/confirmation- Thomas Gorenflo, son of Jaques Gorenflo: 1727.

Marriage #1: Friedrichstal church record: 6 November 1736, Thomas Gorenflo, legitimate son of Jaques Gorenflo and of Anne Brunck to Anne Barbe Huegler, legitimate daughter of the late Jacob Huegler and Rachel ~~Soiseau~~ Saiseau, occurred in the church the blessing of their marriage after three proclamations.

Marriage #2: Friedrichstal church records: The 29th October 1737. Thomas Gorenflo, widower and bourgeois of this place, and Anne Elisabeth Grophius, legitimate daughter of the late George Laurent Grophius, surgeon and resident of Stafort and of Marie Elisabeth Mezger, occurred in this church the blessing of their marriage after three proclamations.

Death: Friedrichstal church record: Thomas Gorenflo, school master and Bourgeois of here, died 16th February 1754 and was buried the day after. Born 2nd September 1711.

WIFE - Anne Elizabeth GROPHIUS

Relationship: Friedrichstal church records: The 29th October 1737. Thomas Gorenflo, widower and bourgeois of this place, and Anne Elisabeth Grophius, legitimate daughter of the late George Laurent Grophius, surgeon and resident of Stafort and of Marie Elisabeth Mezger, occurred in this church the blessing of their marriage after three proclamations.

CHILD 1 - Marie Madelaine GORENFLO

Birth/Relationship: Friedrichstal church records: 1738, July 25, Marie Madelaine; parents Thomas Gorenflo and Elisabeth Graphius; godparents Jean Giroz and wife, Henry Jacot, Marie M. Gorenflo.

CHILD 2 - Marguerite GORENFLO

Birth/Relationship: Friedrichstal church records: 1740, March 17, Marguerite; parents Thomas Gorenflo and Elisabeth Graphus; godparents George Frederic Meyer and his wife, Martin Riz and his wife.

CHILD 3 - Marie Catherine GORENFLO

Birth/Relationship: Friedrichstal church records: 1742, August 3, MarieCatherine; parents Thomas Gorenflo and Anne Elisabeth Grophius; godparents George Fredrich Meyer, wife Margareth Beckin (?), Martin Riz and wife Catharine Preiss (?).
the miller

CHILD 4 - Thomas GORENFLO

Birth/Relationship: Friedrichstal church records: 1745, the 3 June, Thomas; parents Thomas Gorenflo and Lisbeth Grophius; godparents ~~(can'tread)~~. Fredrich Meyer & wife. Martin Riz & Wife

CHILD 5 - Marie Elisabeth GORENFLO

Birth/Relationship: Friedrichstal church records: 1748, born August 2, baptised August 4, Marie Elisabeth; parents Thomas Gorenflo, B. ref. and Anne Elisabeth Grophius, Luth. Rel.; godparents Federic Roux and his wife (can't read).

CHILD 6 - Ernest Friederick GORENFLO

Birth/Relationship: Friedrichstal church records: 1750, born April 11, baptised April 14, Ernest Friederich; parents Thomas Gorenflo and Anne Elisabeth Grophius; godparents Friederich Meyer, wife Marguerith Beckin (?), Ernest Raz, & Wife Magdaleine Schweiger. in. Luth Religion
miller

Family Group Record

Husband **Christoph GORENFLO**

Born 5 Jan 1756	Place Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Died 23 Sep 1810	Place Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Married 7 Feb 1797	Place Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Husband's father Jean Jacques GORENFLO	
Husband's mother Regina Barbara KAPPIS	

2 Apr 1779 Christina Barbara [illegible] to Catherine Lyst & Conrad Baumgart? Wife Marthalle Borcolo

Wife **Esther CROCOLL**

Born 14 Nov 1777	Place Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Died 13 May 1842	Place Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Wife's father Paul Abraham CROCOLL	
Wife's mother Charlotta ROUX	

17 Aug 1794 Christina Barbara Age from Fried & Wives Christ of Gorenflo dau of a Widow Lewis (Egyptian) age 15 yr 2 m

Children List each child in order of birth.

1 F **Christina GORENFLO**

Born 12 Oct 1797	Place Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Christened 14 Oct 1797	Place Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany

2 M **Christoph GORENFLO**

Born 4 Dec 1798	Place Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Christened 6 Dec 1798	Place Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Died 7 Feb 1860	Place Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Spouse Magdalena FUSSLER	
Married	Place

3 M **Johann Michael GORENFLO**

Born 9 Dec 1800	Place Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Christened 10 Dec 1800	Place Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Died 6 Nov 1861	Place Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany

4 F **Barbara GORENFLO**

Born 9 Feb 1804	Place Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Christened 11 Feb 1804	Place Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany

5 M **Kristian GORENFLO**

Born 9 Jan 1806	Place Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Christened 11 Jan 1806	Place Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Died 29 Mar 1806	Place Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany

6 F **Katharina GORENFLO**

Born 25 Feb 1807	Place Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Christened 27 Feb 1807	Place Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Died 23 Mar 1807	Place Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany

7 M **Kristian GORENFLO**

Born 7 Apr 1808	Place Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Christened 12 Apr 1808	Place Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Died 30 Jul 1808	Place Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Spouse Unknown	
Married	Place

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Family Group Record

Husband	**Christoph GORENFLO**
Wife	**Esther CROCOLL**

Children List each child in order of birth

8 M **Jakob GORENFLO**

Born	2 Jan 1810	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Christened	5 Jan 1810	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Died	14 Sep 1811	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany

Notes

HUSBAND - Christoph GORENFLO

Birth/Relationship: Friedrichstal church records: 1756, born January 5, baptised January 10, Christoph; parents Jacques Gorenflo, Bourgeois Reformed, and Regine Barbara Kappis; godparents Conrad Ernst & wife Magdalena Humlerin; Conrad Suss & wife Anna; Barbara Buchtin all of Spock, Lutheran Reformed.

Death: Friedrichstal Church records: 23 Septembr. 1810 Kristoph Gorenflo citizen and public servant, son of the deceased Jakob Gorenflo, citizen and herdsman, and Regina Siegrist. Age 54 years, 8 months, 18 days, leaves behind a widow and 5 children one who is 33 year age. Cause of death decay (cancer?)

Marriage #1: Friedrichstal Church records: Christoph Gorenflo and Christina Sigrist 16 Jun 1778. Permission for marrriage after 3 times public notice notice: Christoph Gorenflo the tailor and citizen and Christina Sigrist.
NOTE: There is no birth or death record for Christina Sigrist. Since I am not sure that she is the first wife of this Christoph Gorenflo, the record will be that his first wife was born Sigrist. Both this marriage record and that of Christoph with Ester Crocoll state that the groom is a tailor.

Marriage #2: Friedrichstal Church records: Christoph Gorenflo and Ester Crocoll 7 Feb 1797. Permission for marriage. Public notice of citizen and tailor, his first wife born Sigristin. Christoph Gorenflo with ester, citizen Abraham Crocoll's unmarried legitimate daughter.

WIFE - Esther CROCOLL

Birth/Relationship: Friedrichstal church records: 14 Nov 1777 Esther. Parents Abraham Crocols & Charlotta Roux, citizens Ref.

Death: Friedrichstal church records: 13 May 1842 died Esther daughter of citizen Abraham Krokol and his wife Charlotta born Ru (Roux); wife of Christoph Gorenflo. (It goes on to say what appears to be that she was also the wife of Pierre Schafer. No record of the marriage is in Friedrichstal church records.)

CHILD 1 - Christina GORENFLO

Birth/Relationship: Friedrichstal church records: Christina, b 12 Oct 1797. Parents Christoph Gorenflo and Ester Crocoll. Sponsors: Michael Maurer and wife Margaretha.

CHILD 2 - Christoph GORENFLO

Birth/Relationship: Friedrichstal church records: Christoph b 4 Dec 1798 c 6 Dec 1798. Parents Christoph Gorenflo and Ester Crocoll. Sponsors: Michael Maurer & wife Margaretha.

Death: Friedrichstal church records: Christoph Gorenflo d 7 Feb 1860. Son of Christopher Gorenflo and Esther Crocolle. Wife Magdalena Fussler.

Marriage: Friedrichstal church records:

CHILD 3 - Johann Michael GORENFLO

Birth/Relationship: Friedrichstal church records: Johann Michael 6 9 Dec 1800 c 10 Dec 1800. Parents Christoph Gorenflo and Ester Crocoll. Sponsors: Michael Maurer & wife Margaretha.

Family Group Record

Husband **Christoph GORENFLO**

Wife **Esther CROCOLL**

Notes

CHILD 4 - Barbara GORENFLO

Birth/Relationship: Friedrichstal church records: b 9 feb 1804 c 11 Feb 1804. Father Kristoph Gorenflo citizen and tailor. Mother Ester born Croscoll. Sponsors: Michael Maurer citizen and herdsman and his wife Margaretha.

CHILD 5 - Kristian GORENFLO

Birth/Relationship: Friedrichstal church records: Kristian b 9 Jan 1806 c 11 Jan 1806. Father Kristoph Gorenflo citizen and tailor, mother Ester born Croscoll. Sponsors: Kristian Croscoll citizen and swine herd and his wife Kristina.

Death: Friedrichstal church records: d 4 April 1806 Kristian Gorenflo. Father Kristoph citizen and farmer. Mother Ester born Croscoll. Age 2 months 21 days.

CHILD 6 - Katharina GORENFLO

Birth/Relationship: Friedrichstal church records: Katharina Gorenflo b 25 Feb 1807 c 27 Feb 1807. Father Kristoph citizen and farmer. Mother Ester, born Croscoll. Sponsors: Kristian Croscoll citizen and swine herd and Kristin his wife born Seitzin.

Death: Friedrichstal church records: d 23 March 1807, b 24 March 1807. Father Kristoph Gorenflo citizen and farmer. Mother Ester born Croscoll. Age 11 weeks.

CHILD 7 - Kristian GORENFLO

Birth/Relationship: Friedrichstal church records: Kristian b 7 Apr 1808 c 12 Apr 1808. Father Kristoph Gorenflo citizen and public servant. Mother Ester born Croscoll. Sponsors: Kristian Croscoll citizen and swine herd and Kristin born Seitzin.

Death: Friedrichstal church records: d 29 July 1808 Kristian. Father Kristop Gorenflo citizen and public servant. Mother Ester born Croscoll. Age 11 weeks 1 day.

CHILD 8 - Jakob GORENFLO

Birth/Relationship: Friedrichstal church records: Jakob b 2 Jan 1810 c 5 Jan 1810. Father Kristoph Gorenflo citizen and public servant. Mother Ester born Croscoll. Sponsors: Kristian Croscoll citizen and swine herd and Kristin his wife born Seitzin.

Death: Friedrichstal church records: d 14 Sept. 1811 Jakob. Father the deceased Kristoph citizen and public servant. Mother Ester born Croscoll. Age 1 year 8 months 12 days.

Family Group Record

Husband **Paul Abraham CROCOLL**

Born	Nov 1748	Place
Died	19 May 1800	Place Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Married	21 Feb 1775	Place Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Husband's father		
Husband's mother		

Wife **Charlotta ROUX**

Born	21 Jun 1744	Place Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Died	10 Mar 1795	Place Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Wife's father	Pierre ROUX	
Wife's mother	Maria Elisabeth REIN	

Children List each child in order of birth.

1 F **Esther CROCOLL**

Born	14 Nov 1777	Place Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Died	13 May 1842	Place Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Spouse	Christoph GORENFLO	
Married	7 Feb 1797	Place Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany

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Family Group Record

Husband	**Paul Abraham CROCOLL**
Wife	**Charlotta ROUX**

Notes

HUSBAND - Paul Abraham CROCOLL

Death: Friedrichstal church records: 30 May 1800 Paul Abraham Crocoll citizen and widower of consumption. Age 51 years 7 months and a few days.

Marriage: Friedrichstal church records: 21 Feb 1775 Abraham Crocols citizen of Welschneret & Charlotta La Croix born Roux.

CHILD 1 - Esther CROCOLL

Birth/Relationship: Friedrichstal church records: 14 Nov 1777 Esther. Parents Abraham Crocols & Charlotta Roux, citizens Ref.

Death: Friedrichstal church records: 13 May 1842 died Esther daughter of citizen Abraham Krokol and his wife Charlotta born Ru (Roux); wife of Christoph Gorenflo. (It goes on to say what appears to be that she was also the wife of _____ Schafer. No record of the marriage is in Friedrichstal church records.)

Family Group Record

Husband **Pierre ROUX**

Born	Jan 1715	Place Pinnage, Wurtenburg
Christened		Place
Died	9 Feb 1765	Place Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Buried		Place
Married	1 Sep 1739	Place
Husband's father	Pierre ROUX	
Husband's mother	Isabelle Elisabeth FRIERIE	

Wife **Maria Elisabeth REIN**

Born	Apr 1722	Place Blankenloch
Christened		Place
Died	17 Mar 1772	Place Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Buried		Place
Wife's father	David REIN	
Wife's mother	Barbara KILIBACHER	

Children List each child in order of birth.

1 F **Eva Christine ROUX**

Born	9 Jul 1741	Place Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Christened		Place
Died	27 Nov 1741	Place Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Buried		Place
Spouse		
Married		Place

2 M **Pierre ROUX**

Born	30 Sep 1742	Place Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Christened		Place
Died		Place
Buried		Place
Spouse		
Married		Place

3 F **Charlotta ROUX**

Born	21 Jun 1744	Place Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Christened		Place
Died	10 Mar 1795	Place Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Buried		Place
Spouse	Paul Abraham CROCOLL	
Married	21 Feb 1775	Place Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Spouse	Jean LA CROIX	
Married	18 Apr 1768	Place Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany

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Family Group Record

Husband **Pierre ROUX**

Wife **Maria Elisabeth REIN**

Children List each child in order of birth.

4 M **Jean Martin ROUX**

Born	7 Jun 1746	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Christened		Place	
Died		Place	
Buried		Place	
Spouse	Unknown		
Married		Place	

5 M **Jacques ROUX**

Born	28 Jun 1748	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Christened		Place	
Died	14 Apr 1749	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Buried		Place	
Spouse			
Married		Place	

6 F **Marie Magdeleina ROUX**

Born	26 Mar 1750	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Christened		Place	
Died		Place	
Buried		Place	
Spouse			
Married		Place	

7 F **Elisabeth ROUX**

Born	18 Dec 1753	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Christened		Place	
Died	25 Dec 1754	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Buried		Place	
Spouse			
Married		Place	

8 F **Anna Elisabeth ROUX**

Born	19 Mar 1758	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Christened		Place	
Died		Place	
Buried		Place	
Spouse			
Married		Place	

9 M **Jacob ROUX**

Born	16 Jun 1759	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Christened		Place	
Died		Place	
Buried		Place	

Family Group Record

Husband	**Pierre ROUX**
Wife	**Maria Elisabeth REIN**

Children List each child in order of birth.

9	M	**Jacob ROUX**	
		Spouse	
		Married	Place

Family Group Record

Page of

P62
1860
#5

Husband Christoph Gorenflo — See "Other Marriages"

Born	4 Dec 1798	Place Friedrichstal Germany
Christened		Place
Died	7 Feb 1860	Place (son of Christoph Gorenflo &
Buried	9 Feb 1860	Place Esther born Crocole)
Married	12 Jan 1823	Place Friedrichstal Germany
Husband's father	Christoph Gorenflo	
Husband's mother	Esther Crocole	

Wife Magdalena Fussler

Born	21 Nov 1799	Place Friedrichstal Germany
Christened		Place
Died		Place
Buried		Place
Wife's father	Friedrich Fussler	
Wife's mother	Margaretha Herlan	

Marriage record
parents
wife - d/o

Children List each child in order of birth.

1 Sex — Name Friederich Gorenflo — See "Other Marriages"

Born	11 Feb 1825	Place Friedrichstal Germany Geer 1825 p128 #5
Christened	13 Feb 1825	Place " "
Died		Place
Spouse		
Married		Place

2 Sex — Name Jacob Gorenflo — See "Other Marriages"

Born	13 Sep 1826	Place Friedrichstal Germany
Christened	17 Sep 1826	Place " " yr 1826 p. 143 #14
Died		Place
Spouse		
Married		Place

3 Sex — Name Johann Samuel Gorenflo — See "Other Marriages"

Born	23 May 1828	Place Friedrichstal Germany
Christened	1 Jun 1828	Place " " in 1828 p165 #18
Died	15 June 1886	Place Marion Co. OH (Carol Berry)
Spouse	Franziska Bachner/Lechner	b 21 May 1825 (Carol Berry)
Married		Place d 24 Aug 1901 Marion Co. OH

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Date prepared	

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Births, Marr. Deaths 1813-1851 Vol EV
" " " 1852-1893

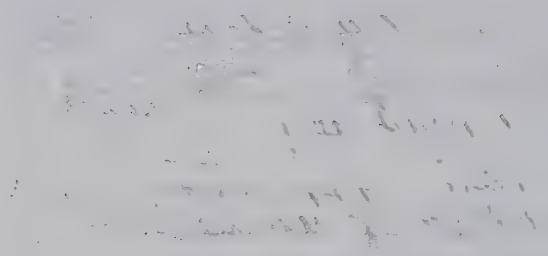
Family Group Record

Husband

Wife

Children List each child in order of birth.

Sex	Name		See "Other Marriages"
M	Wilhelm Christoph Gorenflo (1862 to Amerika marr. rec.)		
	Born 7 Jan 1830	Place Friedrichstal Germany	
	Christened 19 Jun 1830	Place " " p194 #1	
	Died	Place d22 Feb 1857	
b 20 Jan 1836	Spouse Catharina Caroline Lacroix		
	Married 30 Aug 1855	Place Friedrichstal Germany	
+ M	Henrich Franz Gorenflo		
	Born 19 May 1832	Place Friedrichstal Germany	
	Christened 20 May 1832	Place " "	
	Died 11 Ap 1837	Place Friedrichstal Germany Note in Margin	
	Spouse	p229 #15	
	Married	Place	
+ F	Wilhelmina Gorenflo		
	Born 12 Mar 1836	Place Friedrichstal Germany	
	Christened 13 Mar 1836	Place " "	
	Died 22 Jan 1837	Place Friedrichstal Germany - Note in Marg.	
	Spouse	p. 277 #9	
	Married	Place	
+ M	Heinrich Peter Gorenflo		
	Born 17 Jun 1838	Place Friedrichstal Germany	
	Christened 17 Jun 1838	Place " "	
	Died 23 Oct 1842	Place Friedrichstal Germany Note in Margin	
	Spouse	p302 #16	
	Married	Place	
M	Gustaf Gorenflo		
	Born ? Aug 1843	Place Friedrichstal Germany	
	Christened 3 Sep 1843	Place	
	Died	Place p355 #22	
	Spouse	noted: Amerika 1863	
	Married	Place	
Sex	Name		
	Born	Place	
	Christened	Place	
	Died	Place	
	Spouse		
	Married	Place	



Family Group Record

Husband **Heinrich FUSSLER**

Born	7 Aug 1704	Place	Beblingen, Wurtengurg
Died	2 Jan 1752	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Married	12 Feb 1728	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Husband's father			
Husband's mother			

Wife **Catharina LA CROIX**

Born	1706	Place	
Died	25 Dec 1757	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Wife's father	Paquier LA CROIX		
Wife's mother	Francoise PINSON		

Children List each child in order of birth.

1 F **Marie Catherine FUSSLER**

Born	18 Sep 1728	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Died	28 May 1730	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany

2 M **Johann Heinrich FUSSLER**

Born	5 Mar 1730	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany

3 F **Charlotte Catherine FUSSLER**

Born	13 Jan 1732	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany

4 M **Johann Niclaus FUSSLER**

Born	16 Aug 1733	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Died	27 Dec 1757	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany

5 M **Jean Thomas FISLER**

Born	12 Jun 1735	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Spouse	Marie Madelaine GORENFLO		
Married	4 Jun 1765	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany

6 M **Jean FUSSLER**

Born	19 Jan 1737	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany

7 M **Jacpb FUSSLER**

Born	29 Dec 1738	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Died	2 Mar 1739	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany

8 F **Marie Marguerit FUSSLER**

Born	21 Feb 1740	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Died	22 Oct 1747	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany

9 F **Maria FUSSLER**

Born	23 May 1742	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Died	23 Jan 1787	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany

10 F **Esther FUSSLER**

Born	14 Feb 1744	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany

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Family Group Record

Husband **Heinrich FUSSLER**

Wife **Catharina LA CROIX**

Children List each child in order of birth.

11 F **Anna Elisabetha FUSSLER**

Born	14 Dec 1745	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Died	26 Apr 1749	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany

Notes

HUSBAND - Heinrich FUSSLER

Marriage: Friedrichstal church records: 12 Feb 1728 benediction of marriage Jean Henri Fusler, carpenter, native of Beblinguen in Wirtemburg and Catherine la Croix, daughter of deceased citizen Paquier la Croix and Francoise Pincon.

Death: Friedrichstal church records: 2 Jan 1752 Johann Heinrich Fussler died and was buried on the 4th. He was a citizen of here and his profession was carpenter. He was born 1704 the 7 Aug in Beblingen.

WIFE - Catharina LA CROIX

Death: Friedrichstal church records: 25 Dec 1757 died Catharina Lacroix the deceased Heinrich Fusslers carpenter and citizen's widow. She was born 1706.

CHILD 1 - Marie Catherine FUSSLER

Birth/Relationship: Friedrichstal church records: Sep 1728 Marie Catherine Fussler, daughter of Heinrich Fussler, carpenter and Hindersassen (?), and Catharina la Croix, his wife, was born the 18 September and baptised 19th. Sponsors: Mayor Jacob Giradein and his wife Marie Erocourt.

Death: Friedrichstal church records: 1730 May Marie Catherine, Heinrich Fussler the carpenter and Catharine la Croix daughter, died and was buried the 28 May.

CHILD 2 - Johann Heinrich FUSSLER

Birth/Relationship: Friedrichstal church records: 5 March 1730 Johann Heinrich. Parents Heinrich Fussler and Catharine la Croix. Sponsors: Mayor Jacob Girardein and Marie Erocourt his wife.

Marriage: Friedrichstal church records: 15 Feb 1763 Joh. Heinrich Fussler the deceased Heinrich Fussler the carpenter's legitimate unmarried son with Maria Margaretha Hornung, Philipp Hornung the citizen's and tailor's legitimate unmarried daughter.

CHILD 3 - Charlotte Catherine FUSSLER

Birth/Relationship: Friedrichstal church records: 13 Jan 1732 Charlotte Catherine. Parents Heinrich Fussler and Catherine la Croix. Sponsors: Nicolaus Raber, Charlotte Cournex, citizens.

CHILD 4 - Johann Niclaus FUSSLER

Birth/Relationship: Friedrichstal church records: 16 Aug 1733 Johann Niclaus. Parents Heinrich fussler and Catherine la Croix. Sponsors: Joh. Niclaus Raber, Charlotte Cournex.

Death: Friedrichstal church records: J. Nicolaus Fussler died 26 Dec 1757, the deceased Heinrich Fussler's carpenter's and citizen's legitimate and unmarried son. He was born 16 Aug 1733.

CHILD 5 - Jean Thomas FISLER

Birth/Relationship: Friedrichstal church records: 12 June 1735 Jean Thomas. Parents Heinrich Fiseler and Catherine Lacroix. Sponsors Thomas Gorenflo and Ann Elisabet Lacroix.

Marriage: Friedrichstal church records: 4 Jan 1765 Jean Tomas Fisler carpenter and citizen from here and Madlena Goranflo, the daughter of the deceased Thomas Goranflo a citizen of here.

Family Group Record

Husband **Heinrich FUSSLER**

Wife **Catharina LA CROIX**

Notes

CHILD 7 - Jacpb FUSSLER

Birth/Relationship: Friedrichstal church records: 1738 Dec 29 Jacob. Parents Henry Fiseler and Catherine Lacroix. Sponsors: Jacob Hornung and Anne Marie Stahl.

Death: Friedrichstal church records: Jacob Fiseler, son of Henry Fiseler and of Catharine Lacroix, died the 2 Mar 1739 and was buried the following day.

CHILD 8 - Marie Marguerit FUSSLER

Birth/Relationship: Friedrichstal church records: 1740 Feb 21 Marie Marguerit. Parents Henry Fiseler and Catharine Lacroix. Sponsors: Leopold Herlan and Marguerite Gamer.

Death: Friedrichstal church records: 1747 22 Oct Marie Marguerithe Fiseler legitimate infant of Henri Fiseler and Catharine Lacroix died of dysentery 22 Oct 1747. Age 7 years and 8 months.

CHILD 9 - Maria FUSSLER

Birth/Relationship: Friedrichstal church records: 23 May 1742 Maria. Parents Heinrich Fissler the carpenter and Catherine la Croix. Sponsors: Jacob Schauffler and his wife Marie Erancourt.

Death: Friedrichstal church records: 23 Jan 1788 Maria Fisslerin, deceased Heinrich Fisslers, carpenter of here, and Catharina born La Croix, legitimate left behind unmarried daughter. Age 45 years and 8 months.

CHILD 10 - Esther FUSSLER

Birth/Relationship: Friedrichstal church records: 1744 Feb 14 Esther. Parents Heinrich Fissler and Catherine LaCroix. Sponsors: Jaques Demarets and Esther Giradin his wife.

CHILD 11 - Anna Elisabetha FUSSLER

Birth/Relationship: Friedrichstal church records: 14 Dec 1745 Anna Elisabetha. Parents Heinrich fissler and Catherine La Croix. Sponsors: Jaques Demarais and Esther Girardin.

Death: Friedrichstal church records: Anna Elisabeth legitimate child of Heinrich Fisslers the carpenter and Catharine LaCroix died the 26 April 1749. She was born 14 Dec 1745.

Family Group Record

Husband **Jean Thomas FISLER**

Born	12 Jun 1735	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Christened		Place	
Died		Place	
Buried		Place	
Married	4 Jun 1765	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Husband's father	Heinrich FUSSLER		
Husband's mother	Catharina LA CROIX		

Wife **Marie Madelaine GORENFLO**

Born	25 Jul 1738	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Christened		Place	
Died	28 Apr 1802	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Buried		Place	
Wife's father	Thomas GORENFLO		
Wife's mother	Anne Elizabeth GROPHIUS		

Children List each child in order of birth.

1 M **Thomas FISLER**

Born	2 Nov 1760	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Christened		Place	
Died	1831	Place	
Buried		Place	
Spouse	Katharina Barbara TERRAS		
Married		Place	

2 M **Jean Pierre FISLER**

Born	24 Nov 1765	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Christened		Place	
Died	1840	Place	
Buried		Place	
Spouse	Margaretha Barbara ROUX		
Married		Place	

3 F **Catharina Barbara FISLER**

Born	3 Dec 1767	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Christened		Place	
Died		Place	
Buried		Place	
Spouse			
Married		Place	

4 M **Friderich FISLER**

Born	24 Feb 1773	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Christened		Place	
Died	30 Mar 1824	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Buried		Place	

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Family Group Record

Husband	**Jean Thomas FISLER**
Wife	**Marie Madelaine GORENFLO**

Children List each child in order of birth.

4 M **Friderich FISLER**

Spouse	Margaretha HERLAN	
Married	Abt 1797	Place
Spouse	Margaretha ITTLER	
Married		Place

Family Group Record

Husband **Friderich FISLER**

Born 24 Feb 1773	Place Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Christened	Place
Died 30 Mar 1824	Place Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Buried	Place
Married Abt 1797	Place
Other Spouse Margaretha ITTLER	
Married	Place
Husband's father Jean Thomas FISLER	
Husband's mother Marie Madelaine GORENFLO	

Wife **Margaretha HERLAN**

Born 6 May 1772	Place Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Christened	Place
Died 4 Apr 1806	Place Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Buried	Place
Wife's father David HERLAN	
Wife's mother Esther HERLAN	

Children List each child in order of birth.

1 F **Katharina FISLER**

Born 22 Oct 1798	Place Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Christened	Place
Died	Place
Buried	Place
Spouse	
Married	Place

2 F **Magdalena FISLER**

Born 21 Nov 1799	Place Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Christened	Place
Died	Place
Buried	Place
Spouse Christoph GORENFLO	
Married	Place

3 F **Barbara FISLER**

Born 14 Jun 1801	Place Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Christened	Place
Died	Place
Buried	Place
Spouse	
Married	Place

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Family Group Record

Husband	**Friderich FISLER**
Wife	**Margaretha HERLAN**

Children List each child in order of birth.

4 F **Margaretha FISLER**

Born	28 Aug 1805	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Christened		Place	
Died		Place	
Buried		Place	
Spouse			
Married		Place	

Im Jahr Christi Ein Tausend acht Hundert vier u. zwanzig starb in der vereinigten, ev. protestantischen Gemeinde zu Friedrichsthal.

Ke

4. Freytags den sieben u. zwanzigsten Februar Abends 10. Uhr ist ein Knäbchen gestorben u. wurde Sonntags d. 29ten d. M. Abends 5. Uhr begraben, welches nur 2 Stunden lebte u. nicht getauft wurde. S. Geburtsl. N. 6. p. 118. — Schanz

Ältern: Peter Schanz, Bürger u. Bauer S. Barbara Gorenflo, dessen Ehefrau.

Zeugen: Philipp Thibaut, Bürger u. Bauer.
2 Samuel Gorenflo, Bürger u. Bauer.

Ernst Pfr.

5. Freytags den neunzehnten März Vormittags 11. Uhr starb u. wurde Sonntags d. 21ten d. M. Abends 4 Uhr begraben: Barbara Sichrist, Ehefrau des Friedrich Sichrist, Bürgers u. Bauers, in einem Alter von 63. Jahren, 6. Monaten u. 28. Tagen. Ihr erster Ehemann war, weil. Wilhelm Mahler, gewesener Bürger u. Bauer. Ihre Ältern weil. Kaspar Buchinger, gewesener Bürger zu Spoeck u. dessen Ehefrau, weil. Maria Barbara, geborene Heid. — Sichrist

Zeugen: 1. Peter Larroux, Bürger u. Bauer.
2. Jacob Ratz, Bürger u. Bauer.

Ernst Pfr.

6. Dinstags den dreyßigsten März Abends halb 5. Uhr starb, u. wurde Donnerstags d. 1ten April Nachmittags 3. Uhr begraben: Friedrich Füßler, Bürger u. Zimmermeister, in einem Alter von 51. Jahren, 1. Monat u. 6. Tagen. Er war verheurathet zuerst mit weil. Margaretha Herlan, u. dann mit der hinterlassenen Wittwe Margaretha Ittler. Seine Ältern sind weil. Thomas Füßler, gewesener Bürger u. Zimmermeister, u. dessen Ehefrau, weil. Maria Magdalena, geborene Gorenflo. — Fuessler

Zeugen: 1. Friedrich Demarez, Bürger u. Schreinermeister.
2. Peter Gorenflo, Hirschwirth.

Ernst Pfr.

Ornung

Choenthal

Karle

Ernst Pfr.

6. Dinstags den dreyßigsten März Abends halb 5. Uhr starb, u. wurde donnerstags d. 1ten April Nachmittags 3. Uhr begraben: Friedrich Füßler, Bürger u. Zimmermeister in einem Alter von 51. Jahren, 1. Monat u. 6. Tagen. Er war verheurathet zuerst mit weil. Margaretha Herlan, u. dann mit der hinterlassenen Wittwe Margaretha Ikler. Seine Ältern sind weil. Thomas Füßler, gewesener Bürger u. Zimmermeister, u. dessen Ehefrau, weil. Maria Magdalena, geborene Gorenflo.

Fuessler

Zeugen: 1. Friedrich Demarez, Bürger u. Schreinermeister.
2. Peter Gorenflo, Hirschwirth.

Ernst Pfr.

[illegible] Gorenflo u. Heinrich Schiro, beide hiesige Bürger u. Bauern.

Friedrichsthal d. 21. März 1842. K. Hautz.

3. Am zwanzigsten März Abends elf starb hier alt ein u. sechzig Jahr zwei Monat u. wurde am drei u. zwanzigsten Morgens zehn begraben: Kathrina, Tochter des weil. Peter Schäfer, hiesigen Bürgers u. Bauers, u. dessen Ehefrau, der weil. Barbara geb. Amberger; Ehefrau erstens: des weil. Jakob Friedrich Kiefer, kurfürstl. Zollinspectors dahier; zweitens: des weil. Jakob Köhlhofer, eines Mitwers u. Taglöhners vom Stätensee. Zeugen: August Peter Fäßler, Zimmermann, u. Friedrich Lichtenwalter, Schneider, beide hiesige Bürger.

Friedrichsthal d. 23. März 1842. K. Hautz.

Köhlhofer geb. Schäfer.

4. Am dreizehnten May Mittags zwölf starb hier alt nier u. sechzig Jahr sechs Monat, u. wurde am fünfzehnten Mittags zwei begraben: Esther, Tochter des weil. hies. Bürgers Abraham Krokol, u. dessen Ehefrau der Charlotte geb. Ku; Ehefrau erstens: des weil. Christoph Gorenflo, hies. Bürgers, Schneiders u. Ortsdieners; zweitens des weil. Christian Schäfer, hies. Bürgers u. Schneiders. Zeugen: Peter Gorenflo, Maurer, u. Philipp Gorenflo, Bauer, beide hiesige Bürger.

Friedrichsthal d. 17. Mai 1842. K. Hautz.

Schäfer geb. Krokol.

Im Jahre Eintausend achthundert neun u. vierzig. —

Thibo.

10. Am neunzehnten Dezember Abends acht starb hier alt zwei Mond u. vier
Gorenflo. Tage neun zwei u. zwanzigsten Morgens neun begraben: ein Mädchen. Eltern:
Heinrich Thibo, Bürger u. Schneider dahier, u. dessen Ehefrau Katharine geb.
Kurzal. Zeugen: Friedrich Thibo, sässiger Bürger u. Bauer, u. Georg Adam Kur-
zal, Bürger u. Küfer in Neuforsch. —
Friedrichsthal d. 22. Dezember 1841. Ritzmann.

Im Jahre Eintausend achthundert zwei u. vierzig.

Füssler.

1. Am fünfzehnten Februar Morgens vier starb hier alt drei Monat neunzehn Tage
u. neun am siebzehnten Morgens neun begraben: Karolina Wilhelmina. Eltern:
Christof Gorenflo, sässiger Bürger u. Maler, u. dessen Ehefrau Karolina geb. Conrad.
Gorenflo. Zeugen: Jakob Hautz, Bauer, u. Jung Peter Gorenflo, Maidhaell, beide sässige Bürger.
Friedrichsthal d. 17. Februar 1842. Ritzmann.

Hautz.

2. Am achtzehnten März Abends zehn starb hier alt ein Jahr zwei Monat achtzehn Tage u. neun
Gorenflo. am zwanzigsten Morgens neun begraben: Philipp Heinrich. Eltern: Jakob Gorenflo,
sässiger Bürger u. Küfer, u. dessen erste Ehefrau Esther geb. Lutwar. Zeugen: Philipp Goren-
flo u. Heinrich Thibo, beide sässige Bürger u. Bauern.
Friedrichsthal d. 21. März 1842. Ritzmann.

Kalone.

3. Am zwanzigsten März Abends acht starb hier alt neun u. sechzig Jahr zwei Monat
Köhlhofer geb. Schäfer. u. neun am drei u. zwanzigsten Morgens zehn begraben: Barbara, Tochter
des weil. Peter Schäfer, sässigen Bürgers u. Bauers, u. dessen Ehefrau, Hannel
Barbara geb. Amberger. Ehefrau verstorben: des weil. Jakob Friedrich Köhler,
kurfürstl. Zollaufseher dahier, zweimal: des Jakob Köhlhofer, zweimal Witt-
wer u. Taglöhners von Kalenberg. Zeugen: Georg Peter Schäfer, Zimmer-
mann, u. Friedrich Lichtenwalter, Schneider, beide sässige Bürger.
Friedrichsthal d. 23. März 1842. Ritzmann.

Thibo.

4. Am dreizehnten Mai Mittags zwölf starb hier alt neun u. sechzig Jahr sechs Monat u.
Schäfer geb. Krono. neun am fünfzehnten Mittags zwei begraben: Esther, Tochter des weil. sässig. Bürgers
Abraham Lorbach u. dessen Ehefrau der Gertrud geb. Kuh, Ehefrau zweimal Witt-
Demaré. wer Georg Gorenflo, sass. Bürgers, Schneiders u. Bettmanns, zweimal des Christian
Schäfer, sass. Bürgers u. Schneiders. Zeugen: Peter Gorenflo, Maurer, u. Philipp
Gorenflo, Bauer, beide sässige Bürger.
Friedrichsthal d. 17. Mai 1842. Ritzmann.

Im Jahr Eintausend achthundert vierzig —

1. Am neunten Januar Morgens zwei starb hier alt drei Wochen und wurde am elften Morgens zehn begraben: Philippina; Mutter: Philippina Barié, Tochter des weil. hiesigen Bürgers u. Löwenwirths Philipp Barié. Zeugen: August Barié, Dreher, u. Jakob Gorenflo, Küfer, beide hiesige Bürger. Friedrichsthal d. 11. Januar 1840. K. Hautz. — Barié.

2. Am ein u. zwanzigsten Januar Mittags drei starb hier alt sechs u. zwanzig Jahr u. wurde am drei u. zwanzigsten Mittags eins begraben: Catharina, Ehefrau des hiesigen Bürgers u. Zimmermanns Heinrich Schönthal, Tochter des hiesigen Bürgers u. Bauers Philipp Thibaud, u. dessen Ehefrau, der Katharina Ratz. Zeugen: Jung Jakob Ratz, Bauer, u. Heinrich Füßler, Zimmermann, beide hiesige Bürger. Friedrichsthal d. 23. Januar 1840. K. Hautz. — Schönthal.

3. Am neunzehnten April Morgens sechs starb hier alt acht Monat u. wurde am ein und zwanzigsten Morgens acht begraben: Friedrich. Ältern: Friedrich Gassmann, hiesiger Bürger u. Bauer, u. dessen Ehefrau Barbara geb. Gorenflo. Zeugen: Jakob Gorenflo, Maurer, u. Friedrich Füßler, Zimmermann, beide hiesige Bürger. Friedrichsthal d. 21. April 1840. K. Hautz. — Gassmann.

4. Am neunzwanzigsten April Morgens drei starb hier alt acht u. vierzig Jahr u. wurde am ersten Mai Morgens acht begraben: Salome, Tochter des weil. Johann Jakob Roth, Bürgers zu Liedolsheim, u. dessen Ehefrau der Katharina geb. Seith, Ehefrau des hiesigen Bürgers u. Bauers Jakob Wolf. Zeugen: Peter Gorenflo, Weber u. Jung Peter Füßler, Zimmermann, beide hiesige Bürger. Friedrichsthal d. 1. Mai 1840. K. Hautz. — Wolf.

5. Am fünften Mai Morgens eins starb hier alt sechs u. fünfzig u. ein halb Jahr u. wurde am sechsten Mai Abends fünf (mit ärztlicher Erlaubniß) begraben: Ernst Terraß, hiesiger Bürger u. Bauer, Sohn des weil. Ernst Terraß dahier u. seiner Ehefrau der Elisabetha geb. Roux; Ehemann der Christina geb. Bäuerlein. Zeugen: Peter Herlan u. Johann Roux, beide hiesige Bürger u. Bauern. Friedrichsthal d. 7. Mai 1840. K. Hautz. — Terraß.

6. Am achtzehnten Mai Abends vier starb hier alt sechs u. siebzig Jahr u. wurde begraben am zwanzigsten Abends vier: Alt Peter Füßler, hiesiger Bürger u. Zimmermann, Sohn des weil. Thomas Füßler dahier u. dessen Ehefrau der Magdalena geb. Gorenflo, Ehemann der Barbara geb. Roux, Wittwe des weil. hiesigen Bürgers Martin Kiefer. Zeugen: Friedrich Gassmann, Bauer, u. Philipp Füßler, Zimmermann u. Almosenwechsler, beide hiesige Bürger. Friedrichsthal d. 20. Mai 1840. K. Hautz. — Füßler.

7. Am sieben u. zwanzigsten Mai Morgens zehn starb hier alt drei u. siebzig Jahr u. wurde begraben am neun u. zwanzigsten Morgens zehn: Margaretha Barbara, Wittwe des weil. hies. Bürgers Peter Sigrist, Tochter des weil. Jakob Konrad Hornung dahier u. dessen Ehefrau der weil. Elisabetha geb. Terraß. Zeugen: Philipp Gorenflo, Bauer, u. Wilhelm Barié, Weber, beide hiesige Bürger. Friedrichsthal d. 29. Mai 1840. K. Hautz. — Sigrist.

4. Am einundzwanzigsten April Morgens 3 Uhr starb hier alt acht u. vierzig Jahr u. zwölf
Wolf.
Tage an Wassersucht Johannes Wolf, Bürger u. Bäcker hier, Sohn des weil Johann Jakob Wolf,
Bürgers zu Lindenschmidt, u. dessen Ehefrau der Katharina geb. Fritz, Ehefrau des hiesigen Bürgers
u. Bäckers Jakob Wolf. Zeugen: Jakob Gronefeld, Weber u. Zeug Jakob Bär, Zimmer-
mann, beide hiesige Bürger. Lindenschmidt d. 1. Mai 1840. Pfarrer.

5. Am fünften Mai Morgens 4 Uhr starb hier alt sechs u. fünfzig u. ein halb Jahr u. zwölf
Tertsch.
Tage an Lungenlähmung (nach ärztlicher Erklärung) Johann Tertsch, hiesiger Bürger u. Bauer,
Sohn des weil Johann Jacobus Tertsch u. seiner Ehefrau der Elisabetha geb. Roux; Ehemann der Christiana geb. Bäuerlein. Zeugen: Jakob Gro-
ner u. Johann Roux, beide hiesige Bürger u. Bauern.
Lindenschmidt d. 7. Mai 1840. Pfarrer.

6. Am achtzehnten Mai Abends hier starb alt sechs u. siebzig Jahre u. zwölf Tage begraben am zwanzig-
Füssler.
sten Abends hier: Alt Jakob Füssler, hiesiger Bürger u. Zimmermann, Sohn des weil
Johann Jakob Füssler u. dessen Ehefrau der Margaretha geb. Gronefeld, Ehemann der Barbara
geb. Roux, Witwer des weil hiesigen Bürgers Martin Bieber. Zeugen: Heinrich
Gronefeld, Bauer, u. Philipp Füssler, Zimmermann u. Adamsgenosse, beide hiesige Bürger.
Lindenschmidt d. 20. Mai 1840. Pfarrer.

7. Am sieben u. zwanzigsten Mai Morgens 7 Uhr starb hier alt drei u. sechzig Jahre u. zwölf Tage
Sigrist.
begraben am einundzwanzigsten Morgens 7 Uhr: Margaretha Barbara, Witwe des weil
hies. Bürgers Peter Sigrist, Tochter des weil Jakob Konrad Herzung hier u. dessen Ehe-
frau weil Elisabetha geb. Troxel. Zeugen: Philipp Gronefeld, Bauer u. Wilhelm Bauer, Ma-
urer, beide hiesige Bürger. Lindenschmidt d. 29. Mai 1840. Pfarrer.

2. Jacob Kalz, Bürger u. Bauer.

Ernst Pfr.

6. Dinstags den dreyßigsten März Abends halb 5. Uhr starb, u. wurde Donnerstags d. 1ten April Nachmittags 3. Uhr begraben: Friedrich Füßler, Bürger u. Zimmermeister in einem Alter von 51. Jahren, 1. Monat u. 6. Tagen. Er war verheurathet zuerst mit weil. Margaretha Herlan, u. dann mit der hinterlassenen Wittwe Margaretha Illler. Seine Ältern sind weil. Thomas Füßler, gewesener Bürger u. Zimmermeister, u. dessen Ehefrau, weil. Maria Magdalena, geborene Gorenflo.

Fuessler

Zeugen: 1. Friedrich Demarez, Bürger u. Schreinermeister.

2. Peter Gorenflo, Hirschwirth.

Ernst Pfr.

Family Group Record

Husband **Jean Jacques GORENFLO**

Born	1711	Place	Carlspacher Farm
Died	15 Mar 1767	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Married	22 Jan 1736/1737	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Husband's father	Pierre GORENFLO		
Husband's mother	Anne Catherine PIERROT		

Wife **Regina Barbara KAPPIS**

Born	1716	Place	Germany
Died	1791	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Wife's father	Conrad KAPPIS		
Wife's mother	Anne Marie EMMERICK		

m 2) Siegrist

Children List each child in order of birth

1 M **Jean Abraham GORENFLO**

Born	26 Dec 1737	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Died	16 Apr 1751	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany

2 M **Jean Isaac GORENFLO**

Born	19 Aug 1740	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany

3 M **Johann Conrad GORENFLO**

Born	17 Nov 1743	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Died	24 May 1791	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Spouse	Marguerite HORNUNG		
Married	8 Oct 1767	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany

4 M **Jacob GORENFLO**

Born	18 Jul 1745	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Died	11 Mar 1789	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Spouse	Marguerite Rebecca LA CROIX		
Married	13 Nov 1770	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany

5 M **Johann Jacob GORENFLO**

Born	6 Mar 1747/1748	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Died	11 Mar 1789	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Spouse	Elizabeth LA CROIX		
Married	15 Jun 1772	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany

6 M **Johannes GORENFLO**

Born	4 Aug 1750	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany

7 M **Gottlieb GORENFLO**

Born	5 Mar 1753	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Died	12 Mar 1820	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Spouse	Marie Magdelaine HERLAN		
Married	19 Mar 1776	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany

Prepared by	Melanie McNatt Nolan	Address	1718 Pinnacle Drive
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Date prepared	9 May 2001		man@mail.esc4.com

Family Group Record

Husband Jean Jacques GORENFLO

Wife Regina Barbara KAPPIS

Children List each child in order of birth

8 M **Christoph GORENFLO**

Born	5 Jan 1756	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Died	23 Sep 1810	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Spouse	1) SIEGRIST	2) Esther Crocol	
Married	16 Jun 1778	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany

9 M **Isaac Fredric GORENFLO**

Born	5 Jul 1758	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Died	27 Aug 1758	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany

10 M **Johanns Peter GORENFLO**

Born	9 Feb 1760	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Died	26 Feb 1822	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany
Spouse	Magdaleine HORNUNG		
Married	7 Jan 1783	Place	Friedrichstal, Baden, Germany

Notes

HUSBAND - Jean Jacques GORENFLO

Relationship: Communion record in 1727 states that he is the son of Pierre Gorenflo and marriage record states that he is son of Pierre and Anne Catherine.

Death: Friedrichstal church records: 15 Mar 1767 died Jakob Goranflo citizen and proprietor of the Stag Inn. He was born in Carlspacher farm in Hornung 1711 and was baptised in the neighboring Spock.

Marriage: Friedrichstal church records: 22 Jan 1737, Jacob Gorenflo, legitimate son of Pierre Gorenflo and Anne Catherine Pierrot, and Regine Barbe Kappis, legitimate daughter of Conrad Kappis citizen of Sindelsheim the village of Bouchen in the state of Franconie, and of Anne Marie Emmerick, resident of Sondelsheim.

WIFE - Regina Barbara KAPPIS

Marriage record states that Regina Barbara Kappis is the daughter of Conrad Kappis.

No record of death in Friedrichstal. Date is from Theo Giraud book.

CHILD 1 - Jean Abraham GORENFLO

Birth/Relationship: Friedrichstal church record: 1737, December 26, Jean Abraham; parents Jacob Gorenflo and Regine Barbe Kapis; godparents Jean Borel, Anne Marie Gorenflo, Abram Dupuis, Esther Herlan.

CHILD 2 - Jean Isaac GORENFLO

Birth/Relationship: Friedrichstal church records: Jean Isaac s/o Jacob Gorenflo and Regine Barbe Kappis; Godparents Isaac Dupuis, Eve Christine Sigrist, Jean Conrad Suss of Speck, and Barbe Brechtin.

CHILD 3 - Johann Conrad GORENFLO

Birth/Relationship: Friedrichstal church records: 1743, the 17th November, Johann Conrad; parents Jacob Gorenflo and Regina Barbara Kapis; godparents Conrad Ernst, Joh. Conrad Suss, Michel Sussen son, Anna Barbara Ernst all of Speck, young people.

Death: Friedrichstal Church records: d 3 24 May 1791 Johann Conrad Gorenflo, proprietor of the Stag Inn and master baker of here. Died of wasting illness. Was 48 years of age.

Marriage: Friedrichstal Church records: 6 Oct 1767, Conrad Goranflo and Margaretha Hornung.

Family Group Record

Husband **Jean Jacques GORENFLO**

Wife **Regina Barbara KAPPIS**

Notes

CHILD 4 - Jacob GORENFLO

Birth/Relationship: Friedrichstal church records: 1745, born the18th, baptised the 23 of July, Jacob; parents Jacob Gorenflo and Regina Kapis; godparents Conrad Ernst of Speck & his wife, Conrad Suss & his wife, Anna Barbara Brecht.

Death: Friedrichstal church records: d 11 Mar 1789 Jacques Gorenflo, citizen of here. Age 41 years and 5 days.

Marriage: Friedrichstal church records: 13 Nov 1770, Jacob Goranflo weaver and citizen with Margaretha Rebecka La Croix of here. Both Reformed Church.

CHILD 5 - Johann Jacob GORENFLO

Birth/Relationship: Friedrichstal church records: 1748, born March 6, baptised March 8, Jacques; parents Jacques Gorenflo, Burg. ref. and Regina Barbara Kapis, Luth Rel.; godparents Jacques Desmarais and Gesther Girardin, B.R.

Marriage: Friedrichstal church records: 15 Jun 1772 Jean Jaque Goranflo and Elisabetha La Croix.

Death: Friedrichstal church records: 11 Mar Jaques Gorenflo, citizen from here. Age 41 years 5 days.

CHILD 6 - Johannes GORENFLO

Birth/Relationship: Friedrichstal church records: 1750, born August 4, baptised August 9, J. Johannes; parents Jaques Gorenflo and Regina Barbara Kappis; godparents: Conrad Ernst & his wife Magdalena Humlerin, Conrad Suss & his wife Barbara Brechten all of Spock, Evangelical Religion.

CHILD 7 - Gottlieb GORENFLO

Birth/Relationship: Friedrichstal church records: 1753, born March 5, baptised Mar 11, Gottlieb; parents J. Jaques Gorenflo, B. ref., and Regina Barbara Kappis, Lutheran; godparents Conrad Ernest and his wife Magdalena Hum (?), Conrad suss and wife Anna Brechtin all of Spock.

Death: Friedrichstal church records: It is noted on the birth record that he died 12 Mar 1820.

Marriage #1: Friedrichstal church records: 19 Mar 1776 Gottlieb Gorenflo the butcher with Magdalen Herlang.

Marriage #2: Friedrichstal church records: 16 Aug 1791 Gottlieb widower citizen and master butcher of here and evangelical reformed religion with Eva Hectin deceased Martin Hects inhabitant of Staforth unmarried daughter and evangelical reformed religion.

CHILD 8 - Christoph GORENFLO

Birth/Relationship: Friedrichstal church records: 1756, born January 5, baptised January 10, Christoph; parents Jacques Gorenflo, Bourgeois Reformed, and Regine Barbara Kappis; godparents Conrad Ernst & wife Magdalena Humlerin; Conrad Suss & wife Anna; Barbara Buchtin all of Spock, Lutheran Reformed.

Death: Friedrichstal Church records: 23 Septembr. Kristoph Gorenflo citizen and public servant, son of the deceased Jakob Gorenflo, citizen and herdsman, and Regina Siegrist. Age 54 years, 8 months, 18 days, leaves behind a widow and 5 children one who is 33 year age. Cause of death decay (cancer?)

Marriage #1: Friedrichstal Church records: Christoph Gorenflo and Christina Sigrist 16 Jun 1778. Permission for marrriage after 3 times public notice notice: Christoph Gorenflo the tailor and citizen and Christina Sigrist.
NOTE: There is no birth or death record for Christina Sigrist. Since I am not sure that she is the first wife of this Christoph Gorenflo, the record will be that his first wife was born Sigrist. Both this marriage record and that of Christoph with Ester Crocoll state that the groom is a tailor.

Marriage #2: Friedrichstal Church records: Christoph Gorenflo and Ester Crocoll 7 Feb 1797. Permission for marriage.

Family Group Record

Husband **Jean Jacques GORENFLO**

Wife **Regina Barbara KAPPIS**

Notes

CHILD 8 - Christoph GORENFLO (Continued)

Public notice of citizen and tailor, his first wife born Sigristin. Christoph Gorenflo with ester, citizen Abraham Crocoll's unmarried legitimate daughter.

CHILD 9 - Isaac Fredric GORENFLO

Birth/Relationship: Friedrichstal church records: 5 July 1758 Isaac Friedrich. Parents Jacques Gorenflo and Regina Barbara Kappis. Sponsors: Conrad Suss and his wife Barbara Brechtin Lutheran citizens in Spock.

Death: Friedrichstal church records: 27 Aug 1758 died Isaac Friedrich child of Jaques and his wife Regina Barbara Kappis.

CHILD 10 - Johanns Peter GORENFLO

Birth/Relationship: Friedrichstal church records: 9 Feb 1760 Johannes Peter. Prents Jaques Gorenflo and Regina Barbara Kappis. Sponsors: Conrad Suss & his wife Regina Barbara Brechtin, Conrad Ernst, Catharina Barbara Matts Zimmerman wife all of Spock.

Death: Friedrichstal church records: It is noted on the birth record that he died 26 Feb 1822.

Marriage #1: Friedrichstal church records: 7 Jan 1784 Peter Gorenflo soldier & Kronenwirth & Magdalen Hornungin.

Marriage #2: Friedrichstal church records: 10 May 1796 Kronen Wirth and widower Peter Gorenflo and Margarethe deceased Isaac Herlans single daughter.

Ancestral Branches

German Civic Heraldry

FRIEDRICHSTAL

District (Kreis) : Karlsruhe
Incorporated into : Stutensee
State : Baden-Württemberg

Origin/Meaning:
Friedrichstal was founded in 1699 for Walloon refugees and named Friedrichstal in 1700 after its founder Markgrave Friedrich of Baden-Durlach. The village had no own seal until 1811. The new seal showed the letter F surrounded by laurel branches. In 1895 the State Archives proposed arms with the letter F and a crown, in the colours of Baden. The proposal mentioned a crown lined with ermine, but the municipality adopted a normal crown in the arms as could be seen on the seal from 1901. These arms were used until 1967 when the above arms were officially granted.

Literature : John, H. : Wappenbuch des Landkreises Karlsruhe. Stuttgart, 1986.

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Main index Country index

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Wageningen University MSc programmes in Food Technology, Food Safety, Dairy Science and Technology, and the European Masters in Food Studies

Title	Fiches op de Waalse registers, 1500-1828
Authors	Bibliothèque Wallonne (Leiden) (Main Author) Commission de l'histoire des Eglises wallonnes (Added Author)

Notes	Microfilm genomen van de originele in de Bibliothèque Wallonne te Leiden. Tekst in het Nederlands en Frans. Card index of Huguenots in the Netherlands, Belgium, France, Germany and elsewhere. Known as the Leiden Collection.

Subjects	Netherlands, Zuid-Holland, Leiden - Church records - Indexes Netherlands - Church records - Indexes Belgium - Church records - Indexes France - Church records - Indexes Germany - Church records - Indexes Huguenots - Netherlands Huguenots - Belgium Huguenots - France Huguenots - Germany

Format	Manuscript (On Film)
Language	Dutch
Publication	Salt Lake City : Gefilmd door de Genealogical Society of Utah, 1950
Physical	199 microfilmspoelen ; 16 mm.

Title Also Known As	Leiden collection

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Title	Kirchenbuch, 1596-1839
Authors	Evangelisch-Reformierte Kirche Barbelroth (BA. Bergzabern) (Main Author)

Note	Location Film
Heiraten 1596-1669 Taufen 1596-1673 Kommunionen 1599-1622 Tote 1667-1673, 1616-1670 Verschiedene Akten Pfarrer Heiraten 1679-1706 Taufen 1679-1708 Konfirmationen 1678-1709 Taufen 1704-1708 Tote 1678-1685	FHL INTL Film 193777 Items 1-2
Taufen, Konf., Heiraten 1708-1740 Tote 1729-1740	FHL INTL Film 193777 Item 3
Taufen, Konf. 1741-1779 Konf., Taufen 1759-1779 Heiraten, Tote 1741-1779 Taufen 1780-1795 Konfirmationen 1781-1793 Heiraten, Tote 1780-1795 Taufen, Heiraten 1816-1839 Tote, Konf., Kommunion 1816-1839	FHL INTL Film 193778
Andere Verfilmung: Leipzig : Zentralstelle für Genealogie, 1983. Taufen, Konf., Heiraten, Tote 1741-1779 (r. S.) Taufen, Konf., Heiraten, Tote 1741-1779 (l. S.)	FHL INTL Film 1194044

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Title	Kirchenbuch, 1713-1891
Authors	Evangelische Kirche Winden (BA. Germersheim) (Main Author)

Note	Location Film
Taufen, Heiraten, Tote, Konfirmation 1713-1798 Taufen, Heiraten, Tote, Konfirmation 1794-1839	FHL INTL Film 193232
Taufen 1839-1872 Heiraten 1839-1869 Tote 1839-1865 Konfirmation, Kommunion 1839-1891	FHL INTL Film 193233

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GENEALOGIES

of the

HERLYN

(Herlin, de Herlin)

family that emigrated from Flandern (=Flanders) around 1590

as well as information on the history of this family

1. edition, 1914 J. J. U. Herlyn

2. edition, 1978 completely revised and supplemented

Book no.

190

Jakob Herlyn ( )
Pewsum

Meenhard F. Herlyn
Pewsum

Folkert J. Herlyn
Koln

and with contributions from other members of the family

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Preface

In the year 1914 the genealogies of the Herlyn (de Herlin) family, which emigrated from Flandern (Flanders), appeared together with information on the history of this family and complete with the lines of ancestors of persons married into the family, especially with regard to Eastfriesian families, compiled by Jacob Johannes Ulrich Herlyn. In a preface thereto he points to the temporary nature of his efforts and results and then adds: "By the combined effort of all members of the family will it be possible in time to compile an extensive history of our family, to which these genealogies will only serve as a skeleton!"

Now every researcher in this area will know how difficult it is to combine an entire family with all its members into a combined work; it is not only difficult, rather it is impossible. So much more thankful must we be when the awareness of belonging together grows collectively, and when there then always are individuals among us who invest time and effort for the set goal. Therein we see the fruit of all in all 11 families and kindred, which we have organized since 1935.

While mentioning the originators of the first genealogies from before World War I I also want to thank the Herlyn family, whose toilsome work lead to the early results. Only those who are devoted to continuing their work can measure what an effort of blood, sweat, and tears was offered here in order to collect the possible results from back then, and organize them and combine them into a book. They really only had to pick up the threads and follow them into newly developed parts of the family. With this the result of the efforts during recent years is available.

Out of the many participants the names of Jacob Johannes Herlyn, Meenhard Folkeus Herlyn and Folkert Janssen Herlyn deserve special mention. The board of our kin society firmly hopes that there also in the future will be family members who are willing to continue this work which has its lasting value therein that we better understand from where we come, where we are going, who we are, as well as what are duties are.

Our time does not seem especially well suited for an improved edition of our family genealogies; it could be that we would give in to the general trend of nostalgia. But this could never justify all the toil and work that is always a part of such an undertaking. Therefore the reason for doing it must be something else.

If I understand the signs of the times right, there is a threefold danger for our generation:

That we forget or even despise the past from which we come, and thereby become unable to preserve and further develop the good, and to avoid old mistakes,

that we are not ready to take responsibility for the present,

that the worth of man is not appreciated,

that we either adhere stubbornly to ideological Utopias or deteriorate irretrievably into resignation, and thereby either way eliminate the chances of survival for those who come after us.

If this development continues humans will some day cease to be humans. Their nature must be determined by the past, present, and future. It is important to find the right criteria for this task.

Our family has its own history. It is not only pages of glory that are printed in it. We also do not believe that we are family of better quality than others. We don't even blindly pay homage to the sentence: "What you inherit from your fathers, earn and possess", rather we realize very much that you also have to throw away and break off from a lot of things. Only that way can we begin to solve the tasks of the present and the future that come to us. To be sure we also feel a responsibility to those who for instance through our fathers followed a break-through in ideology as they on faith, leaving money and property, gave up their homeland and were willing to risk their lives for their beliefs. We will not be able to simply run away from this legacy without renouncing our past, neglecting the present, and abandoning the future.

It concerns the life history of our family. Every story has a beginning, a continuation, and a goal. We are all a part of this action, not as audience, but as participants. May every member of our family understand himself as part of a chain linking together other members to both sides, and having its strength in those who between past and future affirm all freedom which does not exclude, but rather implies responsibility for all people.
Leer, fall of 1977

Gerrit Johannes Herlyn

The Family Name

The spelling de Herlin is the original form and can be traced back until 650 as a place name according to the Hist. de la fam. de Herlin (=History of the de Herlin family, the title is originally french). With that Carpentier means the still existing places of Herlinsee and Herlincourt in France, near St. Pol. Basically he has used the 'de' by all Herlins in his family genealogy, although some of the Herlins gave up the 'de' in their own records (e.g. Jehan (St. 1.10) and Michiel (st. 2.02) in their testaments and other documents). The reason for this different way of spelling within the closest family circles in Arras and Valenciennes is not clear. The wives came exclusively from families with a 'de' in the name. If they all belonged to the "nobility" has not been investigated. The many available and known documents still need to be translated and evaluated. Apart from that, this question is of insignificant importance in my opinion. The name change from de Herlin and Herlin to Herlyn has been described by J. J. U. Herlyn in the first edition. It is worth it to add his section about the change from the i- to the y-spelling here. Let me say ahead of time that in the French language Herlin is pronounced approximately as Herloin, and that the Dutch and the Eastfriesians after hearing the French Herlin wrote it Herlijn. The first Herlyn with a y known to me (who also spelled it that way himself) was Jean (Jehan) St. 3.05, born 1573 in Arras, who grew up in Antwerpen and Bremen. He is the son of Claude (de) Herlin, who had fled from Arras. J. J. U. Herlyn writes in the 1. edition of the genealogies among other things:

"Where are name appears in books written in Holland it is most often spelled Herlijn; the today common spelling Herlyn did I first find in the "Bulletin of the archives d'Anvers" volume 3, page 276 (year 1586-1590) where Claude (St. T. 2.09) is written that way, then in one of the three printed wedding poems from the wedding of Peter Lampe to Elisabeth Herlin on October 24, 1648 in Bremen (St. T. 3.07, At. 1 and Ahn. No. 16). But in both of the other poems is written the usual form Herlin. (The wedding poems known thus far that relate to members of our family can be found in the bibliography).

In Eastfriesland, which was under Dutch influence, the i was displaced by the y more and more frequently, but it still was the most common spelling until about 1800. Only after the establishment of fixed family names in our homeland by a royal decree of 1825 did the y become common, because then--unfortunately--the most important members of our family spelled it that way. The others followed little by little, latest probably Philipp Herlyn, Pilsum, who according to the Memories of the Eastfriesian Infantry Regiment no. 78 by O. von Busse 1871 still as Herlin earned the Iron Cross (St. T. No. 10.08).

Note these notations refer to the GENEALOGIES or The Lines of ancestors

Today I do not know of any other spelling of our name than that with y. To be sure it should still be mention that the baker Freerk Philipps Herlyn, Bunde, (St. T. No. 9.66) chose the deviating form Herlien for himself. But as he only left two daughters this spelling died shortly after he did.

Deviations like Horlin, Herrlin, etc. that are found in older church annals and other records must be considered spelling errors or be traced back to the fact that the writer of the name simply wrote it down the way he heard it.

As many of our ancestors themselves sometimes wrote i and other times again y, and as both forms can even be found in one letter, so can I not personally separate the two. And to pick a single year as the limit was also difficult, and therefore I have decided to spell all family members that were born in Eastfriesland and their descendants with y, the others with i. So the first Herlyn is Dirk, the son of the pastor Philipp Herlin (who is spelled with an i since he was not born in Eastfriesland).

Also a few first names should find mention here, which have been in the family for a long time. First there is the name Philipp, which begins with the later Emder Kaufmanne, born 1575, (St. T. 3.06) and still has not died out. Also the name Tiemen (Thymen), whose first bearer was born 1710 as the second son of Dirk Herlyn and Aaltje van de Poll, is still seen today; that is some families have translated it into modern, in which form it must also have swallowed up the name Eert. The name Tiemen must originate in the van de Poll family, as it was a custom in Eastfriesland to name the second son after the maternal grandfather and the first one after the paternal grandfather. In the line of Greetsielers the name Freerk (Friederich) has also been common for a long time.

This regular return of the same first names made the work easier for me, since because of an Eastfriesian custom reaching into the 19th century it is common even in documents to leave out the last name and only write the first name with the possessive of the fathers name. That could have made the connections almost impossible (e.g. Philipp, son of Dirk Herlyn was written as Philipp Dirk's).

It was also a custom that the children, at least some, took on the last name of their mother, especially if the mother's last name had stayed the same in generations, but not the fathers. Of course in general it was the children who inherited their first names from their mother's side who also got her last name. This has happened several times in our family, which can be seen from the genealogies.

But it is also very possible that some male members of our family have taken their maternal last name and passed it on to their children. These families, if there are any, which is not impossible, had really an even greater right to be included in these genealogies, as they are out of a female branch of the family, and they do belong to the male core of the family, even though they have a different last name. But as I began to do research all this things were not really clear to me, and by the time I found out I had to leave Eastfriesland; attempts through relatives to finish this investigation gave no results. I will be very grateful for any information about such family members.

Now I will just quickly mention the appearance of other families with the name Herlin, which I can not connect with our family at all. In some of these instances family ties seem absolutely impossible, but in most they are possible even if they are not certain.

The Herlin family which is widely extended here in Sweden has nothing in common with us, except for the name. As a member of this family told me, their family tree can be traced back in Sweden to the 16th century. The first names also do not indicated relation. The ending -in is one of the most common here. This family's name is also written Harlin and Herrlin."

We did not find cause to correct these conceptions.

It can not be traced that the founder of the Bec Hellonin Monastery in Normandy, Herluin (born 994, died 1078) is related to us. In spite of the numerous works of literature about his life did we only find one piece of information about his heritage.

The book Anselm von Caterbury by F. R. Hasse, Leipzig 1843, 1. book page 25 says: "The founder of this monastery, Herluin, was a real Norman. For his father, Ansgot, descended from the Danes, who had first settled in Normandy, while the mother, Heloise, was related to the French House of the Counts of Flandern. A grandson of Richard I, Count Giselbert von Brionne, took him in after the death of his father." Just as little can be found in connection with the Bishop of Cambrai, Herluin (born around 970, died 1012)> Carpentier wrote 1664 (that is 5 years before he finished our genealogy) the Histoire Genealogique des Pais-Bas au Histoire de Cambray, in which among other things he determines the life history of the Bishop. If J. le Carpentier had found a connection between Bishop Herluin and the Herlin family, he would have written it down.

November 1977

Folkert J. Herlyn

The Search For the Ancestors of the Herlyn family in France

Literature

Jean le Carpentier, monk in Leiden, gives us in his 1669 printed book (Leiden) Histoire Genealogique de la Tres-Ancienne et Tres-Noble Famille de Herlin (The genealogical history of the very old and very noble Herlin family) the complete connection between our forefathers until around the year 1000. J. J. U. Herlyn, who in 1914 brought together the genealogical tables of our family and had them printed, did not recognize this genealogy as a proper source. He added the French part as an appendix. Also today can we not recognize this genealogy as an official record, but it worked as a tool for further research on the part of our forefathers. Still we put the French part in the beginning in abbreviated form; we have corrected it (as much as was possible) and added comments, as our knowledge about some things is greater now. The earlier attitude has in this way been kept, and should stimulate further research, since in my opinion there is still some to be discovered.

About the book: it is 277 pages intense, and 277 pages long. J. J. U. Herlyn was able to find three copies (Bremen, Dresden, and Brussels). He lend out the Bremen copy, and for some reason the library does no longer know where it is. The Dresden copy is still around; it contains as the only copy the well known copy of the family coat of arms. I got a photocopy of the Brussels copy for only 85.- DM (1970). The Brussels book no longer has its original cover. The genealogy was set up by initiative of Claude (de) Herlyn (St. 4.15) through the genealogist J. le Carpentier. He was born in 1616 to Abscous by Arras and joined the Augustine order. But in 1655, still a monk, he fled to Holland and married a girl in Leiden, where he also died in 1670, that is a year after finishing the genealogy.

The entire work can be divided into four parts, pages 1-8 can be described as preface and dedication (translated by Ewalde Kruse, St. 10.30), on the pages 9-18 one finds the family tree, only slightly revised (translated by Gertrud Krefter and printed in our first genealogy, appendix 22), while the detailed genealogy of our family is worked through carefully on pages 19-267. There are no less than 32 documents printed in there from the years 1004-1668. The ending on pages 268-277, contains, although not quite complete, an index of all families related to our kin listed by the coat of arms that they used. J. J. U. Herlyn has been informed of these things by Professor John M. van Vleek, Middletown, Conn., USA.

I have found several references to this book in Arras, Vallenciennes, etc. (and in the one from Brussels I have left a note for people to talk to me if they wish to make contact to family members). The 5 testaments of Jehan (St. 1.10) and Michiel (St. 0.1701) were crucial for correcting and expanding the old genealogy. Pastor Scherz in Grimersum obtained them from Dr. C. M. R. Davidson (Ancestors St. 3.5), passed them on to Udo (St. 12.057) and finally they ended up here for me to use. I recently took up contact with Dr. Davidson, and learned that the originals are in Arras. He had let them type up from there. Even though I spent 3 days in the library searching intensively for our

ancestors, no one had referred me to them. Unfortunately the person in charge of the department archives was on vacation at this time (August 1976). Still I was

able to find material in other places, material which allowed me to almost complete the family of Michiel (St. 0.1701) and Jehan (St. 1.10).

The literature known to me from our first genealogies was almost doubled during my visit in France. Unfortunately J. J. U. Herlyn did not write in his bibliography where the books or papers are located. Since he had made full use of the documents known to him, very little new information would probably be found if someone worked through them again. But we should still take advantage of how inexpensive it is to make copies nowadays, and at least have a copy of every book and every document about our family, so that we can work through them in peace and quiet on the background of our new knowledge.

A comment to the newly found literature:

The 5 testaments, a total of 25 closely typed pages, explain who of the children and relatives of Michiel and his son Jehan should obtain the extensive estate. Many relations that till now have remained unknown became clear to us through the mention of wives, children, and people married into the family (St. 3.4).

The volumes of Epigraphie du Pas-de-Calais (8), a collection of records, texts, documents, etc. from the province of Flandern and the Recherches Historique (6) are excellent for expanding our knowledge and for verification. There are a total of about 25 references to ancestors, who for the most part could be inserted in the genealogy, or could verify known facts (from 3, 4).

Several texts and books contain descriptions of the father Michel and son Michel (5, 6, 9, 12), who were decapitated for their Protestant beliefs. Noelle Herlyn (000) has already translated part of (9).

The Betheucourt collection contains beside marriage contracts (from 1547-1820) family trees and sketches of the Herlin family, beginning with fragments from the 16th century and ending in the 18th century. Louis Herlin-Lambert has written a genealogy on the French branch of the Herlin family (7) based hereon (1953). However, his work did not bring any new information for us. I have sent copies of my documents to him, as well as to Georges Herlin, notary of Aurix-le-Chateau. The definite connection between us and the still existing French Herlin family is missing in the 16th century, as we do not know exactly whether or not a certain Philipp Herlin is a grandchild of Jean (St. 1.10) or not. Jaques Herlin, dentist in Valenciennes, tells me that their family records, which go up to our day, were ruined in World War I. I only consider it a matter of time before we can fill in the existing gaps.

Critical comments on the "rich but not noble" de Herlins, Jean and Michiel, are found in (11) in as far as they are both reproached for having a too pronounced flair for business. Anyway, because of the religious upheavals of that time, none of their property has been left for the later generations.

Basically it is noteworthy that in the genealogy printed in 1669 J. le Carpentier has provided all the Herlins with a 'de', while Jehan and Michel do not use it in their testaments. On the other hand, the 'de' is used extensively in other sources (e.g. 5). Therefore it seemed reasonable to me to put the 'de' of Jehan (St. 1.10) in parentheses.

Only a short time ago (March 1977) did I establish contact with C. M. R. Davidson, who besides the testaments had the genealogical notes on Johann (St. 3,5), born 1573. These notes must have been supplemented later. They go from the mention of Jean (St. .1503), born 1395, to Dirk Herlyn (St. 5.22), born 1660.

--They verify that Jean (St. .1503) had 3 wives and 40 children, and that he lived to be 104 years old.
--They say that he is the father of Jehan (St. 1.10), which is not true.

--After this Jehan the notes fit the information that we have from other sides, and supplement it (St. 1.10, 2.9, 3.5, 4.11, 5.22).

--They are otherwise incomplete.

Visit to France

Having various references to places from the old genealogy, I visited, apart from Arras and Valenciennes, St. Omer, St. Pol, Lille, Cambrai, Mt. St. Eloy, Therouane, Herlinsec, Herlincourt, Hautecloque, Bec Helluin, etc. It is fascinating to go through these places as a descendant, rummaging through antique shops hoping for a little luck to find something. But the only places to find something were the libraries. Other than that there seems to be nothing left. I happened to get in contact with the Marquis de Bertoul in Hautecloque, who is also the mayor of Herlinsec, and the owner of a castle. Jehan (St. 1.1) bought this castle in 1536 for his daughter Marie Herlin. Marie's daughter (Catherine) married Louis de Bertoul (around 1580). Their descendants live there even today. During my conversation with the elderly gentleman I felt his reservation toward Germans. German soldiers had lived in the castle for 6 years, and had presumably caused damages. He told me that through that had he also lost some family records. He further told me that some Herlyns (Prof. Karl-Ewald, Udo, Gerrit, and Johann, St. 11.34, 12.057, 12.058, 12.062) had visited him years ago.

Only ruins are left of the Abbey of Mont St. Eloy near Arras. Guy (St. .0501) and his son Bauduin (St. .0601) were patrons of the abbey. In the History of the Bethunes by Chesue (16) Guy is mentioned.

Theronane, a small village, is mentioned often in connection with our family by J. le Carpentier (see genealogies). The church still exists, but not the abbeys. It would probably be productive if one could find out what happened to the records and documents from that time.

In Bec Helluin, by Rouen, a Helluin founded the convent in the 11th century, and was later hallowed. In 1959 during reconstruction they found his coffin in the still existing convent. In a procession and great celebration of the Catholic Church (to which also family members by the name of Helluin were invited), he was again buried in the crossing of the church. There is extensive literature on his life, part of which I bought there at a permanent exhibition. J. J. U. Herlyn has described the main events in the first edition of our genealogies. Since family ties can not be proven, it would not be reasonable to bring further details here. But in spite of that I can recommend the exhibition in convent. It is just as impossible to prove a connection to the Bishop Herluin (he died 1012) in Cambrai. J. J. U. Herlyn described him in detail in the first genealogies.

The new information and documents about our ancestors do not justify only to recognize Jehan, born 1482, as our forefather, rather his grandfather, born 1395. They encourage us to keep researching and to use the old controversial genealogy by J. le Carpentier that begins around 1000 as additional information, but not as proof.

Koln, April 5, 1977 Folkert J. Herlyn

The Herlyns in the Grashaus of Upleward

"...Hereby we approved that the before mentioned Upleward Grass-haus will be leased to Philipp Herlin for the proposed yearly rent of 405.65 Rthl. for 9 years from 1781 to 1790..."

Berlin, July 11th 1780
By the grace of God Friedrich King of Prussia.

Out of the original nine years came a total of 184 years of lease, during which the Grashaus was occupied by the Herlyns. This long span of time, in which 5 generations lived on Grashaus uninterruptedly, was essential in building a feeling of belonging together and awareness of tradition within the family.

Philipp Herlyn, who came from Visquard, came to experience in his own life how difficult and depriving every beginning is. As the case was he took over the building and the 68.5 ha of surrounding land in completely neglected condition. To make matters worse the crops were spoiled during the first years due to rain and a mouse plague, and therefore he had to ask the Prussian government twice to let him postpone paying the rent.

During these years his wife Geeske, born Ubben, gave him 3 sons, Philipp Philipps, Ubbe Claessen, and Johannes Philipps, of whom Ubbe died as a toddler. After the very early death of his wife he married for the second time: Meints bore three sons and two daughters.

!0 years after the beginning of the lease was he finally on top: the farmland, which he was allowed to expand to include two thirds of the total area, was "gewuhlt", i.e. broken up thoroughly, and gave good crops. One seventh of the area stayed uncultivated in order to be worked through thoroughly as "Gustfalg" (I have never before heard this word, and the dictionary offered no suggestions at all as to what it may be--sorry! L.C.)

Philipp now felt strong enough to conduct a small but tenacious war with the government for a longer lease agreement and permission to remodel and build. When he found little understanding for his proposals at the provincial government in Aurich, he went directly to Berlin--and by doing that brought the administration into considerable confusion.

However, politics threatened to put an end to his modest prosperity. Napoleon had taken over Europe and squeezed as much as possible out of the conquered countries, since he always needed more money for new wars. And Eastfriesland was not spared. Philipp now had to pay double rent. But he did not want to, on the contrary: for 5 years he didn't pay any at all. This "private war" did not end until Philipp, going on 70 years old, fell down from the hayloft and was deadly wounded. For 5 years, until 1820, his widow ran the farm together with Johannes Philipps Herlyn, her second oldest stepson. After that Johannes alone became responsible for Grashaus. In 1824 he married Ettje Jacobs Heeren, who gave him a son, Jacob Johaones (sic), and 3 daughters, of whom Jacob and Geeske survived past childhood.

Little is known about Johannes' work on Grashaus. He was a gentle and good man, whom the poor and the old of the village owed their thanks for many goods. It is said that he saved many steps going to the workers in the fields, for his powerful voice sounded easily to the farthest end of the "Long Eight". After

his early death in 1846, the pious, but very strict, widow Ettje managed the farm, for their only son was at that time only 17 years old.

Jacob Johannes Herlyn "ruled" on Grashaus for 53 years, from 1846–1899.

"Gras–haus"––the name fits a farm that is surrounded by pastures. It is unclear if Grashaus was build as a forerunner for a convent, e. g. for the Johannite convent of Heiselhusen, or as a noble forerunner perhaps for the most important people of Beningaburg in Upleward or for some other "sovereign". With its 65–70 ha it belongs to the "big businesses" in Krummhorn. (The Upleward farm area encompasses about 500 ha of land then split up into nine farms of different sizes. Since the village had 250–300 inhabitants, Grashaus, for instance, had to support more than 50 people.)

Jakob Johannes was a multi–talented man. When he wanted to build on Grashaus in 1849, the province government followed the plans of the 20–year–old exactly. The main house is still an impressive sight. For instance have we often admired the solid way of building the windows, when we were young. Our heavy soccer balls always just broke the window panes, never the frames. The wooden loft floor still, after 100 years, carry enormous loads of grain.

Apart from his exemplary management of the farm, Jakob Johannes took time to play the organ, hunt, shooting clay pigeons, and doing church and community work.

His wife Grietje, born Janssen, gave him 6 sons, Ulfert, Johannes, Sunke, Jakob, Folkeus, Jan, and 3 daughters, Etje, Entke, and Geeske.

After his death Folkeus became the farmer on Grashaus in 1899. He kept the "scepter" till his death in 1937. Having grown up under the strict values of the 19th century, Folkeus tried concepts like obedience, order, mastery, but also justice and good to stay alive during the troubled times of World War I and the Weimar Republic. Former workers, whom I asked about my grandfather, all said the same: He was a hard man, very hard, but just. His wife Meemke, born Mentjes, bore 3 sons, Jakob, Menno, Meenhard, and 1 daughter, Grietje. Folkeus nursed his sick Meemke with devoted love till her death in 1934.

The economic world crisis didn't pass up Grashaus, and these were deprived years to get through. In 1930 the household wing of the farm burned down, but reconstruction was begun immediately. Of the Grashaus of today, then, the main part is from 1849, the household wing from 1930.

Better times followed after 1930. The "redeemer" took care of his farmers. Even though Folkeus did not need to experience any more tragedy, all three sons and the son–in–law must go to war, from where Menno was to never return.

His successor became the youngest son Meenhard, who 1 year earlier, in 1936, had married Gretchen Ockinga; this marriage resulted in 4 sons, Folkert, Hermann, Enno, and Meenhard. Characteristic for Meenhard's time as the farmer of Grashaus was the early industrialization of the farm. It began before the war with a steam roller and a sifting machine, and was continued in the 50es with a columbine and other heavy machinery. At the same time followed a rapid cut down on workers. But the prosperous cattle breeding always stayed the important source of revenue and main activity. The road built in 1949 between Campen and Upleward

was an important acquisition, which meant a considerable traffic facilitation for the people on Grashaus.

1963 was the switch made for the dissolution of the province and its change into a town. About 35 ha. stayed with Grashaus and should after 50 years finally belong to the Herlyns. That did not happen. Meenhard Sr. had to give up the farm in 1965 after serious illness. By that time his sons had found other vocations.

The history of Grashaus is an important chapter in the history of our family. Regret over the loss does not mean renouncing the family's tradition.

Meenhard F. Herlyn, Jr.

Sources: 1) The Upleward Grashaus under Philipp Herlyn 1781–1815 by J. J. U. Herlyn 1921/22 (archives Aurich).
2) Meenhard F. Herlyn. Sr., Pewsum.

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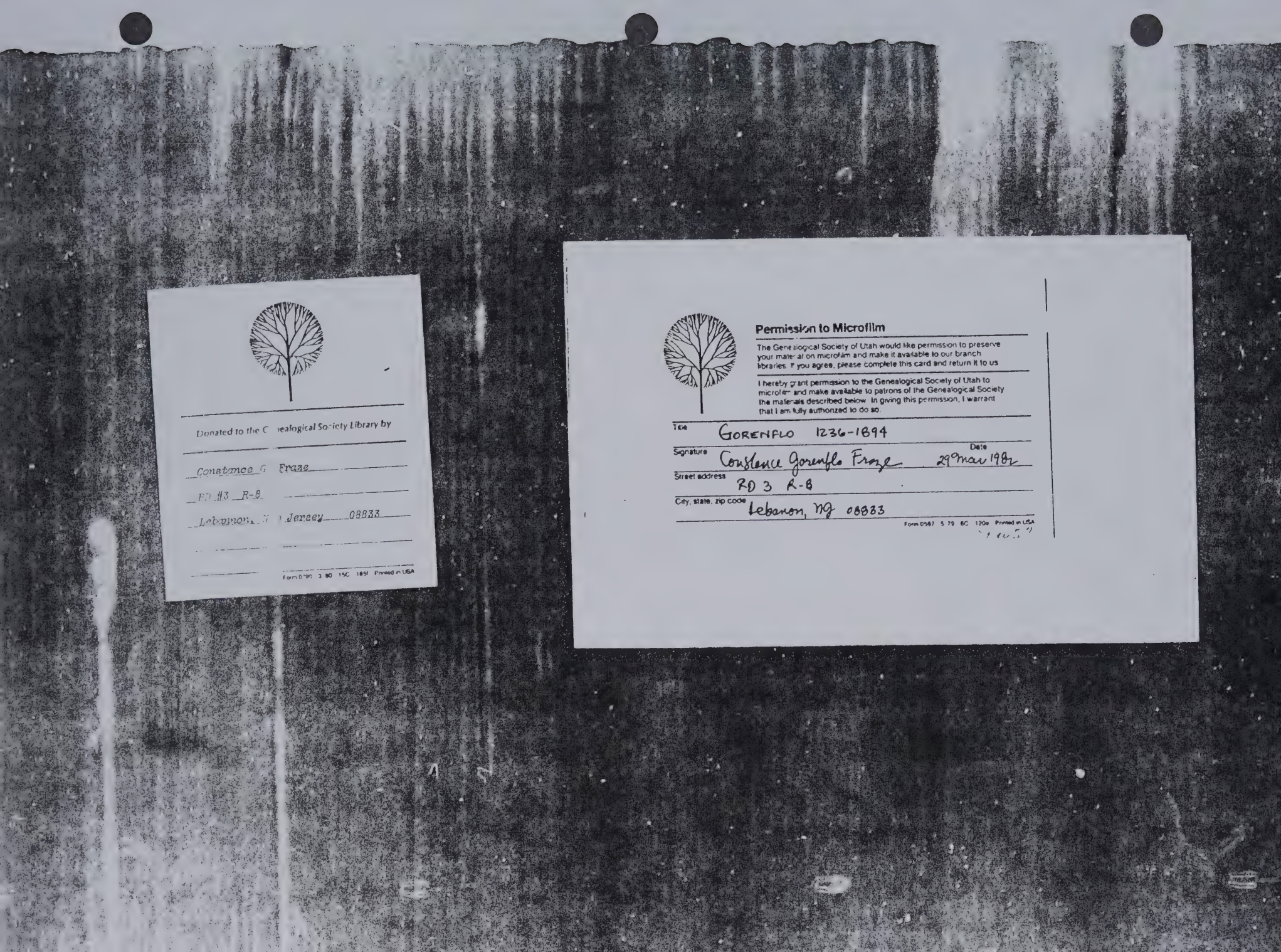

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1234-1894

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town of Amiens-St. Leu, France
marriage place of
Jaques de Gorenflo to Jeanne Cailloux
15 Mar 1671

dedicated to my father

WALTER CHARLES GORENFLO (1903-1978)

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for add'l copies of this family history send to:
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Preface

I did not have very much success for many years on my Gorenflo family research because I was not able to find any information about my great grandfather Otto Bruno Gorenflo (1834-?). It appears that he left his family who were residing in Brooklyn, New York, and nothing was ever heard from or about him again.

The immigration records of New York revealed that of seven Gorenflo families leaving Baden Germany between 1866-1894, six of the families were from Friedrichstal. In June, 1980, I went to Friedrichstal Germany. There, on the very first day, three families were contacted that would each contribute in their special and unique way to this Gorenflo history. The names of these families are Margit and Heinz Gorenflo, Bertold and Else Gorenflo and their son Matthias, and Gustav Gorenflo and his wife. Margit gave to me her copy of Friedrichstal, a complete history of the town. Bertold and Else and their son, in addition to generous hospitality, translation into English conversations and documents, also showed movies of their recent trip to the small village of Gorenflos France. I met Gustav Gorenflo and he shared his extensive collection of records on the Gorenflo family. He is currently interested in French research and has made several trips to France and is in the process of identifying those Gorenflos who fought in the Crusades. On the very first day, I met three wonderful families, saw the French origins of the family and surveyed original parish and research documents that identify the members of the Gorenflo family that will be identified in the contents of the history. I was a great thrill for me.

I want to share my findings with other members of the Gorenflo family in this country and hope in return you will share what information you may have on your ancestors who came to this country in the 1800s.

In addition, I wish to acknowledge and appreciate Monika Campbell who translated the Friedrichstal history and several other papers and documents and letters. She is a good friend and when she travels to Germany which she frequently does, she calls and contacts the Gorenflo families that have been so helpful to us. This history is a joint effort of many people who have shared time and information that we might personalize a part of general history.

Constance G Fraze
CGF

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Origins

The family of Gorenflo seems to have originated in a small village named Gorenflos, between Abbeville and Amiens France. See map #1, map #2. Gorenflo, Gorenflos and Gorenflot is still the way the name is written in French. In the French dictionary:

Gorenflot: a sweet pudding; a monk created by Alexander Dumas; a gornet, drunkard and coward at the same time.

Gorenflos: a community in the department "Somme" France, first mentioned in 1114 with 650 residents and today with 250 residents.

de Gorenflo families, 1236-1682

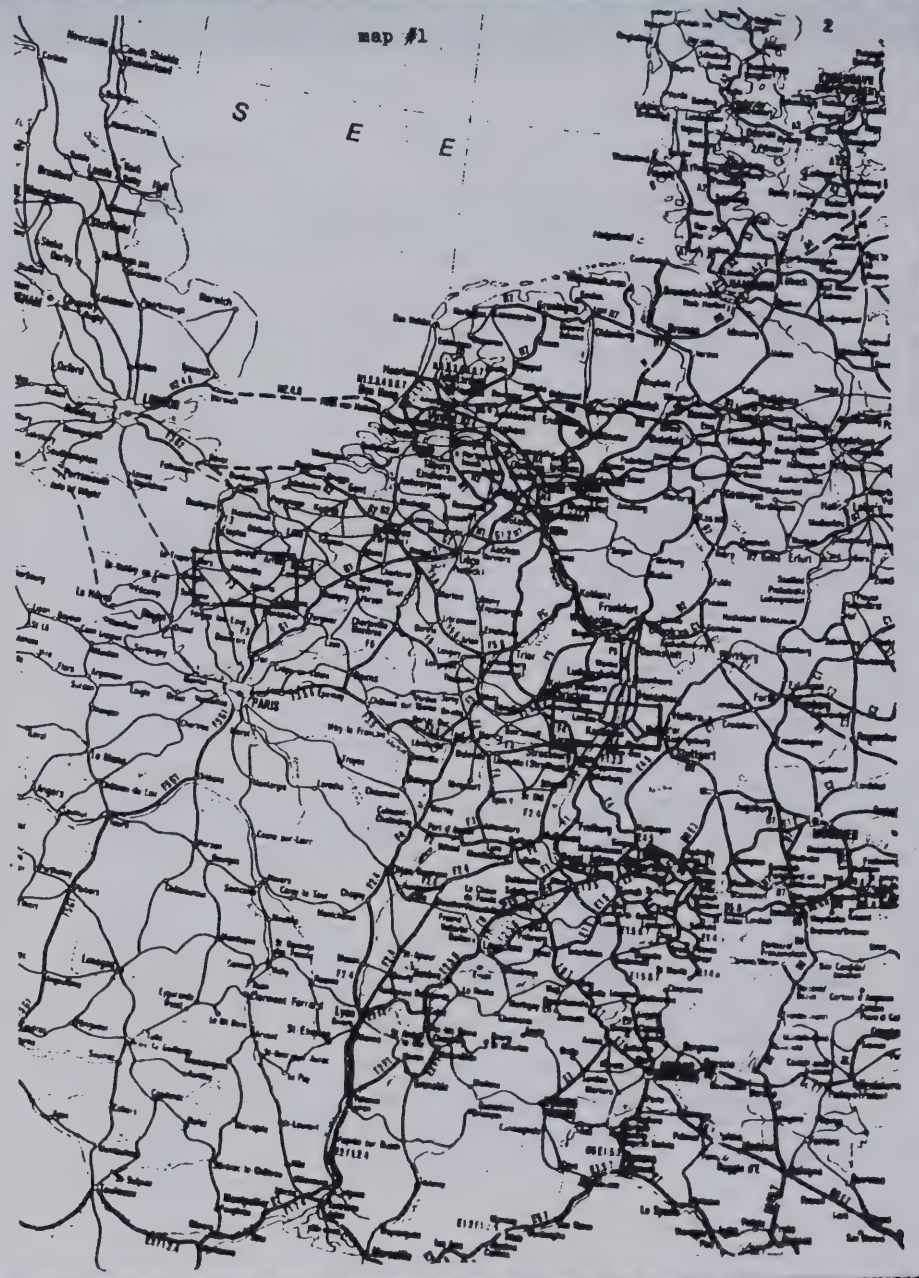
In the year 1236 and 1239 a "Godard de Gorneflos" is mentioned in the hotel register of "Dieu Saint Riquier" as a landowner. St. Requier is a village north west of Gorenflos France. The land he owned was within the landmark Gorenflos. A Robert de Gorenflos is mentioned in 1308. In 1336, 1366, and 1436 more Gorenflos appear in Amiens--(Picardie), France. In the 16th century the name can also be found in Lucheaux.[1] There are only a fewGorenflo families living in France Today.[2]

TABLE 1

Family of 'de Gorenflos' in Amiens (Picardie) France

name	year	place	file+remarks
Godard de Gorenflos	1236	St.Riquier-Gorenflos	Hotel Dieu-St.Riuqier, land sale
Godard de Gorenflos	1239	"	"
Gerard de Gorenflos	1242	"	"
Gosselin de Gorenflos	1242	"	"
Eustache de Gorenflos	1242	"	"
Thiephaine de Gorenflos	1253	"	"
Robert de Gorenflos	1308		Templier Order, a Knight for Order participated in war 1337
Gilles de Gorenflos	1337		
Jehan de Gorenflos	1366	Bresly and Somme	
Jehan de Gorenflos			Archives Dept. Amiens, law suit files
Jehan de Gorenflos	1402	Longveville	
Jean de Gorenflos	1436	Doullens	Archives, Amiens prison
Gontre de Gorenflos	1554		land sale
Charles de Gorenflos	1568	Doullens	Archives Amiens
Vincenne de Gorenflos	1489	Amiens	Archives Amiens
Pierre de Gorenflos	1596	Abbeville	Will
Pierre de Gorenflos	1607	Autheux	Will, Arch.Amiens
Charles de Gorenflos	1674	Lutzburg	Capt. Calvary, "
Jehan de Gorenflos	1637	Abbeville	Birth son Francois "
Jehan de Gorenflos	1671	Amiens-Notar	Marriage son Jacques to Jeanne Caillous
Jeanne Prevert	1671	Amiens-Notar	Archives Amiens
Jacques de Gorenflos	1671	Amiens-Notar	Marriage, Archives Amiens
Jeanne Caillous	1671	Amiens-Notar	Marriage contract

map #1



French Huguenots

The French Protestants from the beginning, adopted the principles of John Calvin, who was a citizen of Geneva but a native of France. The title "Reformation" was first assumed by the Huguenots and afterword became the common denomenator of all Calvinist curches on the continent.

The Huguenots held assemblies openly and the people professed their faith. The bible was translated from the original Greek and Hebrew into the French language and was widely circulated and read.

In 1562,war broke out between the Catholics and Huguenots. The King of Navaire, Henry IV's father was killed during one of the seiges, and 50,000 Huguenots were killed. In 1563, a peace was concluded only to be broken repeadily by almost daily violation, with new edicts restricting the basic freedoms of the Huguenots. In 1567, the protestants took up arms again, and the City of Rochelle voted to go with them, and for the next 60 years this city became their fortress and strength. By 1568, aided by Queen Elizabeth and some of the German princes, the Huguenots prevailed. The edicts were recinded and they were able to exercise religious rights at home with their families. In addition, they had granted to them six additional cities.

There followed a period of French court intregues which ended in a plot to destroy the royality who supported the Huguenots. St. Bartholomeu's Day a bloody plot was carried out and a wholesale slaughter of the Huguenots began. According to one historian, 70,000 were killed throughout France in the week following.

In 1593, after much bloodshed and war, the "Edict of Nantes" was granted giving the protestants 'perpetual and irrevocable' liberty of conscience, free exercise of religion with their own ministers, their own judges and garrisons. The Edict was sent to the French Parliament and registered in 1599. France was then at peace.

In approximately 1665, King Louis XIV, made a firm resolve to destroy the Huguenots and return the country to the true faith. Troops were quartered in the homes of the Huguenots until they should become Catholics. Their churches were leveled and the cities attacked. The churches and cities fell and many thousands were killed and driven into exile. On the 8th of October 1685, the Edict of Nantes was revoked..."and the people banished from the Kingdom."....."The Reformed Religion was utterly banned, the churches pulled down, the ministers banished under pain of death, and the Huguenots told to conform. As a result, the only public religion in France was now the Catholic Church." Libraries were burned, and the people were not legally allowed to leave, under penalty of death. Despite the restrictions, it is reported that 800,000 French Huguenots fled to Germany, Holland, and England, North and South America and Russia. 3

Jacques de Gorenflo

Jacques de Gorenflo was a leader of the Huguenot refugee families. He and others in his village of Gorenflos France experienced the difficulties associated with the extreme religious persecutions of the era. His signature on a marriage certificate indicates that he married Jeanne Cailloux on 15 March 1671, in Amiends, Picardie, France. His father's name, Jean de Gorenflo appeared in a church book in Abbeville France about 1639.[4] See map #1 and #2. Jacques de Gorenflo is mentioned in Steinweiler, Palatinate, Germany in 1685/86. On 30 July 1687 he is again mentioned in the community of Prenzlau, now East Germany. In 1699, he led the Gorenflos and other refugee families to Friedrichstal Germany.[5]

Friedrichstal Germany

A map of the proposed settlement was drawn on 14 November 1699, after discussions with the 'deputies' of the colony.[6] Foremost among the deputies was the village mayor, Jacques Gorenflo. on 10 February 1700, a letter was sent to Count Margrave of Durlach. He was either the owner of the land or the governor of it. The letter stated that the French refugees-Gorenflo and 'consorts' were assigned certain property in the area of Baden-Durlach and that they were to take possession of it.[7]

The names of the first settlers of Friedrichstal were recorded by the magistrate Hemling on 5 September 1701.[8]

Jacques Gorenflo, Major	Tourbier Wittib
Abraham Herlan	Isaac Herlan
Herlangh Wittib	Philip Tourbier
Isaac Cochette	Jacque Jocot
Michel Salingre	Jacque Simonez
Robert Horne	Anthoine Simonez
Nicolas Gorenflo	Jean Geradein
	Francois Tourbier

There were 15 families registered, including a total of 70 people. The colony was formally established at this time. Another document identified those who became residents at a later time.[9] They were:

22 January 1737, Jacob Gorenflo
15 October 1746, Pierre Gorenflo
26 February 1754, Philipp Onofer Gorenflo

After the settlement of the little town Friedrichstal, neighboring villages started feuding with them, primarily because they felt the newcomers were taking land from them. On 28 October 1701, the people of Spoeck attacked the village. On 29 October 1701, Jacques Gorenflo, "Schultheiss" or head of the town council or mayor, sent a report of the incident to the Count of Baden-Durlach. The Count ordered a trial, and the matter was settled.[10] The people of the neighboring villages refered to these intruders as "Gorenflo and Harlan", surnames of the two leaders of tho settlement.

Property

A village map of 1785 identifies several Gorenflos and the size of their property. This map indicates the house location. It is not known how many acres were undercultivation, the land either leased or owned by the count.

Plot No.	Name	size
19	Jean Jacques Gorenflo	¼ acre
31	Konrad Gorenflo	¼ acre
41	Konrad Gorenflo,baker	¼ acre
42	Isaac Friedrich Gorenflo	¼ acre
63	Gottlieb Gorenflo, butcher	¼ acre
68	Peter Gorenflo,innkeeper	¼ acre
70	Jakob Gorenflo, weaver	¼ acre
71	Philipp Gorenflo,blacksmith	¼ acre
72	Jacob Gorenflo,teacher	¼ acre
86	Christoph Gorenflo, tailor	¼ acre
89	Christoph Gorenflo,tailor	¼ acre

The Church

3 April 1709 and 22 April 1709 Jacques Gorenflo sent two petitions to the Count for the assignment of a minister to their village.[11] A list of contributions for the building of a church is dated 16 November 1725, containing the names of Jacque and Pierre Gorenflo. They both contributed 75 pounds of tobacco. This section of Germany still produces large crops of tobacco. The church was completed in November 1726.

In 1829-1830 the first small church is demolished and a new church built in its place by the'master mason'Jakob Gorenflo. A school-teacher Gorenflo is mentioned who unlocked the new church at the dedication services 21 November 1830. [12]

Schools and Teachers

From the earliest settlement of Friedrichstal, a teacher is mentioned by the name of Jacques Gorenflo, presumably the same who led the refugees and was the first mayor of the town council. To be the school master it was necessary to speak both German and French.[13] From 1748 to 1754 Thomas Gorenflo is schoolmaster. On 18 June 1744, the people vote for a teacher for the first time. Thomas Gorenflo received 15%or 40 votes. He became the teacher again in 1748. [14]

Pierre Gorenflo was suggested as new teacher on 25 February 1755. The minister and townspeople were squabbling about his qualifications because his French was not good enough. However, on 22 September 1755, he became the schoolmaster of the Reformed School and remained in that position until 1772. His son Jakob then became schoolmaster and stayed at this job for 50 years. Jakob retired from teaching 24 June 1852. [15]

In April 1850, a parcel of land was bought from cooper (barrel maker) Jakob Gorenflo to build a nursery school. [16]

MAP #3

Übersichtskarte der näheren Umgebung von Friedrichstal
Maßstab 1 : 150 000 (1 cm der Karte = 1 km in der Natur)

Jacques Gorenflo taught from 1700-1710; Thomas Gorenflo from 1748-1754; Pierre Gorenflo, 1755-1772; and Jakob Gorenflo, son of Pierre Gorenflo, 1772-1822. It appears during this time there developed three schools, a French Reformed School, a German Lutheran School and finally a United School. Jacques, Thomas, Pierre and Jakob all taught in the French Reformed School from 1700-1822. Then Jakob began teaching in the United School in 1810 and continued until his retirement in 1852.[17]

Politics, Guilds and the Military

Many Gorenflos were leaders in Trade Guilds, local politics and in the military. A list of village mayors, magistrates and town clerks includes the names of:[18]

1700-1710 Jacques Gorenflo
1817-1832 Konrad Gorenflo

Wilhelm Gorenflo, vice mayor and Artur Gorenflo, town councilor are identified as serving on the town council in 1949.[19] 1851 to 1854 Ernst Herlan and Christoph Gorenflo, "weavermaster" were leading the Friedrichstal Trade Guilds. Later "butcher master" Wilhelm Gorenflo heads the Guild. In 1863 the Guilds were abolished.[20] Onophre Gorenflo and Peter Gorenflo are mentioned as blacksmiths.[21] 27 January 1836 Peter Gorenflo, brickmaker, requested approval of construction of a brick kiln. It was denied but finally built in 1840.[22]

Early mention is also made of those who were in the military.[23]

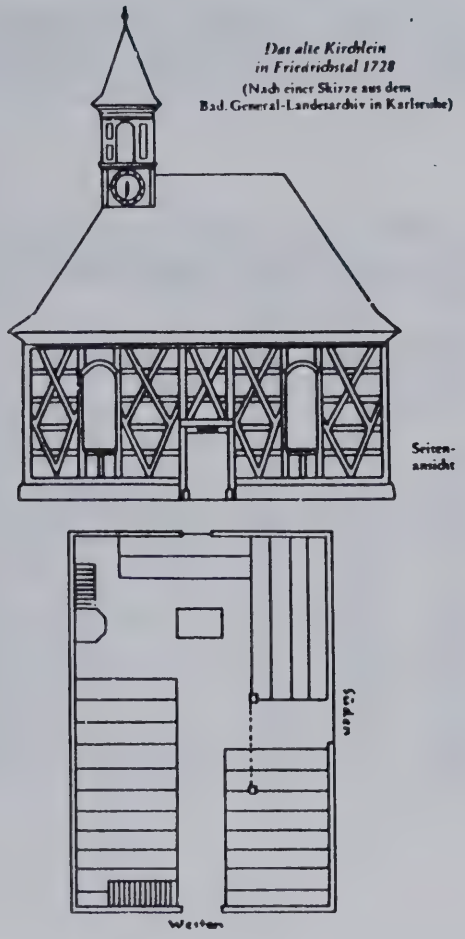
1734 Johannes Gorenflo was drafted into "Emperial Military Service"

1847 Innkeeper Gorenflo is mentioned because he had misgivings about meetings of revolutionaries in his inn.

1866 War broke out between the South of Germany and Austria and Prussia. Soldiers 1870-1871:
Benjamin Gorenflo
Gottfried Gorenflo
Heinrich Gorenflo
Hermann Gorenflo
Wilhelm Gorenflo

Modern Friedrichstal

The present and recent history of Friedrichstal identifies many Gorenflo family members in connection with Athletic Clubs, Soccer, Rifle Club, the First Bank, Glee Club, and other community activities. The Gorenflo family are still present and active in the politics, business, church and recreational activities of the town of Friedrichstal.



Das alte Kirchlein
in Friedrichstal 1728
(Nach einer Skizze aus dem
Bad. General-Landesarchiv in Karlsruhe)

1830-1980
Evangelische Kirche
Friedrichstal

Immigrants from Friedrichstal to the United States

Several family names are identified among the immigrants from Friedrichstal to the United States. Those names include:

BARIE, ONNET, BOREL, BOUQUET, BOUDEMONT, BRUVURI, CORBEAU,
DEMARI FUSSLER, GASSMANN, GIRAUD, GORENFLO, HEIDT, HENGST, HERLAN,
HORNUN KARLE, LACROIX, LAUX, LICHTENWALTER, MAHLER, MANZ,
MAURER AYER, MEIER, REUTHER, LERAY, ROUX, SCHAFER, SIEGRIST,
SCHONT , SCHWEIGER, SUTZ, TERRAS, THIBAUT, VACHE, WOLF. [23]

TABLE 2

IMMIGRANTS TO NORTH AMERICA FROM FRIEDRICHSTAL GERMANY, 1834-1894

SURNAME	CHRISTIAN NAME	NUMBER	YEAR	PLACE	OCCUPATION
Gorenflo	Friedrich	family	1834	N.Amer	farmer
Gorenflo	Christian	1	1836	N.Amer	farmer
Gorenflo	Margareta	1	1836	N.Amer	
Gorenflo	Jakob	1	1839	New Yorkfarmer	
Gorenflo	Gustav	1	1842	N.Amer	farmer
Gorenflo	Peter	family	1848	N.Amer	mason
Gorenflo	Jakob Friedrich	1	1852	New Orleans	shoemaker
Gorenflo	Katharina+Sohn	2	1854	N.Amer	
Gorenflo	Isaak Friedrich	1	1856	N.Amer	farmer
Gorenflo	Gustav	1	1862	Ohio	farmer
Gorenflo	Wilhelm Christoph	family	1862	N.Amer	farmer
Gorenflo	Johann Samuel	family	1863	Ohio	linen weaver
Gorenflo	Karl Friedrich	family	1864	N.Amer	farmer
Gorenflo	Johann Peter	family	1865	N.Amer	road warden
Gorenflo	Philippina	1	1868	N.Amer	
Gorenflo	Ludwig	1	1869	N.Amer	farmer
Gorenflo	Friedrich Gottfried	1	1879	N.Amer	farmer
Gorenflo	Ernst Gottlieb	1	1880	N.Amer	farmer
Gorenflo	Hyronimus Jakob	1	1880	N.Amer	farmer
Gorenflo	Wilhelm Emil	1	1881	Detroit	merchant
Gorenflo	Theodor	1	1883	N.Amer	farmer
Gorenflo	Christian	1	1883	N.Amer	farmer
Gorenflo	Wilhelm Peter	5-family	1887	N.Amer	farmer
Gorenflo	Johann Heinrich	4-family	1890	N.Amer	farmer
Gorenflo	Kornelius	1	1894	N.Amer	farmer

Gorenflo Pedigree Chart to Jean de Gorenflo (1610-1671)

The Gorenflo lineage to Jean de Gorenflo is based upon the records identified by Gustav Gorenflo. Those records for the most part were found in the archives at Amiens France. It appears that those families that immigrated to the U.S.A. were from the family of Johann Isaak Gorenflo, specifically the families of his two sons Philipp and Johann Jakob. A survey of the genealogy information in the posession of Gustav Gorenflo today indicates that the families of Jacques Gorenflo (1683-1738), John Jacob Gorenflo (1711-1767) and Pierre Gorenflo (1722-1772) remained in or near Friedrichstal Germany.

Gorenflo Family Group Sheets

The information on the Gorenflo Pedigree Chart is limited to name and year of birth and death if dates are known from the records. The complete information indicating day and month of birth, marriage dates and to whom and death dates are found on the family group sheet. Children are also identified with parents. The family group sheets are presented alphabetically by name of the father for ease in locating any individual who appears on the pedigree chart. Table 3 gives the alphabetical listing of the families.

TABLE 3

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF FAMILY GROUP SHEETS RELATED TO THE GORENFLO PEDIGREE CHART

NAME HUSBAND	NAME WIFE
Jean Jacques Barie (1694-1735)	Marie DeVeine (1690-1767)
Johann Philip Barie (1726-1787)	Elisabeth Merlan (1739-1795)
Jacques de Gorenflo (?-1710)	Jeanne Cailloux (?-1709)
Jakob Franz Gorenflo (1797-1859)	Katherine Demarez (1797-1855)
Johann Isaak Gorenflo (1760-1817)	Christine Esther Barie (1765-1867)
Johann Jakob Gorenflo (1805-1833)	Elisabeth Sutter (1816-1864)
Johann Philipp Gorenflo (1758-?)	Margarete Boral (1755-?)
John Anderson Gorenflo (1939-)	Doris Hasel Gallott (1940-)
Karl Heinrich Gorenflo (1873-1958)	Amalia Dorothea Bernhardine Kaiser (1876-1948)
Otto Bruno Gorenflo (1834-?)	Louise Friederike Marie Schroeder (1846-?)
Philipp Gorenflo (1799-1873)	? (1799-1969)
Philipp Onophre Gorenflo (1730-1772)	Esther Merlan (1724-1794)
Pierre Gorenflo (c.1680-1747)	Anna Catherine Pierrot (c.1688-1746)
Theodor Martin Gorenflo (1852-?)	Ernestine Publer (1856?)
Wilhelm Peter Gorenflo (1825-?)	(1) Friedricka Merlan (?-?)
Wilhelm Peter Gorenflo (1825-?)	(2) Emma Drees (?-?)
Walter Charles Gorenflo (1903-1978)	Maurine Odell (1910-)
Walter Charles Gorenflo, Jr. (1932-)	Eleonor Margaret Dahl (1935-)

GORENFLO PEDIGREE CHART see family group sheets for detail

Jean de Gorenfles
b. ca. 1610 Abbeville, France
d. before 1671
m. Jeanne Prevert (Prevost?)

Jacques de Gorenflo
b. ca. 1646
d. 8 Sept 1710 Friedrichstal, Germany
m. 15 Mar 1671 Aix ens, France Jeanne Cailloux

- Pierre (1682-1747)
  - Jean Jacob (1711-1767)
  - Pierre (1722-1772)
  - Philipp Onophre (1730-1772)
    - Judith (1754-1809)
    - Magdalene (1755-1768)
    - Johann Phillipp (1758-?)
      - Katharina (1784-1795)
      - Elizabeth (1786-1792)
      - Margarete (1787-1788)
      - Magdalene (1787-1790)
      - Katharine (1791-1799)
      - Christine (1792-1846)
    - Johann Isaak (1760-1817)
      - Christine (1785-1787)
      - Maria Elizabeth (1787-1787)
      - Christine Magdalene (1788-1855)
      - Katharine (1790-1790)
      - Magdalene Sabrine (1792-1792)
      - Elizabeth (1793-1794)
      - Johann Ludwig (1795-?)
      - Jacob Franz (1797-1859) →
      - Philipp (1799-1873) →
      - Katharine Magdalena (1801-1862)
      - Johann Jakob (1805-1864) →
- Jacques (1683-1738)

- Jacob Franz (1797-1859)
  - Christine Philippina (1822-1858)
  - Karoline Katharine (1825-1892)
- Philipp (1799-1873)
  - Philipp (1819-1820)
  - Margarete Philippina (1824-1824)
  - Wilhelm Peter (1825-?)
    - Wilhelm Jakob (1841-?) to USA
    - Friedrika (1850-?) to USA
    - Theodor Martin (1852-?) to USA
    - Luise Philippina (1854-?)
    - Hermann Ludwig (1856-?) to USA
    - Reinhard (1859-1868)
    - Anna Ottilia (1866-?)
    - Rudolf (1874-?)
    - Xavier Bertram (1875-?)
    - Oskar Wilhelm (1878-?)
    - Emilia (1880-?)
    - Hugo (1881-?)
  - Johann Ludwig (1827-1827)
  - Philipp Ludwig (1831-1831)
  - Luise (1833-1903)
  - Philippina Margarete (1838-1900)
- Johann Jakob (1805-1864)
  - Otto Bruno (1834-?) to USA
    - Josephine (1866-?)
    - Edward (1867-?)
    - Caroline (1870-?)
    - Karl Heinrich (1873-1958)
      - Walter Charles (1903-1978)
      - Charles (1908-)
  - Gustav Adolf (1837-?) to USA
  - Elisabeth Louise (1835-?)

GORENFLO

HUSBAND Jean Jaqués Barié

Born ca. 1694 Place

Chr. Place

Marr. Place

Died 8 Jan 1753 Place Friedrichstal, Germany

Bur. Place

HUSBAND'S FATHER HUSBAND'S MOTHER

HUSBAND'S OTHER WIVES

WIFE Marie DeVeine

Born 1690 Place

Chr. Place

Died 1767 Place Friedrichstal, Germany

Bur. Place

WIFE'S FATHER WIFE'S MOTHER

WIFE'S OTHER HUSBANDS

SEX	CHILDREN (Whether Living or Dead) in Order of Birth (SURNAME (CAPITALIZED) GIVEN NAMES)	WHEN BORN DAY MONTH YEAR	WHERE BORN TOWN	COUNTY	STATE OR COUNTRY	DATE OF FIRST MARRIAGE TO WHOM	WHEN DIED DAY MONTH YEAR
1							
2							
3							
4 M	Johann Philip Barié	3 Jan 1726	Friedrichstal		Germany	1756 Elisabeth Herlan	28 May 1787
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Parish Records from Friedrichstal Germany contained in letter from Bertold Gorenflo dated 7/81.

OTHER MARRIAGES

FAMILY GROUP RECORD

ENTER ALL DATA IN THIS ORDER: DATES: 14 Apr 1794

To indicate that a child is an ancestor of the family representative, place an ... in the number pertaining to that child.

WATSON, John Henry Charles, Winder, Vi... 1880 10-21 DEC (Printed in USA)

FAMILY GROUP RECORD

HUSBAND Johann Philip Barie

Born 3 Jan 1726 Place Friedrichstal, Germany

Chr. Place

Marr. 1756 Place

Died 28 May 1787 Place Friedrichstal, Germany

Bur. Place

HUSBAND'S FATHER Jean Jaques Barie HUSBAND'S MOTHER Marie DeVeine

HUSBAND'S OTHER WIVES

WIFE Elisabeth Herlan

Born 1739 Place Friedrichstal, Germany

Chr. Place

Died 1795 Place Friedrichstal, Germany

Bur. Place

WIFE'S FATHER WIFE'S MOTHER

WIFE'S OTHER HUSBANDS

	SEX M/F	CHILDREN (List each Child (Whether Living or Dead) in Order of Birth) SURNAME (CAPITALIZED) GIVEN NAMES	WHEN BORN DAY	MONTH	YEAR	WHERE BORN TOWN	COUNTY	STATE OR COUNTRY	DATE OF FIRST MARRIAGE TO WHOM	WHEN DAY	MONTH	YEAR
1												
2												
3												
4	F	Christina Esther Barie	12	Mar	1765	Friedrichstal		Germany	1784 Johann Isaak Gorenflo	8	Jun	1867
5												
6												
7												
8												
9												
10												
11												

NAMES: WATSON, John Henry
PLACES: Sharon, Windsor, Vt

To indicate that a child is an ancestor of the family representative, place an "X" behind the number pertaining to that child.

ENTER ALL DATA IN THIS ORDER
DATES: 14 Apr 1794

100M 10-71 DBC (Printed in USA)

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Parish Records from Friedrichstal contained in letter from Bertold Gorenflo dated 7/81.

OTHER MARRIAGES

FAMILY GROUP RECORD

HUSBAND Jacques de Gorenflo

Born Place

Chr. Place

Marr. 15 Mar 1671 Place Amiens, France

Died 8 Sept 1710 Place Friedrichstal, Germany

Bur. Place

HUSBAND'S FATHER Jean de Gorenflos HUSBAND'S MOTHER ~~Jeanne Prevost (Prevoot)~~

HUSBAND'S OTHER WIVES

WIFE Jeanne Caillioux

Born Place

Chr. Place

Died 16 Sept 1709 Place Friedrichstal, Germany

Bur. Place

WIFE'S FATHER WIFE'S MOTHER

WIFE'S OTHER HUSBANDS

	SEX M/F	CHILDREN (List each Child (Whether Living or Dead) in Order of Birth) SURNAME (CAPITALIZED) GIVEN NAMES	WHEN BORN DAY	MONTH	YEAR	WHERE BORN TOWN	COUNTY	STATE OR COUNTRY	DATE OF FIRST MARRIAGE TO WHOM	WHEN DIED DAY	MONTH	YEAR
1	M	Jacques Gorenflo			1683							
2												
3	M	Pierre Gorenflo			1682							
4									Anna Catherine Pierrot	17	Mar	1747
5												
6												
7												
8												
9												
10												
11												

NAMES: WATSON, John Henry
PLACES: Sharon, Windsor, Vt

To indicate that a child is an ancestor of the family representative, place an "X" behind the number pertaining to that child.

ENTER ALL DATA IN THIS ORDER
DATES: 14 Apr 1794

100M 10-71 DBC (Printed in USA)

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Jean de Gorenflo, father of Jacques Gorenflo appears on an Abbeville, France church record about 1639.

OTHER MARRIAGES

HUSBAND Jakob Franz Gorenflo

Born 24 Oct 1797 Place Friedrichstal, Germany

Chr. Place

Marr. 1821 Place Friedrichstal, Germany

Died 11 Feb 1859 Place Friedrichstal, Germany

Bur. Place

HUSBAND'S FATHER Johann Isaak Gorenflo HUSBAND'S MOTHER Christine Esther Barie

HUSBAND'S OTHER WIVES

WIFE Katharine Demarez

Born 1797 Place

Chr. Place

Died 1855 Place Friedrichstal, Germany

Bur. Place

WIFE'S FATHER WIFE'S MOTHER

WIFE'S OTHER HUSBANDS

SEX M/F	CHILDREN (List each child (whether living or dead) in order of birth) SURNAME (CAPITALIZED) GIVEN NAMES	WHEN BORN DAY	MONTH	YEAR	WHERE BORN TOWN	COUNTY	STATE OR COUNTRY	DATE OF FIRST MARRIAGE TO WHOM	WHEN DIED DAY	MONTH	YEAR
1	F Christina Philippina Gorenflo	25	Dec	1822	Friedrichstal		Germany				
											10 Oct 1858
2	F Karoline Katharine Gorenflo	16	Jun	1825	Friedrichstal		Germany	Johann Georg Feith			
											2 May 1892
3											
4											
5											
6											
7											
8											
9											
10											
11											

NAMES: WATSON, John Henry
PLACES: Sharon, Windsor, Vt
To indicate that a child is an ancestor of the family representative, place an "X" behind the number pertaining to that child.

ENTER ALL DATA IN THIS ORDER:
DATES: 14 Apr 1794

FAMILY GROUP RECORD

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Gorenflo Genealogy in possession of Gustav Gorenflo, Friedrichstal, Germany

OTHER MARRIAGES

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FAMILY GROUP RECORD

NAMES: WATSON, John Henry
PLACES: Sharon, Windsor, Vt
To indicate that a child is an ancestor of the family representative, place an "X" behind the number pertaining to that child.
ENTER ALL DATA IN THIS ORDER:
DATES: 14 Apr 1794

HUSBAND Johann Isaak Gorenflo
Born 16 Mar 1760 Place Friedrichstal, Germany
Chr. Place
Marr. 1784 Place Friedrichstal, Germany
Died 21 Jun 1817 Place Friedrichstal, Germany
Bur. Place
HUSBAND'S FATHER Philipp Gaspare Gorenflo HUSBAND'S MOTHER Esther Herlan
HUSBAND'S OTHER WIVES

WIFE Christine Esther Barie Place Friedrichstal, Germany
Chr. 12 Mar 1765 Place
Died 8 Jun 1867 Place Friedrichstal, Germany
Bur. Place
WIFE'S FATHER Johann Philip Barie WIFE'S MOTHER Elisabeth Herlan
WIFE'S OTHER HUSBANDS

SEX M/F	CHILDREN (List each child (whether living or dead) in order of birth) SURNAME (CAPITALIZED) GIVEN NAMES	WHEN BORN DAY	MONTH	YEAR	WHERE BORN TOWN	COUNTY	STATE OR COUNTRY	DATE OF FIRST MARRIAGE TO WHOM	WHEN DIED DAY	MONTH	YEAR
1	F Christine Gorenflo	29	Nov	1785	Friedrichstal		Germany				16 May 1787
2	F Maria Elisabeth Gorenflo	3	Mar	1787	Friedrichstal		Germany				12 Nov 1855
3	Christine Magdalene Gorenflo	2	Jun	1788	Friedrichstal		Germany				17 Dec 1790
4	Katharina Gorenflo	27	Aug	1790	Friedrichstal		Germany				23 Jan 1792
5	Magdalene Sabrine Gorenflo	15	Jan	1792	Friedrichstal		Germany				25 May 1794
6	Elizabeth Gorenflo	27	Jan	1793	Friedrichstal		Germany				
7	Johann Ludwig Gorenflo	3	May	1795	Friedrichstal		Germany	Katharine Demarez	1821	11 Feb	1859
8	Jakob Franz Gorenflo	24	Oct	1797	Friedrichstal		Germany	Marg. Lacroix	1821	10 Mar	1873
9	Philipp Gorenflo	13	Apr	1799	Friedrichstal		Germany		9 July	1862	
10	Katharine Magdalena Gorenflo	28	July	1801	Friedrichstal		Germany	Jak. Friedr. Gorenflo	20 Apr	1833	25 Oct 1864
11	Johann Jakob Gorenflo	18	Dec	1805	Friedrichstal		Germany	Elisabeth Sutter			

SOURCES OF INFORMATION
Gorenflo Genealogy in possession of Gustav Gorenflo, Friedrichstal, Germany.

OTHER MARRIAGES

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HUSBAND Johann Jakob Gorenflo

Born 18 Dec 1805 Place Friedrichstal, Germany
Chr. Place
Marr. 21 Apr 1833 Place Muhlburg, Germany
Died Place
Bur. Place
HUSBAND'S FATHER Johann Isaak Gorenflo HUSBAND'S MOTHER Christine Esther Barie
HUSBAND'S OTHER WIVES

WIFE Elisabeth Sutter

Born 7 Nov 1816 Place Muhlburg, Germany
Chr. Place
Died 25 Oct 1864 Place Muhlburg, Germany
Bur. Place
WIFE'S FATHER WIFE'S MOTHER
WIFE'S OTHER HUSBANDS

SEX M F	CHILDREN List Each Child (Whether Living or Dead) in Order of Birth SURNAME (CAPITALIZED) GIVEN NAMES	WHEN BORN DAY MONTH YEAR	WHERE BORN TOWN	COUNTY	STATE OR COUNTRY	DATE OF FIRST MARRIAGE TO WHOM	WHEN DIED DAY MONTH YEAR
1 M	Otto Bruno Gorenflo	9 Sept 1834	Muhlburg		Germany	Louise Friedrike Marie Schroeder	
2 F	Elisabeth Louise Gorenflo	5 Oct 1835	Muhlburg		Germany		
3 M	Gustav Adolf Gorenflo	17 Jan 1837	Muhlburg		Germany		
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SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Information found in the archives of Karlsruhe Germany through efforts of Gustav Gorenflo and his wife who spent a day in the archives. Otto Bruno Gorenflo and his brother Gustav Adolf emigrated to USA from Germany the 25th of April 1853. (Karlsruhe Emigration Records).

OTHER MARRIAGES

FAMILY GROUP RECORD

ENTER ALL DATA IN THIS ORDER: NAMES: WATSON, John Henry PLACES: Sharon, Windsor, Vt. DATES: 14 Apr 1794
To indicate that a child is an ancestor of the family representative, place an "X" behind the number pertaining to that child.

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HUSBAND Johann Philipp Gorenflo

Born 19 Jan 1758 Place Friedrichstal, Germany
Chr. Place
Marr. 1783 Place
Died Place
Bur. Place
HUSBAND'S FATHER Philipp Onophre Gorenflo HUSBAND'S MOTHER Esther Herlan
HUSBAND'S OTHER WIVES

WIFE Margarete Boral

Born 1755 Place
Chr. Place
Died Place
Bur. Place
WIFE'S FATHER WIFE'S MOTHER
WIFE'S OTHER HUSBANDS

SEX M F	CHILDREN List Each Child (Whether Living or Dead) in Order of Birth SURNAME (CAPITALIZED) GIVEN NAMES	WHEN BORN DAY MONTH YEAR	WHERE BORN TOWN	COUNTY	STATE OR COUNTRY	DATE OF FIRST MARRIAGE TO WHOM	WHEN DIED DAY MONTH YEAR
1 F	Katharine Gorenflo	30 Oct 1784	Friedrichstal		Germany		15 Sept 1795
2 F	Elizabeth Gorenflo	7 Apr 1786	Friedrichstal		Germany		8 June 1791
3 F	Margarete Gorenflo	25 Aug 1787	Friedrichstal		Germany		9 Mar 1788
4 F	Magdalene Gorenflo	21 May 1789	Friedrichstal		Germany		15 Feb 1790
5 F	Katharina Gorenflo	22 Jan 1791	Friedrichstal		Germany		5 Feb 1799
6 F	Christine Gorenflo	22 Sept 1792	Friedrichstal		Germany		14 Dec 1846
7							
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10							
11							

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Gorenflo Genealogy in possession of Gustav Gorenflo, Friedrichstal, Germany

OTHER MARRIAGES

FAMILY GROUP RECORD

ENTER ALL DATA IN THIS ORDER: NAMES: WATSON, John Henry PLACES: Sharon, Windsor, Vt. DATES: 14 Apr 1794
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FAMILY GROUP RECORD

HUSBAND Karl Heinrich Gorenflo

Born	24 Jan 1873	Brooklyn, Kings County, New York
Chr.	9 May 1873	Brooklyn, Kings County, New York
Marr.	29 Apr 1895	Brooklyn, Kings County, New York
Died	26 June 1958	St. Petersburg, Pinnellas County, Florida
Bur.	1 July 1958	Evergreen Cemetery Brooklyn, Kings County, New York

HUSBAND'S FATHER Otto Bruno Gorenflo — HUSBAND'S MOTHER Friederika Schroeder

WIFE Amalia Dorothea Bernhardine Kaiser

Born	16 June 1876	Brooklyn, Kings County, New York
Chr.	11 May 1890	Brooklyn, Kings County, New York
Died	6 Sept 1948	Brooklyn, Kings County, New York
Bur.	9 Sept 1948	Evergreen Cemetery Brooklyn, Kings County, New York

WIFE'S FATHER Bernhard Kaiser — WIFE'S MOTHER Dorothea Muller

WIFE'S OTHER HUSBANDS

SEX & No.	CHILDREN (Given Names / Surname)	WHEN BORN (Day / Month / Year)	WHERE BORN (Town / County / State or Country)	DATE OF FIRST MARRIAGE (To whom)	WHEN DIED (Day / Month / Year)
1 M	Walter Charles Gorenflo	20 Sept 1903	Brooklyn — N.Y.	7 June 1930 Maurine Odell	20 Dec 1978
2 M	Charles Gorenflo	30 May 1908	Brooklyn — N.Y.	Mildred Remeschatis	
3 F	Dora Gorenflo DOC	10 mo.1897	Brooklyn — N.Y.	----------	bur 25 Aug 1897
4				----------	
5				----------	
6				----------	
7				----------	
8				----------	
9				----------	
10				----------	
11				----------	

SOURCES OF INFORMATION
family records in possession of Constance C. Fraze

OTHER MARRIAGES

To indicate that a child is an ancestor of the family representative, place an "X" behind the number pertaining to that child.
ENTER ALL DATA IN THIS ORDER: DATES: 14 Apr 1794
NAMES: WATSON, John Henry
PLACES: Sharon, Windsor, Vt

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HUSBAND John Anderson Gorenflo — 3 Jan 1939 — Oceanside Long Island, New York

WIFE Doris Hazel Calliott — 19 Mar 1940 — Marlboro, Mass.

HUSBAND'S FATHER Walter Charles Gorenflo — HUSBAND'S MOTHER Maurine Odell

WIFE'S FATHER Hollis C. Calliott — WIFE'S MOTHER Edna Skinner

SEX & No.	CHILDREN (Given Names / Surnames)	WHEN BORN (Day / Month / Year)	WHERE BORN (Town / County / State or Country)	DATE OF FIRST MARRIAGE (To whom / Day / Month / Year / State or Country)	OTHER MARRIAGES
1 F	Maria Barbara Gorenflo	29 Dec 1958	Framingham	28 June 1980 Steven George Mick	
2 F	Beth Ann Gorenflo	18 Apr 1959	Framingham	19 July 1980 Anthony Joseph Nocera	
3 F	Laura Jean Gorenflo	25 Apr 1961	Framingham		
4 F	Hollie May Gorenflo	23 June 1967	Natick		
5 F	Amanda Lynn Gorenflo	23 May 1969	Natick		
6 F	Linda Nelson Gorenflo	19 July 1960	Boston		
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					

SOURCES OF INFORMATION
#6.Linda Nelson Gorenflo adopted.

To indicate that a child is an ancestor of the family representative, place an "X" behind the number pertaining to that child.
ENTER ALL DATA IN THIS ORDER: DATES: 14 Apr 1794
NAMES: WATSON, John Henry
PLACES: Sharon, Windsor, Vt

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FAMILY GROUP RECORD

HUSBAND Philipp Gorenflo

Born 13 Apr 1799 Place Friedrichstal, Germany

Chr. Place

Marr. 1821 Place

Died 10 Mar 1873 Place

Bur. Place

HUSBAND'S FATHER Johann Isaak Gorenflo HUSBAND'S MOTHER Christine Esther Barle

HUSBAND'S OTHER WIVES

WIFE

Born 1799 Place

Chr. Place

Died 1869 Place

Bur. Place

WIFE'S FATHER WIFE'S MOTHER

WIFE'S OTHER HUSBANDS

DER M F	CHILDREN (Last Name) (Husband / Wife/other Spouse of Deceased) (If Under 18 Years of Birth) SURNAME (CAPITALIZED) GIVEN NAMES	WHEN BORN DAY	MONTH	YEAR	WHERE BORN TOWN	COUNTY	STATE OR COUNTRY	DATE OF FIRST MARRIAGE TO WHOM	WHEN DIED DAY	MONTH	YEAR
1 M	Philipp Gorenflo	3	Feb	1819	Friedrichstal		Germany		13	Dec	1820
2 F	Margarete Philippina Gorenflo	12	Apr	1824	Friedrichstal		Germany		8	Jun	1824
3 M	Wilhelm Peter Gorenflo	15	Jun	1825	Friedrichstal		Germany	(1)Friedricka Herlan			
4 M	Johann Ludwig Gorenflo	21	Sept	1827	Friedrichstal		Germany		3	Dec	1827
5 M	Philipp Ludwig Gorenflo	3	Jun	1831	Friedrichstal		Germany		7	Oct	1831
6 F	Luise Gorenflo	7	July	1823	Friedrichstal		Germany		15	Jan	1903
7 F	Philippina Margarete Gorenflo	12	Apr	1838	Friedrichstal		Germany	Jakob Wilh. Gorenflo	6	Oct	1900
8											
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NAMES: WATSON, John Henry
PLACES: Sharon, Windsor, Vt

ENTER ALL DATA IN THIS ORDER.
DATES: 14 Apr 1794
To indicate that a child is an ancestor of the family representative, place an "X" behind the number pertaining to that child.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Gorenflo genealogy in posession of Gustav Gorenflo, Friedrichstal, Germany.

OTHER MARRIAGES

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FAMILY GROUP RECORD

HUSBAND Otto Bruno Gorenflo

Born 9 Sept 1874 Place Muhlburg, Germany

Chr. Place

Marr. Place

Died Place

Bur. Place

HUSBAND'S FATHER Johann Jakob Gorenflo HUSBAND'S MOTHER Elisabeth Sutter

HUSBAND'S OTHER WIVES

WIFE Louise Friederike Marie Schroeder

Born 11 Nov 1846 Place Rogeez, Neubrandenburg, East Germany

Chr. 22 Nov 1846 Place Satow, Neubrandenburg, East Germany

Died Place

Bur. Place

WIFE'S FATHER Johann Joachim Friedrich Schroeder WIFE'S MOTHER Elisabetha Sophia Maria Schnell

WIFE'S OTHER HUSBANDS

DER M F	CHILDREN (Last Name) (Husband / Wife/other Spouse of Deceased) (If Under 18 Years of Birth) SURNAME (CAPITALIZED) GIVEN NAMES	WHEN BORN DAY	MONTH	YEAR	WHERE BORN TOWN	COUNTY	STATE OR COUNTRY	DATE OF FIRST MARRIAGE TO WHOM	WHEN DIED DAY	MONTH	YEAR
1 F	Josephine Gorenflo		May	1866				Ferdinand Gundermann			
2 M	Edward Gorenflo			1867							
3 F	Caroline Gorenflo			1870							
4 M	Karl Heinrich Gorenflo	24	Jan	1873	East New York	N.Y.		Amalia Dorothea Bernhardine Gorenflo	29	Apr	1895
5									26	Jun	1938
6											
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NAMES: WATSON, John Henry
PLACES: Sharon, Windsor, Vt

ENTER ALL DATA IN THIS ORDER.
DATES: 14 Apr 1794
To indicate that a child is an ancestor of the family representative, place an "X" behind the number pertaining to that child.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Family Records in possession of Constance G. Fraze

OTHER MARRIAGES

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HUSBAND Philipp Onophre Gorenflo, Blacksmith

Born 26 Mar 1730 Place Friedrichstal, Germany
Chr. Place
Marr. 1754 Place
Died 14 Mar 1772 Place Friedrichstal, Germany
Bur. Place
HUSBAND'S FATHER Pierre Gorenflo HUSBAND'S MOTHER Anna Catherine Pierrot
HUSBAND'S OTHER WIVES

WIFE Esther Herlan

Born 1724 Place
Chr. Place
Died 1794 Place
Bur. Place
WIFE'S FATHER WIFE'S MOTHER
WIFE'S OTHER HUSBANDS

SEX M F	CHILDREN (1st Each Child (Whether Living or Dead) in Order of Birth) SURNAME (CAPITALIZED) GIVEN NAMES	WHEN BORN DAY MONTH YEAR	WHERE BORN TOWN	COUNTY	STATE OR COUNTRY	DATE OF FIRST MARRIAGE / TO WHOM	WHEN DIED DAY MONTH YEAR
1 F	Judith Gorenflo	24 July 1754	Friedrichstal		Germany	Peter Jerras	16 Fe[illegible]
2 F	Magdalene Gorenflo	22 Nov 1755	Friedrichstal		Germany		5 Nov 17[illegible]
3 M	Johann Philipp Gorenflo	19 Jan 1758	Friedrichstal		Germany	1783 Margarete Boral	
4 M	Johann Isaak Gorenflo	16 Mar 1760	Friedrichstal		Germany	1784 Christine Esther Ba[illegible]	21 Jun [illegible]
5 M	David Karl Gorenflo	2 Feb 1763	Friedrichstal		Germany		7 Sept 1767
6 F	Elisabeth Gorenflo	9 Apr 1766	Friedrichstal		Germany	Friedrich Hornung	11 Oct 1846
7							
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9							
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11							

SOURCES OF INFORMATION
Gorenflo genealogy in posession of Gustav Gorenflo, Friedrichstal, Germany.

OTHER MARRIAGES

FAMILY GROUP RECORD

ENTER ALL DATA IN THIS ORDER: NAMES: WATSON, John Henry DATES: 14 Apr 1794 PLACES: Sharon, Windsr, Vt
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HUSBAND Pierre Gorenflo

Born c. 1682 Place
Chr. Place
Marr. 17 Mar 1747 Place Friedrichstal, Germany
Died Place
Bur. Place
HUSBAND'S FATHER Jacques de Gorenflo HUSBAND'S MOTHER Jeanne Cailloux
HUSBAND'S OTHER WIVES

WIFE Anna Catherine Pierrot

Born c. 1688 Place
Chr. 1746 Place
Died Place
Bur. Place
WIFE'S FATHER WIFE'S MOTHER
WIFE'S OTHER HUSBANDS

SEX M F	CHILDREN (1st Each Child (Whether Living or Dead) in Order of Birth) SURNAME (CAPITALIZED) GIVEN NAMES	WHEN BORN DAY MONTH YEAR	WHERE BORN TOWN	COUNTY	STATE OR COUNTRY	DATE OF FIRST MARRIAGE / TO WHOM	WHEN DIED DAY MONTH YEAR
1							1767
2 M	Jean Jakob Gorenflo	1711	Friedrichstal		Germany		
3							
4							
5							
6							1772
7 M	Pierre Gorenflo	1722	Friedrichstal		Germany		1754 14 Mar 1772
8 M	Philipp Onophre Gorenflo	26 Mar 1730	Friedrichstal		Germany	Esther Herlan	
9							
10							
11							

SOURCES OF INFORMATION
Gorenflo genealogy in posession of Gustav Gorenflo, Friedrichstal, Germany

OTHER MARRIAGES

FAMILY GROUP RECORD

ENTER ALL DATA IN THIS ORDER: NAMES: WATSON, John Henry DATES: 14 Apr 1794 PLACES: Sharon, Windsr, Vt
To indicate that a child is an ancestor of the family representative, place an "X" behind the number pertaining to that child.

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HUSBAND Wilhelm Peter Gorenflo

Born 15 Jun 1825 Place Friedrichstal, Germany

Chr. Place

Marr. 1848 Place

Died Place In USA

Bur. Place

HUSBAND'S FATHER Philipp Gorenflo HUSBAND'S MOTHER

HUSBAND'S OTHER WIVES (2) 1873, Emma Draes; (3) 1883 ? Kiesendauer

WIFE (1) Friedricka Herlan

Born Place

Chr. Place

Died Place

Bur. Place

WIFE'S FATHER WIFE'S MOTHER

WIFE'S OTHER HUSBANDS

SEX M F	CHILDREN (List both Child (Whether Living or Dead) in order of Birth) SURNAME (CAPITALIZED) GIVEN NAMES	WHEN BORN DAY MONTH YEAR	WHERE BORN TOWN	COUNTY	STATE OR COUNTRY	DATE OF FIRST MARRIAGE TO WHOM	WHEN DIED DAY MONTH YEAR
1 M	Wilhelm Jakob Gorenflo	10 Apr 1841	Friedrichstal	Germany			
2 F	Friederika Gorenflo	9 Jun 1850	Friedrichstal	Germany		1877	
3 M	Theodor Martin Gorenflo	30 Jul 1852	Friedrichstal	Germany			
4 F	Luise Philippina Gorenflo	14 Jun 1854	Friedrichstal	Germany			
5 M	Hermann Ludwig Gorenflo	16 Aug 1856	Friedrichstal	Germany			28 Dec 1868
6 M	Reinhard Gorenflo	3 Sept 1859	Friedrichstal	Germany			
7 F	Anna Ottilia Gorenflo	8 Aug 1866					
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SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Gorenflo Genealogy in possession of Gustav Gorenflo, Friedrichstal, Germany.

OTHER MARRIAGES

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FAMILY GROUP RECORD

ENTER ALL DATA IN THIS ORDER: NAMES: WATSON, John Henry PLACES: Sharon, Windsor, Vt. DATES: 14 Apr 1794

To indicate that a child is an ancestor of the family representative, place an "X" behind the number pertaining to that child.

HUSBAND Theodor Martin Gorenflo

Born 30 July 1852 Place Friedrichstal, Germany

Chr. Place

Marr. 1877 Place

Died Place In USA

Bur. Place

HUSBAND'S FATHER Wilhelm Peter Gorenflo HUSBAND'S MOTHER Friedricka Herlan

HUSBAND'S OTHER WIVES

WIFE Ernestine Fubler

Born 1856 Place

Chr. Place

Died Place

Bur. Place

WIFE'S FATHER WIFE'S MOTHER

WIFE'S OTHER HUSBANDS

SEX M F	CHILDREN (List both Child (Whether Living or Dead) in order of Birth) SURNAME (CAPITALIZED) GIVEN NAMES	WHEN BORN DAY MONTH YEAR	WHERE BORN TOWN	COUNTY	STATE OR COUNTRY	DATE OF FIRST MARRIAGE TO WHOM	WHEN DIED DAY MONTH YEAR
1 F	Luise Friederike Gorenflo	29 May 1878	Friedrichstal	Germany			22 Sept 1952
2 F	Frieda Karolina Gorenflo	17 Feb 1880	Friedrichstal	Germany			
3 M	Theodor Gorenflo	21 Jan 1882	Friedrichstal	Germany			
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SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Gorenflo Genealogy in posession of Gustav Gorenflo
Friedrichstal, Germany

OTHER MARRIAGES

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FAMILY GROUP RECORD

ENTER ALL DATA IN THIS ORDER: NAMES: WATSON, John Henry PLACES: Sharon, Windsor, Vt. DATES: 14 Apr 1794

To indicate that a child is an ancestor of the family representative, place an "X" behind the number pertaining to that child.

HUSBAND Walter Charles Gorenflo

Born 20 Sept 1903 Place Brooklyn, New York
Chr. Place
Marr. 7 Jun 1930 Place Brooklyn, New York
Died 20 Dec 1978 Place Boston, Mass.
Bur. Place Mosswood Cemetery, Cotuit, Mass.
HUSBAND'S FATHER Karl Heinrich Gorenflo HUSBAND'S MOTHER Amalia Dorothea Bernhardine Kaiser
HUSBAND'S OTHER WIVES

WIFE Maurine Odell

Born 23 Jan 1910 Place Caro, Nacogdoches County, Texas
Chr. Place
Died Place
Bur. Place
WIFE'S FATHER John Anderson Odell WIFE'S MOTHER May Johnson
WIFE'S OTHER HUSBANDS

SEX M F	CHILDREN List Each Child (Whether Living or Dead) in Order of Birth SURNAME (CAPITALIZED) GIVEN NAMES	WHEN BORN DAY MONTH YEAR	WHERE BORN TOWN	COUNTY	STATE OR COUNTRY	DATE OF FIRST MARRIAGE TO WHOM	WHEN DIED DAY MONTH YEAR
1 M	Walter Charles Gorenflo	25 Mar 1932	Mineola	Nassau	NY	5 Mar 1954 Eleonor Margarat Kahl	
2 F	Constance Pauline Gorenflo	12 May 1936	Oceanside	Nassau	NY	14 June 1958 R. Lawrence Fraze	
3 M	John Anderson Gorenflo	5 Jan 1939	Oceanside	Nassau	NY	Doris Hazel Gallot	
4 F	Dorothy Amalia Gorenflo	27 Nov 1946	Natick	Middlesex Mass.			
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SOURCES OF INFORMATION

OTHER MARRIAGES

FAMILY GROUP RECORD

ENTER ALL DATA IN THIS ORDER: NAMES: WATSON, John Henry PLACES: Sharon, Windsr, Vt DATES: 14 Apr 1794
To indicate that a child is an ancestor of the family representative, place an "X" behind the number pertaining to that child.

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HUSBAND Wilhelm Peter Gorenflo

Born 15 Jun 1825 Place Friedrichstal, Germany
Chr. Place
Marr. 1873 Place
Died Place
Bur. Place
HUSBAND'S FATHER Philipp Gorenflo HUSBAND'S MOTHER
HUSBAND'S OTHER WIVES (1) Friedricka Herlan (3) 1883, Kiesendauer?

WIFE (2) Emma Draes

Born Place
Chr. Place
Died Place
Bur. Place
WIFE'S FATHER WIFE'S MOTHER
WIFE'S OTHER HUSBANDS

SEX M F	CHILDREN List Each Child (Whether Living or Dead) in Order of Birth SURNAME (CAPITALIZED) GIVEN NAMES	WHEN BORN DAY MONTH YEAR	WHERE BORN TOWN	COUNTY	STATE OR COUNTRY	DATE OF FIRST MARRIAGE TO WHOM	WHEN DIED DAY MONTH YEAR
1 M	Rudolf Gorenflo	29 Apr 1874	Friedrichstal	Germany			
2 M	Xavier Bertram Gorenflo	24 Jan 1875	Friedrichstal	Germany			
3 M	Oskar Wilhelm Gorenflo	13 Feb 1878	Friedrichstal	Germany			
4 F	Emilia Gorenflo	1 Oct 1880	Friedrichstal	Germany			
5 M	Hugo Gorenflo	5 Dec 1881	Friedrichstal	Germany			
6							
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SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Gorenflo Genealogy in possession of Gustav Gorenflo, Friedrichstal, Germany.

OTHER MARRIAGES

FAMILY GROUP RECORD

ENTER ALL DATA IN THIS ORDER: NAMES: WATSON, John Henry PLACES: Sharon, Windsr, Vt DATES: 14 Apr 1794
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HUSBAND Walter Charles Gorenflo, Jr.

Born 25 Mar 1932 Place Mineola, Nassau Co., L.I., New York
Chr. Place
Marr. 5 Mar 1954 Place Waukegan, Illinois
Died Place
Bur. Place
HUSBAND'S FATHER Walter Charles Gorenflo HUSBAND'S MOTHER Maurine Odell
HUSBAND'S OTHER WIVES

WIFE Eleonor Margaret Dahl

Born 18 July 1935 Place Stavanger, Norway
Chr. Place
Died Place
Bur. Place
WIFE'S FATHER Eilert Dahl WIFE'S MOTHER Bertina Ostrem
WIFE'S OTHER HUSBANDS

SEX M F	CHILDREN List Each Child (Whether Living or Dead) in Order of Birth SURNAME (CAPITALIZED) GIVEN NAMES	WHEN BORN DAY MONTH YEAR	WHERE BORN TOWN	COUNTY	STATE OR COUNTRY	DATE OF FIRST MARRIAGE TO WHOM	WHEN DIED DAY MONTH YEAR
1 F	Deborah Lynn Gorenflo	24 Feb 1956				Cary Crossman	
2 F	Dianne Carol Gorenflo	21 Aug 1959				Dennis Gouin	
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SOURCES OF INFORMATION

OTHER MARRIAGES

ENTER ALL DATA IN THIS ORDER: NAMES: WATSON, John Henry PLACES: Sharon, Windsr, Vt DATES: 14 Apr 1794
To indicate that a child is an ancestor of the family representative, place an "I" behind the number pertaining to that child.

FAMILY GROUP RECORD

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References and Footnotes

1. Gustav E. Gorenflo, residing in Friedrichstal, Germany, has investigated the family name Gorenflo since 1968. He has identified these names on the earliest records in Amiens France and is continuing his efforts to discover earlier evidences of the family participating in the Crusades. He and his wife have traveled several times to France to do this research in the original record sources.

2. Hornung, Oskar, Friedrichstal, 1974, p.434., secion contributed by Gustav E. Gorenflo.

Gorenflo families living in France today

Gorenflot	Paris (professor at Sorbonne)
Gorenflot	Paris
Gorenflos	Amiens (Picardie)
Gorenflos	Amiens (Picardie)
Gorenflos	Bouquemaison (Picardie)
Gorenflos	Bouquemaison (picardie)
Gorenflos	Blaunais
Gorenflos	Crouches Luchuel
Gorenflos	Pierrepont (Picardie)
Gorenflot	Lieuvillers (Oise)
Gorenflot	Houilles

3. C. Malcolm and B. Gilman, The Huguenot Migration in Europe and America, Its Cause and Effect, Chancellor Press, Inc., Bridgeport, Pa., 1962, p.1-23.

4. Hornung, Friedrichstal, p. 432.

5. Ibid., p.434.
6. Ibid., p.52
7. Ibid., p. 46.
8. Ibid., p. 54.
9. Ibid., p. 143-144.
10. Ibid., p. 56-58.
11. Ibid., p. 75.
12. Ibid., p. 98-100.
13. Ibid., p. 105.
14. Ibid., p. 107.
15. Ibid., p. 110-112, 122.
16. Ibid., p. 127.
17. Ibid., p. 125.
18. Ibid., p. 289, 290.
19. Ibid., p. 140-142.
20. Ibid., p. 309.
21. Ibid., p. 328.
22. Ibid., p. 328.
23. Ibid., p. 336-339.
24. Ibid., p. 198-203.

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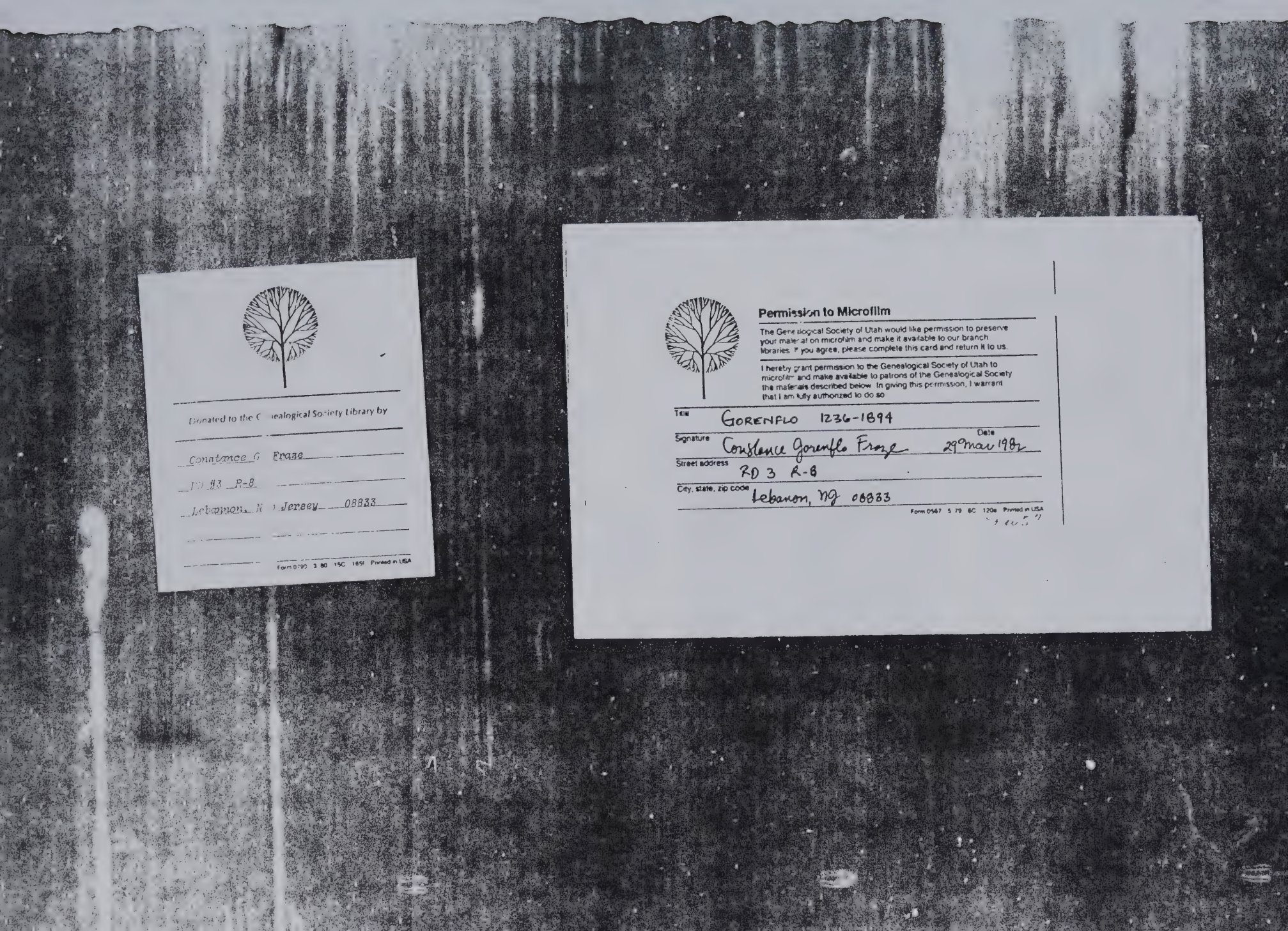
YEAR/S INCLUDED



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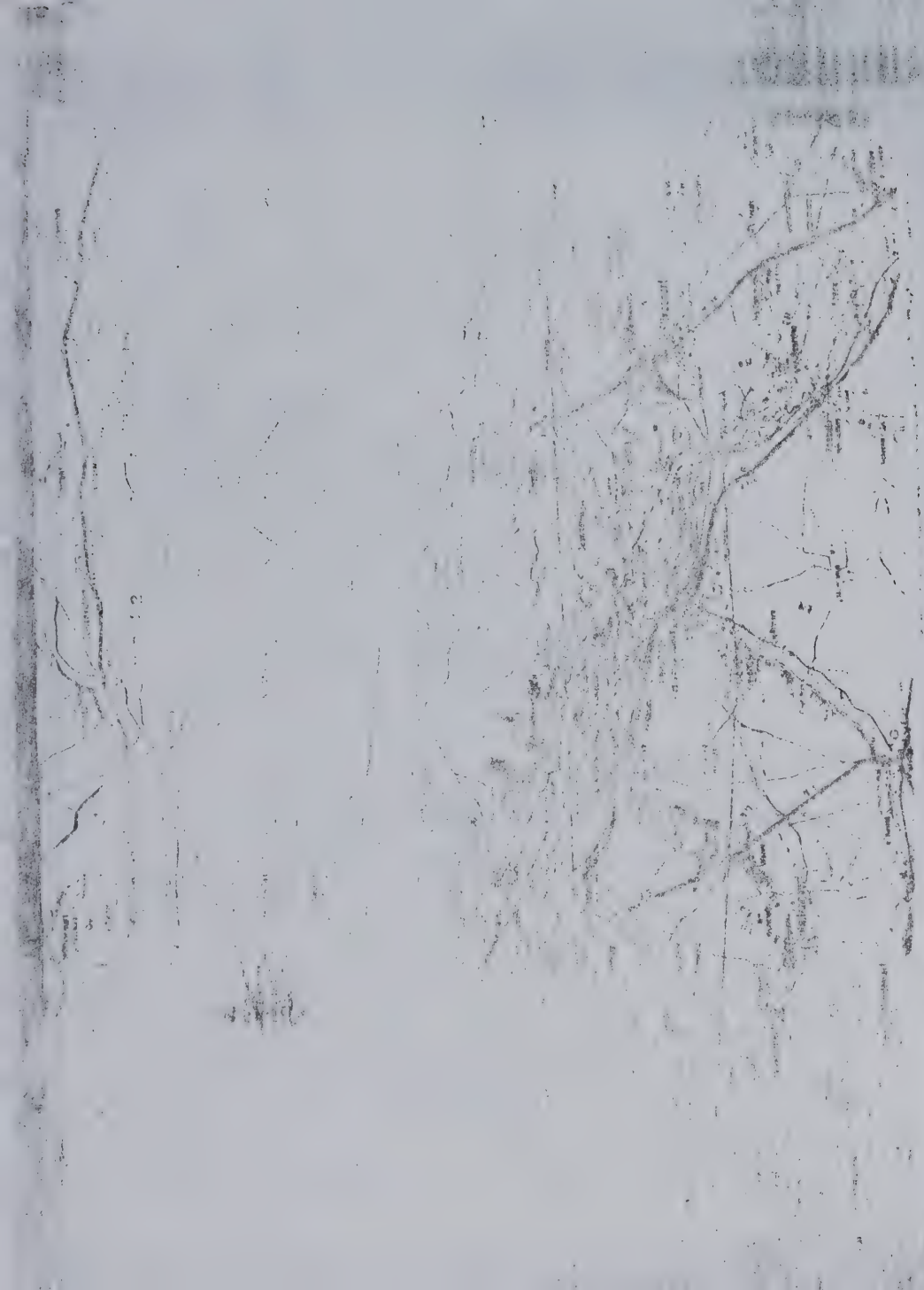

GORENFLO

1236 - 1894

constance gorenflo fraz

town of Amiens-St. Leu, France
marriage place of
Jaques de Gorenflo to Jeanne Cailloux
15 Mar 1671

dedicated to my father

WALTER CHARLES GORENFLO (1903-1978)

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for add'l copies of this family history send to:
C. Fraze
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Preface

I did not have very much success for many years on my Gorenflo family research because I was not able to find any information about my great grandfather Otto Bruno Gorenflo (1834-?). It appears that he left his family who were residing in Brooklyn, New York, and nothing was ever heard from or about him again.

The immigration records of New York revealed that of seven Gorenflo families leaving Baden Germany between 1866-1894, six of the families were from Friedrichstal. In June, 1980, I went to Friedrichstal Germany. There, on the very first day, three families were contacted that would each contribute in their special and unique way to this Gorenflo history. The names of these families are Margit and Heinz Gorenflo, Bertold and Else Gorenflo and their son Matthias, and Gustav Gorenflo and his wife. Margit gave to me her copy of Friedrichstal, a complete history of the town. Bertold and Else and their son, in addition to generous hospitality, translation into English conversations and documents, also showed movies of their recent trip to the small village of Gorenflos France. I met Gustav Gorenflo and he shared his extensive collection of records on the Gorenflo family. He is currently interested in French research and has made several trips to France and is in the process of identifying those Gorenflos who fought in the Crusades. On the very first day, I met three wonderful families, saw the French origins of the family and surveyed original parish and research documents that identify the members of the Gorenflo family that will be identified in the contents of the history. I was a great thrill for me.

I want to share my findings with other members of the Gorenflo family in this country and hope in return you will share what information you may have on your ancestors who came to this country in the 1800s.

In addition, I wish to acknowledge and appreciate Monika Campbell who translated the Friedrichstal history and several other papers and documents and letters. She is a good friend and when she travels to Germany which she frequently does, she calls and contacts the Gorenflo families that have been so helpful to us. This history is a joint effort of many people who have shared time and information that we might personalize a part of general history.

Constance CGF Fraze

January 1982
Lebanon, N.J.

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Origins

The family of Gorenflo seems to have originated in a small village named Gorenflos, between Abbeville and Amiens France. See map #1, map #2. Gorenflo, Gorenflos and Gorenflot is still the way the name is written in French. In the French dictionary:

Gorenflot: a sweet pudding; a monk created by Alexander Dumas; a gormet, drunkard and coward at the same time.

Gorenflos: a community in the department "Somme" France, first mentioned in 1114 with 650 residents and today with 250 residents.

de Gorenflo families, 1236-1682

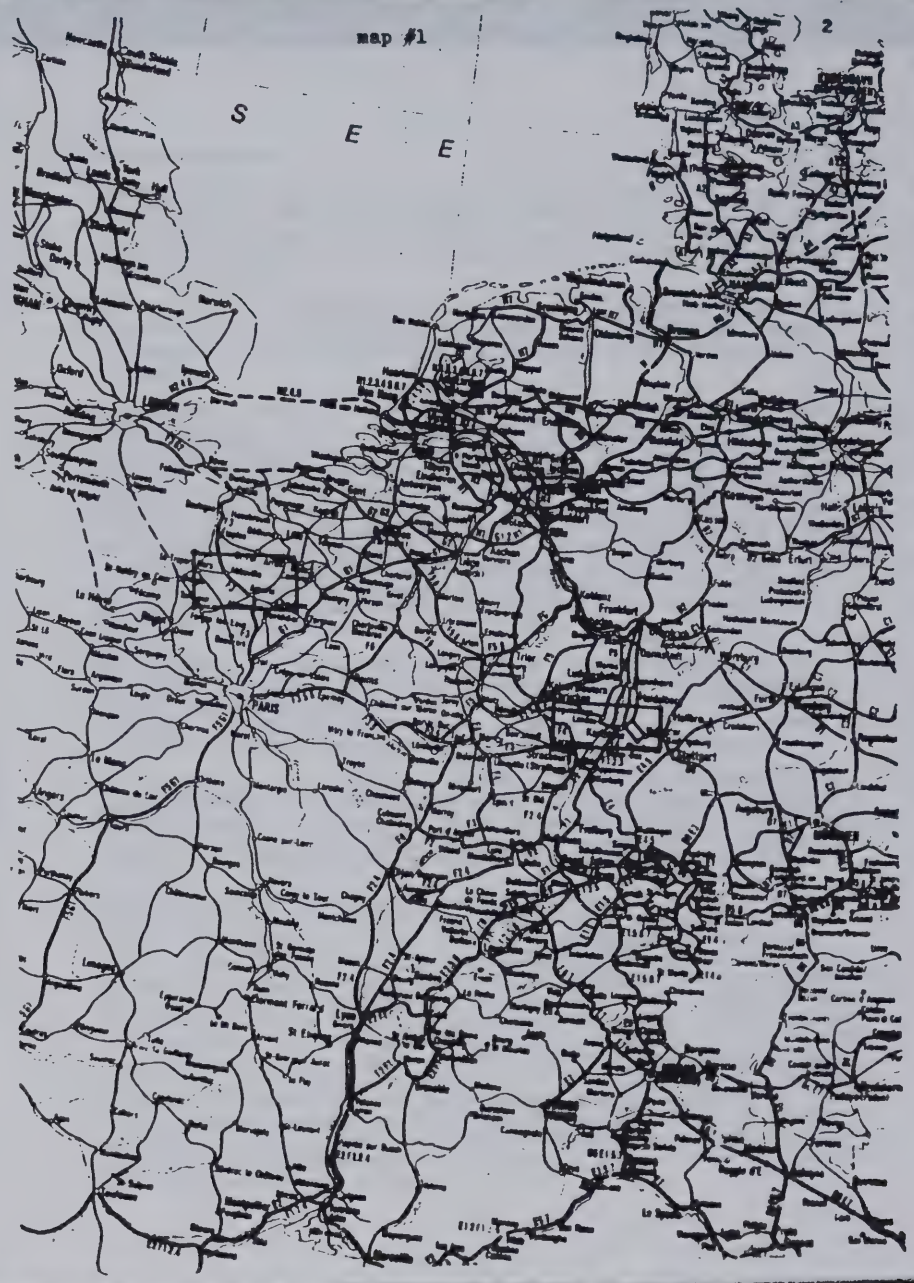
In the year 1236 and 1239 a "Godard de Goraflos" is mentioned in the hotel register of "Dieu Saint Riquier" as a landowner. St. Requier is a village north west of Gorenflos France. The land he owned was within the landmark Gorenflos. A Robert de Gorenflos is mentioned in 1308. In 1336, 1366, and 1436 more Gorenflos appear in Amiens--(Picardie), France. In the 16th century the name can also be found in Lucheaux.[1] There are only a few Gorenflo families living in France today.[2]

TABLE 1

Family of 'de Gorenflos' in Amiens (Picardie) France

name	year	place	file+remarks
Godard de Gorenflos	1236	St.Riquier-Gorenflos	Hotel Dieu-St.Riuqier, land sale
Godard de Gorenflos	1239	"	"
Gerard de Gorenflos	1242	"	"
Gosselin de Gorenflos	1242	"	"
Eustache de Gorenflos	1242	"	"
Thiephaine de Gorenflos	1253	"	"
Robert de Gorenflos	1308		Templier Order, a Knight for Order participated in war 1337
Gilles de Gorenflos	1337		
Jehan de Gorenflos	1366	Bresly and Somme	
Jehan de Gorenflos			Archives Dept. Amiens, law suit files
Jehan de Gorenflos	1402	Longveville	
Jean de Gorenflos	1436	Doullens	Archives, Amiens prison
Gontre de Gorenflos	1554		land sale
Charles de Gorenflos	1568	Doullens	Archives Amiens
Vincenne de Gorenflos	1489	Amiens	Archives Amiens
Pierre de Gorenflos	1596	Abbeville	Will
Pierre de Gorenflos	1607	Autheux	Will, Arch.Amiens
Charles de Gorenflos	1674	Lutzburg	Capt. Calvary, "
Jehan de Gorenflos	1637	Abbeville	Birth son Francois "
Jehan de Gorenflos	1671	Amiens-Notar	Marriage son Jacques to Jeanne Caillous
Jeanne Prevert	1671	Amiens-Notar	Archives Amiens
Jacques de Gorenflos	1671	Amiens-Notar	Marriage, Archives Amiens
Jeanne Caillous	1671	Amiens-Notar	Marriage contract

map #1



French Huguenots

The French Protestants from the beginning, adopted the principles of John Calvin, who was a citizen of Geneva but a native of France. The title "Reformation" was first assumed by the Huguenots and afterword became the common denomenator of all Calvinist curches on the continent.

The Huguenots held assemblies openly and the people professed their faith. The bible was translated from the original Greek and Hebrew into the French language and was widely circulated and read.

In 1562,war broke out between the Catholics and Huguenots. The King of Navaire, Henry IV's father was killed during one of the seiges, and 50,000 Huguenots were killed. In 1563, a peace was concluded only to be broken repeadily by almost daily violation, with new edicts restricting the basic freedoms of the Huguenots. In 1567, the protestants took up arms again, and the City of Rochelle voted to go with them, and for the next 60 years this city became their fortress and strength. By 1568, aided by Queen Elizabeth and some of the German princes, the Huguenots prevailed. The edicts were recinded and they were able to exercise religious rights at home with their families. In addition, they had granted to them six additional cities.

There followed a period of French court intregues which ended in a plot to destroy the royality who supported the Huguenots. St. Bartholomeu's Day a bloody plot was carried out and a wholesale slaughter of the Huguenots began. According to one historian, 70,000 were killed throughout France in the week following.

In 1593, after much bloodshed and war, the "Edict of Nantes" was granted giving the protestants 'perpetual and irrevocable' liberty of conscience, free exercise of religion with their own ministers, their own judges and garrisons. The Edict was sent to the French Parliament and registered in 1599. France was then at peace.

In approximately 1665, King Louis XIV, made a firm resolve to destroy the Huguenots and return the country to the true Faith. Troops were quartered in the homes of the Huguenots until they should become Catholics. Their churches were leveled and the cities attacked. The churches and cities fell and many thousands were killed and driven into exile. On the 8th of October 1685, the Edict of Nantes was revolked..."and the people banished from the Kingdom."....."The Reformed Religion was utterly banned, the churches pulled down, the ministers banished under pain of death, and the Huguenots told to conform. As a result, the only public religion in France was now the Catholic Church." Libraries were burned, and the people were not legally allowed to leave, under penalty of death. Despite the restrictions, it is reported that 800,000 French Huguenots fled to Germany, Holland, and England, North and South America and Russia. 3

Jacques de Gorenflo

Jacaues de Gorenflo was a leader of the Huguenot refugee families. He and others in his village of Gorenflos France experienced the difficulties associated with the extreme religious persecutions of the era. His signature on a marriage certificate indicates that he married Jeanne Cailloux on 15 March 1671, in Amiends, Picardie, France. His father's name, Jean de Gorenflo appeared in a church book in Abbeville France about 1639.[4] See map #1 and #2. Jacques de Gorenflo is mentioned in Steinweiler, Palatinate, Germany in 1685/86. On 30 July 1687 he is again mentioned in the community of Prenzlau, now East Germany. In 1699, he led the Gorenflos and other refugee families to Friedrichstal Germany.[5]

Friedrichstal Germany

A map of the proposed settlement was drawn on 14 November 1699, after discussions with the 'deputies' of the colony.[6] Foremost among the deputies was the village mayor, Jacques Gorenflo. on 10 February 1700, a letter was sent to Count Margrave of Durlach. He was either the owner of the land or the governor of it. The letter stated that the French refugees-Gorenflo and 'consorts' were assigned certain property in the area of Baden-Durlach and that they were to take possession of it.[7]

The names of the first settlers of Friedrichstal were recorded by the magistrate Hemling on 5 September 1701.[8]

Jacques Gorenflo, Major	Tourbier Wittib
Abraham Herlan	Isaac Herlan
Herlangh Wittib	Philip Tourbier
Isaac Cochette	Jacque Jocot
Michel Salingre	Jacque Simonez
Robert Horne	Anthoine Simonez
Nicolas Gorenflo	Jean Geradein
	Francois Tourbier

There were 15 families registered, including a total of 70 people. The colony was formally established at this time. Another document identified those who became residents at a later time.[9] They were:

22 January 1737, Jacob Gorenflo
15 October 1746, Pierre Gorenflo
26 February 1754, Philipp Onofer Gorenflo

After the settlement of the little town Friedrichstal, neighboring villages started feuding with them, primarily because they felt the newcomers were taking land from them. On 28 October 1701, the people of Spoeck attacked the village. On 29 October 1701, Jacques Gorenflo, "Schultheiss" or head of the town council or mayor, sent a report of the incident to the Count of Baden-Durlach. The Count ordered a trial, and the matter was settled.[10] The people of the neighboring villages refered to these intruders as "Gorenflo and Harlan", surnames of the two leaders of tho settlement.

Property

A village map of 1785 identifies several Gorenflos and the size of their property. This map indicates the house location. It is not known how many acres were undercultivation, the land either leased or owned by the count.

Plot No.	Name	size
19	Jean Jacques Gorenflo	¼ acre
31	Konrad Gorenflo	¼ acre
41	Konrad Gorenflo,baker	¼ acre
42	Isaac Friedrich Gorenflo	¼ acre
63	Gottlieb Gorenflo, butcher	¼ acre
68	Peter Gorenflo,innkeeper	¼ acre
70	Jakob Gorenflo, weaver	¼ acre
71	Philipp Gorenflo,blacksmith	¼ acre
72	Jacob Gorenflo,teacher	¼ acre
86	Christoph Gorenflo, tailor	¼ acre
89	Christoph Gorenflo,tailor	¼ acre

The Church

3 April 1709 and 22 April 1709 Jacques Gorenflo sent two petitions to the Count for the assignment of a minister to their village.[11] A list of contributions for the building of a church is dated 16 November 1725, containing the names of Jacque and Pierre Gorenflo. They both contributed 75 pounds of tobacco. This section of Germany still produces large crops of tobacco. The church was completed in November 1726.

In 1829-1830 the first small church is demolished and a new church built in its place by the'master mason'Jakob Gorenflo. A school-teacher Gorenflo is mentioned who unlocked the new church at the dedication services 21 November 1830.[12]

Schools and Teachers

From the earliest settlement of Friedrichstal, a teacher is mentioned by the name of Jacques Gorenflo, presumably the same who led the refugees and was the first mayor of the town council. To be the school master it was necessary to speak both German and French.[13] From 1748 to 1754 Thomas Gorenflo is schoolmaster. On 18 June 1744, the people vote for a teacher for the first time. Thomas Gorenflo received 15%or 40 votes. He became the teacher again in 1748.[14]

Pierre Gorenflo was suggested as new teacher on 25 February 1755. The minister and townspeople were squabbling about his qualifications because his French was not good enough. However, on 22 September 1755, he became the schoolmaster of the Reformed School and remained in that position until 1772. His son Jakob then became schoolmaster and stayed at this job for 50 years. Jakob retired from teaching 24 June 1852.[15]

In April 1850, a parcel of land was bought from cooper (barrel maker) Jakob Gorenflo to build a nursery school.[16]

MAP #3

Übersichtskarte der näheren Umgebung von Friedrichstal
Maßstab 1 : 150 000 (1 cm der Karte = 1 km in der Natur)

Jacques Gorenflo taught from 1700-1710; Thomas Gorenflo from 1748-1754; Pierre Gorenflo, 1755-1772; and Jakob Gorenflo, son of Pierre Gorenflo, 1772-1822. It appears during this time there developed three schools, a French Reformed School, a German Lutheran School and finally a United School. Jacques, Thomas, Pierre and Jakob all taught in the French Reformed School from 1700-1822. Then Jakob began teaching in the United School in 1810 and continued until his retirement in 1852.[17]

Politics, Guilds and the Military

Many Gorenflos were leaders in Trade Guilds, local politics and in the military. A list of village mayors, magistrates and town clerks includes the names of:[18]

1700-1710 Jacques Gorenflo
1817-1832 Konrad Gorenflo

Wilhelm Gorenflo, vice mayor and Artur Gorenflo, town councilor are identified as serving on the town council in 1949.[19] 1851 to 1854 Ernst Herlan and Christoph Gorenflo, "weavermaster" were leading the Friedrichstal Trade Guilds. Later "butcher master" Wilhelm Gorenflo heads the Guild. In 1863 the Guilds were abolished.[20] Onophre Gorenflo and Peter Gorenflo are mentioned as blacksmiths.[21] 27 January 1836 Peter Gorenflo, brickmaker, requested approval of construction of a brick kiln. It was denied but finally built in 1840.[22]

Early mention is also made of those who were in the military.[23]

1734 Johannes Gorenflo was drafted into "Emperial Military Service"

1847 Innkeeper Gorenflo is mentioned because he had misgivings about meetings of revolutionaries in his inn.

1866 War broke out between the South of Germany and Austria and Prussia. Soldiers 1870-1871:
Benjamin Gorenflo
Gottfried Gorenflo
Heinrich Gorenflo
Hermann Gorenflo
Wilhelm Gorenflo

Modern Friedrichstal

The present and recent history of Friedrichstal identifies many Gorenflo family members in connection with Athletic Clubs, Soccer, Rifle Club, the First Bank, Glee Club, and other community activities. The Gorenflo family are still present and active in the politics, business, church and recreational activities of the town of Friedrichstal.

Das alte Kirchlein
in Friedrichstal 1728
(Nach einer Skizze aus dem
Bad. General-Landesarchiv in Karlsruhe)

1830-1980
Evangelische Kirche
Friedrichstal

Immigrants from Friedrichstal to the United States

Several family names are identified among the immigrants from Friedrichstal to the United States. Those names include:

BARIE, ONNET, BOREL, BOUQUET, BOUDEMONT, BRUVURI, CORBEAU,
DEMARI FUSSLER, GASSMANN, GIRAUD, GORENFLO, HEIDT, HENGST, HERLAN,
HORNUN KARLE, LACROIX, LAUX, LICHTENWALTER, MAHLER, MANZ,
MAURER AYER, MEIER, REUTHER, LERAY, ROUX, SCHAFER, SIEGRIST,
SCHONT , SCHWEIGER, SUTZ, TERRAS, THIBAUT, VACHE, WOLF. [23]

TABLE 2

IMMIGRANTS TO NORTH AMERICA FROM FRIEDRICHSTAL GERMANY, 1834-1894

SURNAME	CHRISTIAN NAME	NUMBER	YEAR	PLACE	OCCUPATION
Gorenflo	Friedrich	family	1834	N.Amer	farmer
Gorenflo	Christian	1	1836	N.Amer	farmer
Gorenflo	Margareta	1	1836	N.Amer	
Gorenflo	Jakob	1	1839	New York	farmer
Gorenflo	Gustav	1	1842	N.Amer	farmer
Gorenflo	Peter	family	1848	N.Amer	mason
Gorenflo	Jakob Friedrich	1	1852	New Orleans	shoemaker
Gorenflo	Katharina+Sohn	2	1854	N.Amer	
Gorenflo	Isaak Friedrich	1	1856	N.Amer	farmer
Gorenflo	Gustav	1	1862	Ohio	farmer
Gorenflo	Wilhelm Christoph	family	1862	N.Amer	farmer
Gorenflo	Johann Samuel	family	1863	Ohio	linen weaver
Gorenflo	Karl Friedrich	family	1864	N.Amer	farmer
Gorenflo	Johann Peter	family	1865	N.Amer	road warden
Gorenflo	Philippina	1	1868	N.Amer	
Gorenflo	Ludwig	1	1869	N.Amer	farmer
Gorenflo	Friedrich Gottfried	1	1879	N.Amer	farmer
Gorenflo	Ernst Gottlieb	1	1880	N.Amer	farmer
Gorenflo	Hyronimus Jakob	1	1880	N.Amer	farmer
Gorenflo	Wilhelm Emil	1	1881	Detroit	merchant
Gorenflo	Theodor	1	1883	N.Amer	farmer
Gorenflo	Christian	1	1883	N.Amer	farmer
Gorenflo	Wilhelm Peter	5-family	1887	N.Amer	farmer
Gorenflo	Johann Heinrich	4-family	1890	N.Amer	farmer
Gorenflo	Kornelius	1	1894	N.Amer	farmer

Gorenflo Pedigree Chart to Jean de Gorenflo (1610-1671)

The Gorenflo lineage to Jean de Gorenflo is based upon the records identified by Gustav Gorenflo. Those records for the most part were found in the archives at Amiens France. It appears that those families that immigrated to the U.S.A. were from the family of Johann Isaak Gorenflo, specifically the families of his two sons Philipp and Johann Jakob. A survey of the genealogy information in the possession of Gustav Gorenflo today indicates that the families of Jacques Gorenflo (1683-1738), John Jacob Gorenflo (1711-1767) and Pierre Gorenflo (1722-1772) remained in or near Friedrichstal Germany.

Gorenflo Family Group Sheets

The information on the Gorenflo Pedigree Chart is limited to name and year of birth and death if dates are known from the records. The complete information indicating day and month of birth, marriage dates and to whom and death dates are found on the family group sheet. Children are also identified with parents. The family group sheets are presented alphabetically by name of the father for ease in locating any individual who appears on the pedigree chart. Table 3 gives the alphabetical listing of the families.

TABLE 3

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF FAMILY GROUP SHEETS RELATED TO THE GORENFLO PEDIGREE CHART

NAME HUSBAND	NAME WIFE
Jean Jacques Barie (1694-1735)	Marie DeVeine (1690-1767)
Johann Philip Barie (1726-1787)	Elisabeth Merlan (1739-1795)
Jacques de Gorenflo (?-1710)	Jeanne Cailloux (?-1709)
Jakob Franz Gorenflo (1797-1859)	Katherine Demarez (1797-1855)
Johann Isaak Gorenflo (1760-1817)	Christine Esther Barie (1765-1867)
Johann Jakob Gorenflo (1805-1833)	Elisabeth Sutter (1816-1864)
Johann Philipp Gorenflo (1758-?)	Margarete Boral (1755-?)
John Anderson Gorenflo (1939-)	Doris Hasel Gallott (1940-)
Karl Heinrich Gorenflo (1873-1958)	Amalia Dorothea Bernhardine Kaiser (1876-1948)
Otto Bruno Gorenflo (1834-?)	Louise Friederike Marie Schroeder (1846-?)
Philipp Gorenflo (1799-1873)	? (1799-1969)
Philipp Onophre Gorenflo (1730-1772)	Esther Merlan (1724-1794)
Pierre Gorenflo (c.1680-1747)	Anna Catherine Pierrot (c.1688-1746)
Theodor Martin Gorenflo (1852-?)	Ernestine Fubler (1856?)
Wilhelm Peter Gorenflo (1825-?)	(1) Friedricka Merlan (?-?)
Wilhelm Peter Gorenflo (1825-?)	(2) Emma Drees (?-?)
Walter Charles Gorenflo (1903-1978)	Maurine Odell (1910-)
Walter Charles Gorenflo, Jr. (1932-)	Eleonor Margaret Dahl (1935-)

GORENFLO PEDIGREE CHART see family group sheets for detail

Jean de Gorenfles
b. ca. 1610 Abbeville, France
d. before 1671
m. Jeanne Prevert (Prevost?)

Jacques de Gorenflo
b. ca. 1646
d. 8 Sept 1710 Friedrichstal, Germany
m. 15 Mar 1671 Amiens, France Jeanne Cailloux

Pierre (1682-1747)

Jacques (1683-1738)

Jean Jacob (1711-1767)

Pierre (1722-1772)

Philipp Onophre (1730-1772)

Judith (1754-1809)

Magdalene (1755-1768)

Johann Phillipp (1758-?)

Johann Isaak (1760-1817)

Katharina (1784-1795)
Elizabeth (1786-1792)
Margarete (1787-1788)
Magdalene (1787-1790)
Katharine (1791-1799)
Christine (1792-1846)

Christine (1785-1787)
Maria Elizabeth (1787-1787)
Christine Magdalene (1788-1855)
Katharine (1790-1790)
Magdalene Sabrine (1792-1792)
Elizabeth (1793-1794)
Johann Ludwig (1795-?)
Jacob Franz (1797-1859) →
Philipp (1799-1873) →
Katharine Magdalena (1801-1862)
Johann Jakob (1805-1864) →

- **Jacob Franz (1797-1859)**
  - Christine Philippina (1822-1858)
  - Karoline Katharine (1825-1892)
- **Philipp (1799-1873)**
  - Philipp (1819-1820)
  - Margarete Philippina (1824-1824)
  - Wilhelm Peter (1825-?)
    - Wilhelm Jakob (1841-?) to USA
    - Friedrika (1850-?) to USA
    - Theodor Martin (1852-?) to USA
    - Luise Philippina (1854-?)
    - Hermann Ludwig (1856-?) to USA
    - Reinhard (1859-1868)
    - Anna Ottilia (1866-?)
    - Rudolf (1874-?)
    - Xavier Bertram (1875-?)
    - Oskar Wilhelm (1878-?)
    - Emilia (1880-?)
    - Hugo (1881-?)
  - Johann Ludwig (1827-1827)
  - Philipp Ludwig (1831-1831)
  - Luise (1833-1903)
  - Philippina Margarete (1838-1900)
- **Johann Jakob (1805-1864)**
  - Otto Bruno (1834-?) to USA
    - Josephine (1866-?)
    - Edward (1867-?)
    - Caroline (1870-?)
    - Karl Heinrich (1873-1958)
      - Walter Charles (1903-1978)
      - Charles (1908-)
  - Gustav Adolf (1837-?) to USA
  - Elisabeth Louise (1835-?)

GORENFLO

FAMILY GROUP RECORD

HUSBAND Jean Jaques Barié
Born ca. 1694 Place
Chr. Place
Marr. Place
Died 8 Jan 1753 Place Friedrichstal, Germany
Bur. Place
HUSBAND'S FATHER HUSBAND'S MOTHER
HUSBAND'S OTHER WIVES

WIFE Marie DeVeine
Born 1690 Place
Chr. Place
Died 1767 Place Friedrichstal, Germany
Bur. Place
WIFE'S FATHER WIFE'S MOTHER
WIFE'S OTHER HUSBANDS

	SEX	CHILDREN (Surname CAPITALISED) GIVEN NAMES	WHEN BORN DAY MONTH YEAR	WHERE BORN TOWN	COUNTY	STATE OR COUNTRY	DATE OF FIRST MARRIAGE TO WHOM	WHEN DIED DAY MONTH 17[illegible]
1								
2								
3							1756	28 May 1787
4	M	Johann Philip Barié	3 Jan 1726	Friedrichstal		Germany	Elisabeth Herlan	
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								
11								

SOURCES OF INFORMATION
Parish Records from Friedrichstal Germany contained in letter from Bertold Gorenflo dated 7/81.

OTHER MARRIAGES

FAMILY GROUP RECORD

HUSBAND Johann Philip Barie

Born 3 Jan 1726 Place Friedrichstal, Germany

Chr. Place

Marr. 1756 Place

Died 28 May 1787 Place Friedrichstal, Germany

Bur. Place

HUSBAND'S FATHER Jean Jaques Barie HUSBAND'S MOTHER Marie DeVeine

HUSBAND'S OTHER WIVES

WIFE Elisabeth Herlan

Born 1739 Place Friedrichstal, Germany

Chr. Place

Died 1795 Place Friedrichstal, Germany

Bur. Place

WIFE'S FATHER WIFE'S MOTHER

WIFE'S OTHER HUSBANDS

	SEX M/F	CHILDREN List each child (Whether Living or Dead) in Order of Birth SURNAME (CAPITALIZED) GIVEN NAMES	WHEN BORN DAY	MONTH	YEAR	WHERE BORN TOWN	COUNTY	STATE OR COUNTRY	DATE OF FIRST MARRIAGE TO WHOM	DAY	MONTH
1											
2											
3											
4	F	Christina Esther Barie	12	Mar	1765	Friedrichstal		Germany	1784 Johann Isaak Gorenflo	8	Jun
5											
6											
7											
8											
9											
10											
11											

NAMES: WATSON, John Henry
PLACES: Sharon, Windsor, Vt

ENTER ALL DATA IN THIS ORDER.
DATES: 14 Apr 1794

To indicate that a child is an ancestor of the family representative, place an "X" behind the number pertaining to that child.

100M 10-71 OHC (Printed in USA)

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Parish Records from Friedrichstal contained in letter from Bertold Gorenflo dated 7/81.

OTHER MARRIAGES

FAMILY GROUP RECORD

HUSBAND Jacques de Gorenflo

Born 15 Mar 1671 Place Amiens, France

Chr. Place

Marr. Place

Died 8 Sept 1710 Place Friedrichstal, Germany

Bur. Place

HUSBAND'S FATHER Jean de Gorenflos HUSBAND'S MOTHER ~~Jeanne Prevost (Prevoost)~~

HUSBAND'S OTHER WIVES

WIFE Jeanne Gaillioux

Born Place

Chr. Place

Died 16 Sept 1709 Place Friedrichstal, Germany

Bur. Place

WIFE'S FATHER WIFE'S MOTHER

WIFE'S OTHER HUSBANDS

	SEX M/F	CHILDREN List each child (Whether Living or Dead) in Order of Birth SURNAME (CAPITALIZED) GIVEN NAMES	WHEN BORN DAY	MONTH	YEAR	WHERE BORN TOWN	COUNTY	STATE OR COUNTRY	DATE OF FIRST MARRIAGE TO WHOM	DAY	MONTH	WHEN DIED DAY	MONTH	YEAR
1	M	Jacques Gorenflo			1683					1	Dec	1738		
2														
3	M	Pierre Gorenflo			1682									
4														
5														
6														
7														
8														
9														
10														
11														

NAMES: WATSON, John Henry
PLACES: Sharon, Windsor, Vt

ENTER ALL DATA IN THIS ORDER.
DATES: 14 Apr 1794

To indicate that a child is an ancestor of the family representative, place an "X" behind the number pertaining to that child.

100M 10-71 OHC (Printed in USA)

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Jean de Gorenflo, father of Jacques Gorenflo appears on an Abbeville, France church record about 1639.

OTHER MARRIAGES

Anna Catherine Pierrot 17 Mar 1747

HUSBAND Jakob Franz Gorenflo

Born 24 Oct 1797 Place Friedrichstal, Germany
Chr. Place
Marr. 1821 Place Friedrichstal, Germany
Died 11 Feb 1859 Place Friedrichstal, Germany
Bur. Place
HUSBAND'S FATHER Johann Isaak Gorenflo HUSBAND'S MOTHER Christine Esther Barie
HUSBAND'S OTHER WIVES

WIFE Katharine Demarez

Born 1797 Place
Chr. Place
Died 1855 Place Friedrichstal, Germany
Bur. Place
WIFE'S FATHER WIFE'S MOTHER
WIFE'S OTHER HUSBANDS

NAMES: WATSON, John Henry
PLACES: Sharon, Windsor, Vt

ENTER ALL DATA IN THIS ORDER.
DATES: 14 Apr 1794

To indicate that a child is an ancestor of the family representative, place an "A" behind the number pertaining to that child.

SEX M/F	CHILDREN (List each child whether living or dead in order of birth) SURNAME (CAPITALIZED) GIVEN NAMES	WHEN BORN DAY	MONTH	YEAR	WHERE BORN TOWN	COUNTY	STATE OR COUNTRY	DATE OF FIRST MARRIAGE TO WHOM	WHEN DIED DAY MONTH
									10 Oct 1858
1 F	Christina Philippina ~~Gorenflo~~	25 Dec		1822	Friedrichstal		Germany		
2 F	Karoline Katharine ~~Gorenflo~~	16 Jun		1825	Friedrichstal		Germany	Johann Georg Feith	2 May 1892
3									
4									
5									
6									
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9									
10									
11									

SOURCES OF INFORMATION
Gorenflo Genealogy in possession of Gustav Gorenflo, Friedrichstal, Germany

OTHER MARRIAGES

FAMILY GROUP RECORD

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HUSBAND Johann Isaak Gorenflo

Born 16 Mar 1760 Place Friedrichstal, Germany
Chr. Place Friedrichstal, Germany
Marr. 1784 Place Friedrichstal, Germany
Died 21 Jun 1817 Place Friedrichstal, Germany
Bur. Place
HUSBAND'S FATHER Philipp Gnopfre Gorenflo HUSBAND'S MOTHER Esther Herlan
HUSBAND'S OTHER WIVES

WIFE Christine Esther Barie

Born 12 Mar 1765 Place Friedrichstal, Germany
Chr. Place
Died 8 Jun 1807 Place Friedrichstal, Germany
Bur. Place
WIFE'S FATHER Johann Philip Barie WIFE'S MOTHER Elisabeth Herlan
WIFE'S OTHER HUSBANDS

NAMES: WATSON, John Henry
PLACES: Sharon, Windsor, Vt

ENTER ALL DATA IN THIS ORDER.
DATES: 14 Apr 1794

To indicate that a child is an ancestor of the family representative, place an "A" behind the number pertaining to that child.

SEX M/F	CHILDREN (List each child whether living or dead in order of birth) SURNAME (CAPITALIZED) GIVEN NAMES	WHEN BORN DAY	MONTH	YEAR	WHERE BORN TOWN	COUNTY	STATE OR COUNTRY	DATE OF FIRST MARRIAGE TO WHOM	WHEN DIED DAY MONTH
1 F	Christine Gorenflo	29	Nov	1785	Friedrichstal		Germany		16 May 1787
2 F	Maria Elizabeth Gorenflo	3	Mar	1787	Friedrichstal		Germany		21 Jun 1787
3 F	Christine Magdalene Gorenflo	2	Jun	1788	Friedrichstal		Germany		12 Nov 1855
4 F	Katharina Gorenflo	27	Aug	1790	Friedrichstal		Germany		17 Dec 1790
5 F	Magdalene Sabrine Gorenflo	15	Jan	1792	Friedrichstal		Germany		23 Jan 1792
6 F	Elizabeth Gorenflo	27	Jan	1793	Friedrichstal		Germany		25 May 1794
7 M	Johann Ludwig Gorenflo	3	May	1795	Friedrichstal		Germany		
8 M	Jakob Franz Gorenflo	24	Oct	1797	Friedrichstal		Germany	Katharine Demarez	1821 11 Feb 1859
9 M	Philipp Gorenflo	13	Apr	1799	Friedrichstal		Germany	Marg. Lacroix	1821 10 Mar 1873
10 F	Katharine Magdalena Gorenflo	28	July	1801	Friedrichstal		Germany	Jak. Friedr. Gorenflo	9 July 1862
11 M	Johann Jakob Gorenflo	18	Dec	1805	Friedrichstal		Germany	Elisabeth Sutter	20 Apr 1833 25 Oct 1864

SOURCES OF INFORMATION
Gorenflo Genealogy in possession of Gustav Gorenflo, Friedrichstal, Germany.

OTHER MARRIAGES

FAMILY GROUP RECORD

© 1964 The Genealogical Society of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Inc.

HUSBAND Johann Jakob Gorenflo

Born 18 Dec 1805 Place Friedrichstal, Germany
Chr. Place
Marr. 21 Apr 1833 Place Muhlburg, Germany
Died Place
Bur. Place
HUSBAND'S FATHER Johann Isaak Gorenflo HUSBAND'S MOTHER Christine Esther Baris
HUSBAND'S OTHER WIVES

WIFE Elisabeth Sutter

Born 7 Nov 1816 Place Muhlburg, Germany
Chr. Place
Died 25 Oct 1864 Place Muhlburg, Germany
Bur. Place
WIFE'S FATHER WIFE'S MOTHER
WIFE'S OTHER HUSBANDS

SEX M F	CHILDREN (List each child whether living or dead in order of birth) SURNAME (CAPITALIZED) GIVEN NAMES	WHEN BORN DAY MONTH YEAR	WHERE BORN TOWN	COUNTY	STATE OR COUNTRY	DATE OF FIRST MARRIAGE DAY MONTH YEAR TO WHOM
1 M	Otto Bruno Gorenflo	9 Sept 1834	Muhlburg		Germany	Louise Ffiedrike Marie Schroeder
2 F	Elisabeth Louise Gorenflo	5 Oct 1835	Muhlburg		Germany	
3 M	Gustav Adolf Gorenflo	17 Jan 1837	Muhlburg		Germany	
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NAMES: WATSON, John Henry
PLACES: Sharon, Windsor, Vt

ENTER ALL DATA IN THIS ORDER.
DATES: 14 Apr 1794
To indicate that a child is an ancestor of the family representative, place an "X" behind his number pertaining to that child.

FAMILY GROUP RECORD

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Information found in the archives of Karlsruhe Germany through efforts of Gustav Gorenflo and his wife who spent a day in the archives. Otto Bruno Gorenflo and his brother Gustav Adolf emigrated to USA from Germany the 25th of April 1853. (Karlsruhe Emigration Records).

OTHER MARRIAGES

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FAMILY GROUP RECORD

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Gorenflo Genealogy in possession of Gustav Gorenflo, Friedrichstal, Germany

	SEX M F	CHILDREN	WHEN BORN DAY MONTH YEAR	WHERE BORN TOWN	COUNTY	STATE OR COUNTRY	OTHER MARRIAGES DATE OF FIRST MARRIAGE TO WHOM	WHEN DIED DAY MONTH YEAR
1	F	Katharina Gorenflo	30 Oct 1784	Friedrichstal		Germany	15 Sept 1795	
2	F	Elizabeth Gorenflo	3 Apr 1786	Friedrichstal		Germany	8 June 1791	
3	F	Margarete Gorenflo	25 Aug 1787	Friedrichstal		Germany	9 Mar 1788	
4	F	Magdalene Gorenflo	21 May 1789	Friedrichstal		Germany	15 Feb 1790	
5	F	Katharina Gorenflo	22 Jan 1791	Friedrichstal		Germany	5 Feb 1799	
6	F	Christine Gorenflo	22 Sept 1792	Friedrichstal		Germany	14 Dec 1846	
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11								

NAMES: WATSON, John Henry
PLACES: Sharon, Windsor, Vt

ENTER ALL DATA IN THIS ORDER.
DATES: 14 Apr 1794
To indicate that a child is an ancestor of the family representative, place an "X" behind his number pertaining to that child.

HUSBAND Johann Philipp Gorenflo

Born 19 Jan 1758 Place Friedrichstal, Germany
Chr. Place
Marr. 1783 Place
Died Place
Bur. Place
HUSBAND'S FATHER Philipp Jnophre Gorenflo HUSBAND'S MOTHER Esther Herlan
HUSBAND'S OTHER WIVES

WIFE Margarete Boral

Born 1755 Place
Chr. Place
Died Place
Bur. Place
WIFE'S FATHER WIFE'S MOTHER
WIFE'S OTHER HUSBANDS

FAMILY GROUP RECORD

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FAMILY GROUP RECORD

HUSBAND Karl Heinrich Gorenflo

Born	24 Jan 1873	Brooklyn, Kings County, New York
Chr.	9 May 1873	Brooklyn, Kings County, New York
Marr.	29 Apr 1895	Brooklyn, Kings County, New York
Died	26 June 1958	St. Petersburg, Pinnellas County, Florida
Bur.	1 July 1958	Evergreen Cemetery Brooklyn, Kings County, New York

Husband's Father: Otto Bruno Gorenflo — Husband's Mother: Friederika Schroeder

WIFE Amalia Dorothea Bernhardine Kaiser

Born	16 June 1876	Brooklyn, Kings County, New York
Chr.	11 May 1890	Brooklyn, Kings County, New York
Died	6 Sept 1948	Brooklyn, Kings County, New York
Bur.	9 Sept 1948	Evergreen Cemetery Brooklyn, Kings County, New York

Wife's Father: Bernhard Kaiser — Wife's Mother: Dorothea Muller

SEX	CHILDREN (List each child whether living or dead in order of birth. Given Names / Surname)	WHEN BORN (Day, Month, Year)	WHERE BORN (Town, County, State or Country)	DATE OF FIRST MARRIAGE (To whom)	WHEN DIED (Day, Month, Year)
1 M	Walter Charles Gorenflo	20 Sept 1903	Brooklyn, , N.Y.	7 June 1930 Maurine Odell	20 Dec 1978
2 M	Charles Gorenflo	30 May 1908	Brooklyn, , N.Y.	MIldred Remeschatis	
3 F	Dora Gorenflo DOC	10 mo.1897	Brooklyn, , N.Y.		bur 25 Aug 1897
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5					
6					
7					
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9					
10					
11					

SOURCES OF INFORMATION: family records in possession of Constance C. Fraze

OTHER MARRIAGES

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ENTER ALL DATA IN THIS ORDER: DATES: 14 Apr 1794
To indicate that a child is an ancestor of the family representative, place an "X" behind the number pertaining to that child.
NAMES: WATSON, John Henry
PLACES: Sharon, Windsor, Vt

FAMILY GROUP RECORD

HUSBAND John Anderson Gorenflo — Born 3 Jan 1939, Oceanside Long Island, New York

Husband's Father: Walter Charles Gorenflo — Husband's Mother: Maurine Odell

WIFE Doris Hazel Galliott — Born 19 Mar 1940, Marlboro, Mass.

Wife's Father: Hollis C. Galliott — Wife's Mother: Edna Skinner

SEX	CHILDREN (Given Names / Surname)	WHEN BORN (Day, Month, Year)	WHERE BORN (Town, County, State or Country)	DATE OF FIRST MARRIAGE (To whom)	WHEN DIED (Day, Month, Year)
1 F	Maria Barbara Gorenflo	29 Dec 1958	Framingham, , Mass.		
2 F	Beth Ann Gorenflo	18 Apr 1959	Framingham, , Mass.	28 June 1980 Steven George Wick	
3 F	Laura Jean Gorenflo	25 Apr 1961	Framingham, , Mass.	19 July 1980 Anthony Joseph Rocha	
4 F	Hollie May Gorenflo	23 June 1967	Natick, , Mass.		
5 F	Amanda Lynn Gorenflo	23 May 1969	Natick, , Mass.		
6 F	Linda Nelson Gorenflo	19 July 1960	Boston, , Mass.		
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8					
9					
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11					

SOURCES OF INFORMATION: #6.Linda Nelson Gorenflo adopted.

OTHER MARRIAGES

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ENTER ALL DATA IN THIS ORDER: DATES: 14 Apr 1794
To indicate that a child is an ancestor of the family representative, place an "X" behind the number pertaining to that child.
NAMES: WATSON, John Henry
PLACES: Sharon, Windsor, Vt

HUSBAND Philipp Gorenflo

Born 13 Apr 1799 Place Friedrichstal, Germany
Chr. Place
Marr. 1821 Place
Died 10 Mar 1873 Place
Bur. Place
HUSBAND'S FATHER Johann Isaak Gorenflo HUSBAND'S MOTHER Christine Esther Barie
HUSBAND'S OTHER WIVES

WIFE

Born 1799 Place
Chr. Place
Died 1869 Place
Bur. Place
WIFE'S FATHER WIFE'S MOTHER
WIFE'S OTHER HUSBANDS

SEX M F	CHILDREN List each Child (Whether Living or Dead) in Order of Birth SURNAME (CAPITALIZED) GIVEN NAMES	WHEN BORN DAY MONTH YEAR	WHERE BORN TOWN	COUNTY	STATE OR COUNTRY	DATE OF FIRST MARRIAGE TO WHOM	WHEN DIED DAY MONTH YEAR
1 M	Philipp Gorenflo	3 Feb 1819	Friedrichstal		Germany		13 Dec 1820
2 F	Margarete Philippina Gorenflo	12 Apr 1824	Friedrichstal		Germany		8 Jun 1824
3 M	Wilhelm Peter Gorenflo	15 Jun 1825	Friedrichstal		Germany	(1)Friedricka Herlan	
4 M	Johann Ludwig Gorenflo	21 Sept 1827	Friedrichstal		Germany		3 Dec 1827
5 M	Philipp Ludwig Gorenflo	3 Jun 1831	Friedrichstal		Germany		7 Oct 1831
6 F	Luise Gorenflo	7 July 1823	Friedrichstal		Germany		15 Jan 1903
7 F	Philippina Margarete Gorenflo	12 Apr 1838	Friedrichstal		Germany	Jakob Wilh. Gorenflo	6 Oct 1900
8							
9							
10							
11							

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Gorenflo genealogy in posession of Gustav Gorenflo, Friedrichstal, Germany.

OTHER MARRIAGES

FAMILY GROUP RECORD

ENTER ALL DATA IN THIS ORDER: NAMES: WATSON, John Henry PLACES: Sharon, Windsor, Vt. DATES: 14 Apr 1794
To indicate that a child is an ancestor of the family representative, place an "X" behind the number pertaining to that child.

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HUSBAND Otto Bruno Gorenflo

Born 9 Sept 1834 Place Muhlburg, Germany
Chr. Place
Marr. Place
Died Place
Bur. Place
HUSBAND'S FATHER Johann Jakob Gorenflo HUSBAND'S MOTHER Elisabeth Sutter
HUSBAND'S OTHER WIVES

WIFE Louise Friederike Marie Schroeder

Born 11 Nov 1846 Place Rogeez, Neubrandenburg, East Germany
Chr. 22 Nov 1846 Place Satow, Neubrandenburg, East Germany
Died Place
Bur. Place
WIFE'S FATHER Johann Jochim Friedrich Schroeder WIFE'S MOTHER Elisabetha Sophia Maria Schnell
WIFE'S OTHER HUSBANDS

SEX M F	CHILDREN List each Child (Whether Living or Dead) in Order of Birth SURNAME (CAPITALIZED) GIVEN NAMES	WHEN BORN DAY MONTH YEAR	WHERE BORN TOWN	COUNTY	STATE OR COUNTRY	DATE OF FIRST MARRIAGE TO WHOM	WHEN DIED DAY MONTH YEAR
1 F	Josephine Gorenflo	May 1866				Ferdinand Gundermann	
2 M	Edward Gorenflo	1867					
3 F	Caroline Gorenflo	1870					
4 M	Karl Heinrich Gorenflo	24 Jan 1873	East New York		N.Y.	29 Apr 1895 Amalia Dorothea Bernhardine Gorenflo	26 Jun 1958
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Family Records in possession of Constance G. Fraze

OTHER MARRIAGES

FAMILY GROUP RECORD

ENTER ALL DATA IN THIS ORDER: NAMES: WATSON, John Henry PLACES: Sharon, Windsor, Vt. DATES: 14 Apr 1794
To indicate that a child is an ancestor of the family representative, place an "X" behind the number pertaining to that child.

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HUSBAND Philipp Onophre Gorenflo, Blacksmith

Born 26 Mar 1730 Place Friedrichstal, Germany
Chr. Place
Marry. 1754 Place
Died 14 Mar 1772 Place Friedrichstal, Germany
Bur. Place

HUSBAND'S FATHER Pierre Gorenflo HUSBAND'S MOTHER Anna Catherine Pierrot
HUSBAND'S OTHER WIVES

WIFE Esther Herlan

Born 1724 Place
Chr. Place
Died 1794 Place
Bur. Place

WIFE'S FATHER WIFE'S MOTHER
WIFE'S OTHER HUSBANDS

SEX M/F	CHILDREN (List Each Child Whether Living or Dead in Order of Birth) SURNAME (CAPITALIZED) GIVEN NAMES	WHEN BORN DAY MONTH YEAR	WHERE BORN TOWN	COUNTY	STATE OR COUNTRY	DATE OF FIRST MARRIAGE TO WHOM
1 F	Judith Gorenflo	24 July 1754	Friedrichstal		Germany	16 Feb [illegible] Peter Jerras
2 F	Magdalene Gorenflo	22 Nov 1755	Friedrichstal		Germany	5 Nov 17[illegible]
3 M	Johann Philipp Gorenflo	19 Jan 1758	Friedrichstal		Germany	1783 Margarete Boral
4 M	Johann Isaak Gorenflo	16 Mar 1760	Friedrichstal		Germany	1784 21 Jun [illegible] Christine Esther Ba[illegible]
5 M	David Karl Gorenflo	2 Feb 1763	Friedrichstal		Germany	7 Sept 1787
6 F	Elisabeth Gorenflo	9 Apr 1766	Friedrichstal		Germany	11 Oct 1846 Friedrich Hornung
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						

NAMES: WATSON, John Henry
PLACES: Sharon, Windsor, Vt
To indicate that a child is an ancestor of the family representative, place an "A" behind the number preceding his name.
ENTER ALL DATA IN THIS ORDER.
DATES: 14 Apr 1794

FAMILY GROUP RECORD

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Gorenflo genealogy in posession of Gustav Gorenflo, Friedrichstal, Germany.

OTHER MARRIAGES

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FAMILY GROUP RECORD

SOURCES OF INFORMATION
Gorenflo genealogy in possession of Gustav Gorenflo, Friedrichstal, Germany

OTHER MARRIAGES

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ENTER ALL DATA IN THIS ORDER.
DATES: 14 Apr 1794
To indicate that a child is an ancestor of the family representative, place an "A" behind the number preceding his name.

NAMES: WATSON, John Henry
PLACES: Sharon, Windsor, Vt

HUSBAND Pierre Gorenflo c. 1682
Chr. Place
Marr. 12 Mar 1747 Place Friedrichstal, Germany
Died Place
Bur. Place

HUSBAND'S FATHER Jacques de Gorenflo HUSBAND'S MOTHER Jeanne Caillaux
HUSBAND'S OTHER WIVES

WIFE Anna Catherine Pierrot c. 1688
Chr. 1746 Place
Died Place
Bur. Place

WIFE'S FATHER WIFE'S MOTHER

SEX M/F	CHILDREN (List Each Child Whether Living or Dead in Order of Birth) SURNAME (CAPITALIZED) GIVEN NAMES	WHEN BORN DAY MONTH YEAR	WHERE BORN TOWN	COUNTY	STATE OR COUNTRY	DATE OF FIRST MARRIAGE TO WHOM	WHEN DIED DAY MONTH YEAR
1 M	Jean Jakob Gorenflo	1711	Friedrichstal		Germany		1767
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							1772
7 M	Pierre Gorenflo	1722	Friedrichstal		Germany	1754 Esther Herlan	14 Mar 1772
8 M	Philipp Onophre Gorenflo	26 Mar 1730	Friedrichstal		Germany		
9							
10							
11							

HUSBAND Wilhelm Peter Gorenflo

Born 15 Jun 1825 Place Friedrichstal, Germany
Chr. Place
Marr. 1848 Place
Died Place In USA
Bur. Place

HUSBAND'S FATHER Philipp Gorenflo HUSBAND'S MOTHER

HUSBAND'S OTHER WIVES (2) 1873, Emma Draes; (3) 1883 ? Kiesendauer

WIFE (1) Friedricka Herlan

Born Place
Chr. Place
Died Place
Bur. Place

WIFE'S FATHER WIFE'S MOTHER

WIFE'S OTHER HUSBANDS

SEX M or F	CHILDREN Last Name if Different (Illegitimate Children in Order of Birth) SURNAME (CAPITALIZED) GIVEN NAMES	WHEN BORN DAY MONTH YEAR	WHERE BORN TOWN	COUNTY	STATE OR COUNTRY	DATE OF FIRST MARRIAGE TO WHOM	WHEN DIED DAY MONTH YEAR
1 M	Wilhelm Jakob Gorenflo	10 Apr 1841	Friedrichstal	Germany			
2 F	Friederika Gorenflo	9 Jun 1850	Friedrichstal	Germany		1877	
3 M	Theodor Martin Gorenflo	30 Jul 1852	Friedrichstal	Germany			
4 F	Luise Philippina Gorenflo	14 Jun 1854	Friedrichstal	Germany			
5 M	Hermann Ludwig Gorenflo	16 Aug 1856	Friedrichstal	Germany			28 Dec 1868
6 M	Reinhard Gorenflo	3 Sept 1859	Friedrichstal	Germany			
7 F	Anna Ottilia Gorenflo	8 Aug 1866					
8							
9							
10							
11							

NAMES: WATSON, John Henry
PLACES: Sharon, Windsor, Vt
To indicate that a child is an ancestor of the family representative place an "X" behind the number preceding his first name.
ENTER ALL DATA IN THIS ORDER.
DATES: 14 Apr 1794

FAMILY GROUP RECORD

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Gorenflo Genealogy in possession of Gustav Gorenflo, Friedrichstal, Germany.

OTHER MARRIAGES

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FAMILY GROUP RECORD

Gorenflo Genealogy in possession of Gustav Gorenflo
Friedrichstal, Germany

ENTER ALL DATA IN THIS ORDER.
DATES: 14 Apr 1794
To indicate that a child is an ancestor of the family representative place an "X" behind the number preceding his first name.
NAMES: WATSON, John Henry
PLACES: Sharon, Windsor, Vt

HUSBAND Theodor Martin Gorenflo
Born 30 July 1852 Place Friedrichstal, Germany
Chr. Place
Marr. 1877 Place
Died Place In USA
Bur. Place

HUSBAND'S FATHER Wilhelm Peter Gorenflo HUSBAND'S MOTHER Friedricka Herlan

HUSBAND'S OTHER WIVES

WIFE Ernestine Publer
Born 1856 Place
Chr. Place
Died Place
Bur. Place

WIFE'S FATHER WIFE'S MOTHER

WIFE'S OTHER HUSBANDS

SEX M or F	CHILDREN SURNAME (CAPITALIZED) GIVEN NAMES	WHEN BORN DAY MONTH YEAR	WHERE BORN TOWN	COUNTY	STATE OR COUNTRY	DATE OF FIRST MARRIAGE TO WHOM	WHEN DIED DAY MONTH YEAR
1 M	Theodor Gorenflo	21 Jan 1882	Friedrichstal	Germany			
2 F	Frieda Karolina Gorenflo	17 Feb 1880	Friedrichstal	Germany			
3 F	Luise Friederike Gorenflo	29 May 1878	Friedrichstal	Germany		22 Sept 1952	
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SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Gorenflo Genealogy in possession of Gustav Gorenflo
Friedrichstal, Germany

OTHER MARRIAGES

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HUSBAND Walter Charles Gorenflo

Born 20 Sept 1903 Place Brooklyn, New York

Chr. Place

Marr. 7 Jun 1930 Place Brooklyn, New York

Died 20 Dec 1978 Place Boston, Mass.

Bur. Place Mosswood Cemetery, Cotuit, Mass.

HUSBAND'S FATHER Karl Heinrich Gorenflo HUSBAND'S MOTHER Amalia Dorothea Bernhardine Kaiser

HUSBAND'S OTHER WIVES

WIFE Maurine Odell

Born 23 Jan 1910 Place Caro, Nacogdoches County, Texas

Chr. Place

Died Place

Bur. Place

WIFE'S FATHER John Anderson Odell WIFE'S MOTHER May Johnson

WIFE'S OTHER HUSBANDS

NAMES: WATSON, John Henry
PLACES: Sharon, Windsor, Vt
To indicate that a child is an ancestor of the family representative, place an "X" behind the number pertaining to that child.

ENTER ALL DATA IN THIS ORDER:
DATES: 14 Apr 1794

SEX M F	CHILDREN List Each Child (Whether Living or Dead) in Order of Birth — SURNAME (CAPITALIZED) — GIVEN NAMES	WHEN BORN DAY	MONTH	YEAR	WHERE BORN TOWN	COUNTY	STATE OR COUNTRY	DATE OF FIRST MARRIAGE TO WHOM	WHEN DIED DAY	MONTH	YEA
1 M	Walter Charles Gorenflo	25	Mar	1932	Mineola	Nassau	NY	5 Mar 1954 Eleonor Margarat Kahl			
2 F	Constance Pauline Gorenflo	12	May	1936	Oceanside	Nassau	NY	14 June 1958 R. Lawrence Fraze			
3 M	John Anderson Gorenflo	5	Jan	1939	Oceanside	Nassau	NY	Doris Hazel Gallot			
4 F	Dorothy Amalia Gorenflo	27	Nov	1946	Natick	Middlesex	Mass.				
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11											

ENTER ALL DATA IN THIS ORDER:
DATES: 14 Apr 1794

To indicate that a child is an ancestor of the family representative, place an "X" behind the number pertaining to that child.

NAMES: WATSON, John Henry
PLACES: Sharon, Windsor, Vt

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

OTHER MARRIAGES

FAMILY GROUP RECORD

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FAMILY GROUP RECORD

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Gorenflo Genealogy in possession of Gustav Gorenflo, Friedrichstal, Germany.

SEX M F	CHILDREN List Each Child (Whether Living or Dead) in Order of Birth — SURNAME (CAPITALIZED) — GIVEN NAMES	WHEN BORN DAY	MONTH	YEAR	WHERE BORN TOWN	COUNTY	STATE OR COUNTRY	DATE OF FIRST MARRIAGE TO WHOM	WHEN DIED DAY	MONTH	YEA
1 M	Rudolf Gorenflo	29	Apr	1874	Friedrichstal	Germany					
2 M	Xavier Bertram Gorenflo	24	Jan	1875	Friedrichstal	Germany					
3 M	Oskar Wilhelm Gorenflo	13	Feb	1878	Friedrichstal	Germany					
4 F	Emilia Gorenflo	1	Oct	1880	Friedrichstal	Germany					
5 M	Hugo Gorenflo	5	Dec	1881	Friedrichstal	Germany					
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11											

ENTER ALL DATA IN THIS ORDER:
DATES: 14 Apr 1794

To indicate that a child is an ancestor of the family representative, place an "X" behind the number pertaining to that child.

NAMES: WATSON, John Henry
PLACES: Sharon, Windsor, Vt

OTHER MARRIAGES

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HUSBAND Wilhelm Peter Gorenflo

Born 15 Jun 1825 Place Friedrichstal, Germany

Chr. Place

Marr. 1873 Place

Died Place

Bur. Place

HUSBAND'S FATHER Philipp Gorenflo HUSBAND'S MOTHER

HUSBAND'S OTHER WIVES (1) Friedricka Herlan (2) 1883, Kleesendauer?

WIFE (2) Emma Draes

Born Place

Chr. Place

Died Place

Bur. Place

WIFE'S FATHER WIFE'S MOTHER

WIFE'S OTHER HUSBANDS

HUSBAND Walter Charles Gorenflo, Jr.

Born 25 Mar 1932 Place Mineola, Nassau Co., L.I., New York

Chr Place

Marr. 5 Mar 1954 Place Waukegan, Illinois

Died Place

Bur. Place

HUSBAND'S FATHER Walter Charles Gorenflo HUSBAND'S MOTHER Maurine Odell

HUSBAND'S OTHER WIVES

WIFE Eleonor Margaret Dahl

Born 18 July 1935 Place Stavanger, Norway

Chr. Place

Died Place

Bur. Place

WIFE'S FATHER Eilert Dahl WIFE'S MOTHER Bertina Ostrem

WIFE'S OTHER HUSBANDS

SEX M/F	CHILDREN (List each child whether living or dead in order of birth) SURNAME (CAPITALIZED)	GIVEN NAMES	WHEN BORN DAY	MONTH	YEAR	WHERE BORN TOWN	COUNTY	STATE OR COUNTRY	DATE OF FIRST MARRIAGE TO WHOM	WHEN DIED DAY	MONTH	YEAR
1 F	Deborah Lynn Gorenflo		24	Feb	1956				Cary Crossman			
2 F	Dianne Carol Gorenflo		21	Aug	1959				Dennis Gouin			
3												
4												
5												
6												
7												
8												
9												
10												
11												

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

OTHER MARRIAGES

FAMILY GROUP RECORD

ENTER ALL DATA IN THIS ORDER: DATES: 14 Apr 1794

To indicate that a child is an ancestor of the family representative, place an * behind the number pertaining to that child.

NAMES: WATSON, John Henry

PLACES: Sharon, Windsr, Vt

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References and Footnotes

1. Gustav E. Gorenflo, residing in Friedrichstal, Germany, has investigated the family name Gorenflo since 1968. He has identified these names on the earliest records in Amiens France and is continuing his efforts to discover earlier evidences of the family participating in the Crusades. He and his wife have traveled several times to France to do this research in the original record sources.

2. Hornung, Oskar, Friedrichstal, 1974, p.434., secion contributed by Gustav E. Gorenflo.

Gorenflo families living in France today

Gorenflot	Paris (professor at Sorbonne)
Gorenflot	Paris
Gorenflos	Amiens (Picardie)
Gorenflos	Amiens (Picardie)
Gorenflos	Bouquemaison (Picardie)
Gorenflos	Bouquemaison (picardie)
Gorenflos	Blaunaid
Gorenflos	Crouches Luchuel
Gorenflos	Pierrepont (Picardie)
Gorenflot	Lieuvillers (Oise)
Gorenflot	Houilles

3. C. Malcolm and B. Gilman, The Huguenot Migration in Europe and America, Its Cause and Effect, Chancellor Press, Inc., Bridgeport, Pa., 1962, p.1-23.

4. Hornung, Friedrichstal, p. 432.

5. Ibid., p.434.

6. Ibid., p.52

7. Ibid., p. 46.

8. Ibid., p. 54.

9. Ibid., p. 143-144.

10. Ibid., p. 56-58.

11. Ibid., p. 75.

12. Ibid., p. 98-100.

13. Ibid., p. 105.

14. Ibid., p. 107.

15. Ibid., p. 110-112, 122.

16. Ibid., p. 127.

17. Ibid., p. 125.

18. Ibid., p. 289, 290.

19. Ibid., p. 140-142.

20. Ibid., p. 309.

21. Ibid., p. 328.

22. Ibid., p. 328.

23. Ibid., p. 336-339.

24. Ibid., p. 198-203.

des Krieges über friedliche deutsche Lande. Um das Jahr 1724 wird die Seelenzahl der Wallonen auf 137, die der französischen Schweizer auf 34, der französischen Réfugiés auf 19 angegeben.

Trotz der schlechten Zeiten zu Anfang des 18. Jahrhunderts hatte merkwürdigerweise immer noch von Jahr zu Jahr ein kleiner Zuwachs stattgefunden. Ähnlich wie in unserem in Entstehung begriffenen Friedrichstal traten auch dort immer neue Namen neben den älteren auf, wobei von den letzteren aber auch sehr viele wieder verschwanden. Die Mehrzahl der welschen Exulanten (Vertriebenen, Verwiesenen, Verbannten) waren, da sie Hab und Gut im Stiche lassen mußten, nicht mit großen irdischen Gütern gesegnet, und etliche ihrer kamen in großer Dürftigkeit hier an. Daß aber auch Kolonisten mit ansehnlichem Vermögen zu jenen Zeiten die Pfalz bewohnten, erhellt die Tatsache, daß der aus Valence in der Dauphiné stammende Réfugié Jean Louis Poyas versichert, »er könnte z. B. zwölf Wallonenfamilien aus dem in der Nähe von Landau gelegenen Dorfe Mörlheim, die im ganzen ein Vermögen von 100 000 Reichstaler aufweisen, nach Preußen ziehen.«

Es verdient hervorgehoben zu werden, daß die niederländischen Generalsynoden zu Breda und Berg op Zom stets lebhaftes Interesse bezeugten an dem Geschick und dem Fortbestehen der wallonisch-französischen Gemeinden der Pfalz überhaupt, so auch an dem der Gemeinde Billigheim; desgleichen auch am Wachstum und Gedeihen unserer Heimatgemeinde Friedrichstal, welches uns die reichlichen Geldspenden in der Tat bezeugen.

So beschloß im Mai 1721 die Synode von Breda, daß man für die Kirchen und Schulen von Heidelberg, Mannheim, Frankenthal und Billigheim Liebesgaben an die Lehrer und Prediger schicken solle, da jene ohne die Hilfe der holländischen Brüder eingehen würden. Die auf der Synode zu diesem Zwecke vorgenommene Kollekte ergab 178 Gulden.

Gegen das Jahr 1770 verschwanden alsdann die Fremdenkolonien Billigheim und Mörlheim als selbständige Hugenottengemeinden, wiewohl auch heute noch Geschlechter französisch-wallonischen Ursprungs dort blühen. Besonders Mörlheims Hugenotten schmolzen zu einer kleinen Schar zusammen. Unter 106 Schulkindern waren 1948 13 evangelische und diese 13 nur teilweise hugenottischer Abkunft. Soweit es unser Interesse in Anspruch nimmt, seien im folgenden die »welschen« Namen, die in beiden Orten vorkamen, hier vermerkt.

Verzeichnis von Hugenottennamen von Billigheim und Mörlheim, welche im Zeitraum von 1669–1741 auftreten:

Zu Billigheim:

Im Jahr 1669: Layro
Im Jahr 1670: Broë und de Fease
Im Jahr 1679: Balleux, *Herlan*, Herpain
Im Jahr 1689: Emanuel le brun
Im Jahr 1681: Pierre Charlet, Bürgermeister; Pierre decamp, Bürgermeister; Estienne Ballieu, Bürgermeister, gebürtig von Omböck bei Lille (Flandern)
Im Jahr 1692: Jean *Ginand*, Waffenschmied; Jean peuchelle
Im Jahr 1695: *de la Haye, Petillion, Montillion*

Im Jahr 1696: Archet aus Bühl in Flandern
Im Jahr 1699: Anton le Pere, Philipps le Febre. Jean et Pierre Boullon und Margreth »so sich anjetzo mit einand in der Mark Brandenburg zu Woddow im Amt Lönkenitz aufhalten«. Bondame (Boudemont)
Im Jahr 1700: Jacques Balleux, Lorenz de lastre
Im Jahr 1703: Guinand und de Mouton aus Lausanne
Im Jahr 1705: Baques, Bourgignon, Corge, du moulin, Bréton, Bally, Andreas Herpain, *Peter* und *Abraham Herlan* und *6 Geschwister*, Francois de ponthien, Baudemont, Stephan Balleux, Jakob Ardin, Moyses Balleux, Pierre Bailleux, Abel Deprès, Abraham Vannier, Peter Baquet
Im Jahr 1709: *de la croix*, de la cour, la courage, de fièvre, le luc, le Brand, de latre, Corneille
Im Jahr 1710: Punier
Im Jahr 1711: de la place, Guillion
Im Jahr 1712: Savary (Schweizer)
Im Jahr 1714: de prez (dupré)
Im Jahr 1720: Viande, Vache, Bruvuri aus Friedrichstal
Im Jahr 1721: Bossut, de Gorget (aus dem Wallonen-Bund)
Im Jahr 1722: Getune, Rugur
Im Jahr 1726: Erny aus Langendorf (Schweiz) le beau, Schulmeister, Monno, Marbey (Schweizer)
Im Jahr 1731: Cachot, Garnot
Im Jahr 1734: Lötty (Schweizer)
Im Jahr 1740: Le cour
Im Jahr 1741: Sautevin

Zu Mörlheim:

Im Jahr 1699: Bondame *(Boudemont)*
Im Jahr 1701: de fièvre aus der Gegend von Brüssel, Renaud, Corneille
Im Jahr 1726: *Herlan.*

Die große Zahl hugenottischer Einwanderer läßt beispielsweise für Steinweiler klar erkennen, daß diese Kolonie mit Réfugiés entschieden stärker besiedelt war, als Billigheims Schwesterkolonie Mörlheim. Französische Familiennamen, die in unserem Dorfe gleichzeitig auftauchen, sind auch dort vertreten, z. B. Quillets, Salingre, Laux, Bouquet und Petillion. Schließlich wird 1693 zu »Clingen« (Klingen) ein Augustin de la Croix als Schulmeister erwähnt. Wieder und wieder begegnet man vielen unserer französischen Namensträger in der Pfalz. So stoßen wir in Winden auf de la Laye und Petillion; in Rohrbach auf Boudemont (1736), auf Gerardein (1738) und endlich begegnen wir in Barbelroth Calamé (Calmez).

Aber auch alle die Nachfahren jener Glaubensflüchtlinge sind heute trotz ihres französisch klingenden Namens gute Deutsche und echte Pfälzer geworden. Gleich der jetzigen Friedrichstaler Generation haben sich auch jene in dem liebgewordenen Heimatboden so fest verankert und verwurzelt, als ob ihre Ahnen seit urdenklichen Zeiten hier beheimatet gewesen wären.

Die ersten Anfänge der Kolonie

Abtretung von Spöcker Gemarkungsteilen und die damit verbundenen Streitigkeiten

Nachdem Markgraf Friedrich Magnus – er regierte von 1677 bis 1709 – am 10. Dezember 1699 den Glaubensverfolgten und Heimatvertriebenen die Genehmigung erteilt hatte, in seiner zum Teil stark verwüsteten Markgrafschaft sich niederzulassen, erfolgte sodann im Januar 1700 die Übersiedlung der ersten Flüchtlinge von Billigheim und Mörlheim nach Baden. Beim Einzug durften die Güter der Ansiedler zollfrei die markgräflichen Zollstätten passieren.

Ein Geh. Hof-Rats-Protokoll vom 8. Oktober 1699, die Niederlassung von Religionsflüchtlingen zu Spöck und Mühlburg betreffend, spricht von »Aufnahme von allerhand Nationen« d. h. also von Niederländern, Flamen, Wallonen, Franzosen, Waldensern und Schweizern.

»Am 9. Oktober 1699 haben sich in fürstl. Markgrafschaft Baden-Durlachschen Landen 104 Personen wirklich eingefunden.« Die Waldenser Welschneureuts erhielten bereits am 17. September 1699 die Genehmigung zur Ansiedlung. Neben Frédéric de Loriol de la Grevilière hat sich auch Jaques de Bariai (Barié) Marquis (»Markgraf«) de Rochegude für die Ansiedlung der Vertriebenen in der Markgrafschaft Baden-Durlach persönlich in einem Gespräch beim Markgrafen wärmstens verwendet.

Seit dem Jahre 1690 fanden die Glaubensverfolgten aller Gegenden Frankreichs und der Niederlande einen treuen, helfenden Freund in der Person des außerordentlichen und bevollmächtigten holländischen Gesandten in der Schweiz, Peter Valkenier. Er trat direkt mit den deutschen Fürstenhöfen in Verhandlung, sorgte für die Einweisung und Unterbringung in den verschiedenen Aufnahmeländern und linderte die materielle Not durch Beisteuerungen der notwendigen finanziellen Mittel.

In der Hauptsache waren zwei Gründe für ein Zustandekommen einer geschlossenen Siedlung an diesem Platze maßgebend. Einerseits befand sich das Land im Besitze eines Fürsten protestantischen Glaubens, anderseits kam dabei der glückliche Umstand zustatten, daß eben große Teile der Markgrafschaft durch unglückselige lange Kriege und Krankheiten nur spärlich besiedelt waren. Insbesondere das ausgedehnte Gebiet der unteren Hardt und zumal der Teil, auf welchem heute unser schmuckes Dorf sich erhebt, gab noch die Möglichkeit, durch Rodung neues Siedlungsgelände zu schaffen.

In einer amtlichen Konferenz der markgräflichen Räte und Kammerherren wird am 22. September 1699 festgestellt: »Daß an der sogenannten Linkenheimer Brück über die Hecklach zwischen Linkenheim und Spöckh (»Brücke bei der Mühle«) die ganze Gegendt herrschaftlich sei.« Das was den Spöckern eigen ist, läge »nunmehro gantz öd und wüst«.

Als sie in Graben mit Vieh und wenig Habe angekommen waren – es scheint, daß sie den Weg über Germersheim am Rhein gewählt hatten – wurde der Grabener Amtmann Conrad Just Hemling angewiesen, die soeben angelangten Kolonisten nach Spöck zu bringen und dort einzuquartieren. Für ein Obdach war im ersten Sommer schlecht gesorgt; die verlassenen Häuser und Wohnungen der Bewohner Spöcks boten ihnen zur Not einigermaßen Schutz. Fortdauernder Unstimmigkeiten wegen begehrten sie den nur ungern geleisteten »Unterschlupf« nicht lange. In einem Schreiben vom 10. Februar 1700 erhält Hemling durch Hofrat v. Gemmingen, ferner die Anweisung, »die Katholischen, welche sich unter den Réfugiés zu Graben befinden, wegzuschaffen und keine mehr anzunehmen.« Im Urtext heißt das Dekret: »Daß er, was für Familien sich alldorten niedergelassen, gleich welcher Religion, Mittel und Nahrung sie seien, von Katholiken niemanden annehmen, auch was man von ihnen zu erhoffen habe, sogleich wieder wegschaffen solle.« – Bereits unter Datum 29. Januar 1700 vermerkt ein Geh. Hof-Rats-Protokoll die Namen folgender Siedler, die in Graben um Aufnahme und Hausplätze bitten: Jacob Matthäus, Sinion, Ludwig Jeremias Canchette, Berré, Quillon und Barquet. Sie wurden alle abgewiesen und mußten weiterziehen.

Einigen wenigen eines zweiten dort ankommenden Zuges von Hugenotten gelang es, sich in Friedrichstal niederzulassen. Im März selbigen Jahres werden erneut Klagen laut, daß sich fortwährend mittellose Leute einschleichen würden, die nicht die zu ihrem Unterhalt notwendigen Mittel besitzen. Sie sollten abgewiesen werden.

Daraus geht hervor, daß einzelne Katholiken aber auch wanderlustige Spekulanten, die unter den gebotenen günstigen Verhältnissen rasch reich werden wollten, sich den Heimatvertriebenen in der Hoffnung anschlossen, in neuen Orten und Gegenden ein besseres Auskommen und eine sicherere Lebensstellung zu finden, als solches ihnen bei den damaligen traurigen Zeitverhältnissen in ihren Landen geboten war. Wenige, denen es trotzdem gelungen war, sich festzusetzen, mußten bereits im Jahre 1700 wieder weiterziehen. Lassen wir die Liste derjenigen Familien, die sich in Graben niederlassen wollten, folgen:

»Rôle des families qui se veulent établi à Grabe.

1. Pierre Fournaise, Charpentier, agé de 36 ans, natif de Doy, Provence de Tirache, sorti de france en l'année 1683, demeuré dans le paladin par 17 ans avec sa femme.
2. Estienne Perin, laboureur, agé de 50 ans, natif de regt de Veaux, avec sa femme et un enfant de 14 ans.
3. Jean Rivière, Drappier, agé de 34 ans, natif de la Province du Dauphiné, sorti de france 1682, jusque y entre les Trouppes du Roy d'Angleterre avec sa femme.
4. Daniel Clement, laboureur, agé de 37 ans, natif de Doy, Province de Tirache, sortir 1681 de france, demeure jusque icy en Palatinat avec sa femme.
5. David de late, laboureur, natif du pays de la leuve – Sorti 1670 avec sa femme et 3 Enfans.

6. Jean Vallar, fileur de Laine, natif de Cheveaux, Province de Sedan, sorti 1679, demeure dans Brandenburg et Palâtinat avec sa femme et 3 enfans.
7. Antoine de Vernie (Vernier), Laboureur, natif du Pay de L'allouve en flandres, sorti 1670, demeure dans le Palatinat avec sa femme et 4 Enfans.

Zu deutsch:
»Liste der Familien, welche sich in Graben niederlassen wollen.

1. Peter Fournaise, Zimmermann, 36 Jahre alt, gebürtig von Doy, Province de Tirache, aus Frankreich, ausgewandert im Jahre 1683, wohnte in der Pfalz während 17 Jahre mit seiner Frau.
2. Stephan Perin, Landwirt, 50 Jahre alt, gebürtig von regt de Veaux, mit seiner Frau und einem Kind von 14 Jahren.
3. Johann Rivière, Tuchmacher, 34 Jahre alt, gebürtig von der Provinz Dauphiné, 1682 von Frankreich ausgewandert, bis dahin unter den Truppen des Königs von England mit seiner Frau.
4. × Daniel Clement, Landwirt, 37 Jahre alt, gebürtig von Doy, Provinz von Tirache, 1681 von Frankreich ausgewandert, wohnte bis dato mit seiner Frau in der Pfalz.
5. × David de late, Landwirt, gebürtig von der Landschaft L'alloeuve, 1670 mit seiner Frau und 3 Kindern ausgewandert.
6. Jean Vallar, Weber, gebürtig von Cheveaux, Provinz von Sedan, 1679 ausgewandert, wohnte in Brandenburg und in der Pfalz mit seiner Frau und 3 Kindern.
7. × Anton de Vernie (Vernier), Landwirt, gebürtig von der Landschaft L'alloeuve in Flandern, ausgewandert 1670, wohnte mit seiner Frau und 4 Kindern in der Pfalz.

Nur die mit × versehenen Réfugiés haben sich in der zu gründenden Kolonie Friedrichstal niedergelassen, während die andern, kurzen Aufenthalt nehmend, mit unbestimmtem Ziele weiterzogen.

Unterm 10. Februar 1700 erging seitens des Markgrafen des weiteren an das Oberamt Durlach und das Amt Graben folgende Weisung: »Nachdem die vertriebenen französischen Flüchtlinge – Gorenflo und Consorten d. h. Gefährten, Teilnehmer oder Genossen – aus der Gegend von Löwen sich eingefunden und um Assignierung (Zuweisung) der ihnen zugesagten Güter bei Ihro Durchlaucht unserem gnädigsten Herrn untertänigst angemeldet, als wird in dero Namen dem Rat und Obervogt zu Durlach und Rat und Amtmann zu Graben und Staffort, Baron Johann Christoph von Wallbronn, (der nachmalige Präsident und Obervogt von Pforzheim) und Conrad Just Hemling, hierauf befohlen, daß sie diejenigen, so sich darum bei ihnen anmelden werden, gedachte Assignation ohne Anstand verfügen sollen.« –

Hunderte, ja Tausende von Morgen fruchtbaren Ackerlandes lagen in der Markgrafschaft Baden-Durlach zu dieser Zeit brach. Lange Jahre hindurch hat sich z. B. um das wüste Land rechts der Hecklach-Abhau, Groß- und Kleinstück – keine Menschenseele gekümmert. Mit eitel Buschwerk, Gehölz und Heckengestrüpp waren diese Gebiete überwachsen. So war es denn dem Für-

Die Bevölkerung

Heimat und Herkunft unserer Vorfahren

Im allgemeinen bezeichnet man unsere Vorfahren mit dem Begriff »Wallonen«. Unter dieser Bezeichnung versteht man Calvinisten oder Reformierte aus den französisch redenden Provinzen der ehemals spanischen, bzw. österreichischen Niederlande: Französisch-Flandern, Artois, Hennegau und Süd-Brabant, die um ihres reformierten Glaubens willen Haus und Hof verlassen mußten. Bestimmte Städte und Dörfer als Urheimat unserer Ahnen können wir teilweise mit Sicherheit angeben, allein die Kirchenbücher, als die wichtigsten Quellen der Ahnenforschung, lassen uns hierin bisweilen völlig im Stich. Herkunftsgebiete und Abkunftsbezeichnungen lokalisieren wenigstens die Heimatlandschaft. Für einzelne Sippen, und für solche, die aber schon längst ausgewandert oder ausgestorben sind, ist teilweise der Geburtsort aus fremden Aktenstücken festzustellen.

Unsere Ahnen stammen vorwiegend und größtenteils aus der Landschaft »l'alloeuwe«, Grafschaft Brabant, bei Brüssel, Löwen, Lüttich und Namur, längs des südlichen Ufers der Leye an der Grenze von Artois, im ehemaligen Königreiche Belgien, ferner von den Gebieten Tournai, Lille und Armentières. Gerade diese Gegenden sollen ganz besonders unbeugsam zur neuen reformierten Lehre gehalten haben. Besagte Landschaft ist das Hauptauswanderungsgebiet der Hugenotten in Belgien und Nordfrankreich.

Geschichtlichen Forschungen zufolge können wir nicht behaupten, daß sie aus der Stadt Löwen selbst stammen, wenngleich die französischen Familiennamen Calmez, Barié, Borel, Gorenflo und Lacroix, möglicherweise vielleicht auch alle übrigen hier vorkommenden in den Jahren 1914 und 1940 von dem einen oder anderen Friedrichstaler Soldaten beim Durchmarsch oder Aufenthalt in Belgien an Geschäfts- und Firmenschildern gelesen wurden. Indes findet sich der Städtenamen »Louvain« = »Löwen« in sämtlich vorhandenen Akten und Urkunden nicht ein einziges Mal verzeichnet, bezüglich des Geburtsorts einzelner Stämme.

Borel und Lacroix sind gemein-französische Familiennamen, denen wir in Frankreich allerorts begegnen. Lacroix soll adeligen Geschlechts gewesen sein (Paquier de la Croix). Desgleichen auch de la haye, de la varanne, de Paret und de Lattre.

Der Name Borelli (italienisiert), verwandt mit Borel, kommt ganz besonders im französisch-italienischen Alpenland sehr oft vor. In der Waldensergemeinde Pérouse in Württemberg war der Name Borel heimisch. Ein Pierre Borel »de Dauphiné« ließ sich kurz nach 1700 in Welschneureut nieder.

Mehr flandrischen-flämischen, vielleicht sogar spezifisch niederländischen Klang und Charakter hat der Name Gorenflo, als der meistgenannte unserer Gemeinde. Im Raum von Antwerpen ist der Name Gorenflos, also mit s am Ende besonders stark vertreten. Merkwürdig ist ferner, daß das Städtchen Gorenflos (zwischen Abbeville und Amiens, Département Somme) keinen einzigen Vertreter dieses Namens aufweist.

Der erste Friedrichstaler Jacques Gorenflo schließt in Amiens (Picardie) vor dem Notar »B. Magdeleine« am 15. März 1671 mit seiner Frau Jeanne Cailloux einen Heiratsvertrag. Dieses Dokument unterschreibt er mit »Jacques de Gorenflo«. - Sein Vater Jean de Gorenflo war um die Zeit schon tot. Wir finden ihn in einem Kirchenbuch von Abbeville um 1639. Leider fehlen die Verbindungen zu den vorher erwähnten »de Gorenflo's«. 1685/1686 (Jahr der Aufhebung des Edikts von Nantes) wird Jacques Gorenflo in Steinweiler (Rheinpfalz) erwähnt. Am 30. Juli 1687 wird Jacques Gorenflo in der Prenzlauer Gemeinde als »Ancien und Diakon« eingeführt. Prenzlau liegt in der Uckermark - heute DDR. Anno 1699 gründete er mit Pierre Herlan und anderen Glaubensvertriebenen zusammen das Dorf Friedrichstal. Genannter Jacques Gorenflo ist der Stammvater aller in Deutschland lebenden Gorenflo's. Er starb am 8. September 1710, seine Frau Jeanne, geb. Cailloux, ging ihm am 16. September 1709 im Tode voraus. In Frankreich selbst leben heute nur noch wenige Gorenflo's. Sie sind alle verstreut und haben keine Verbindungen untereinander. Sie sind alle katholisch oder nichtkirchlich eingestellt. Von ihren Ahnen wissen sie sehr wenig. Es gibt in

Paris:	1 Familie Gorenflot (Professor an der Sorbonne)
Paris:	1 Familie Gorenflot (Beamter bei den SNCF)
Amiens (Picardie):	1 Familie Gorenflos (ehemaliger Schulrektor)
Amiens (Picardie):	1 Familie Gorenflos (dessen Sohn)
Bouquemaison (Picardie):	1 Familie Gorenflos (Schreiner)
Bouquemaison (Picardie):	1 Familie Gorenflos (dessen Sohn)
Beauvais:	1 Familie Gorenflos
Crouches Luchuel:	1 Herr Gorenflos
Pierrepont (Picardie):	1 L'Abbé Gorenflos
Lieuvillers (Oise):	1 Familie Gorenflot
Houilles:	1 Familie Gorenflot

Es ist anzunehmen, daß Jacques de Gorenflo nicht mit diesen verwandt war, zumal er adelig war und deshalb Protestant wurde. Ferner hat es im 17. und 18. Jahrhundert in der Picardie sehr viele Gorenflo's ohne das Adelsprädikat »de« gegeben.

Gustav E. Gorenflo sind bei seinen Forschungen über die Gorenflo's in der Picardie folgende Namen begegnet, die allesamt auch in den Ahnentafeln Friedrichstaler Familien vorkommen:

Barré	Dupont (viele)
Des Marets	Joli
Des Maret	Joly
de Lacroix (sehr viele)	Lambert (sehr viele)
de Lattre	le Brun
de la Haye	Lefebre (viele)
du Bois	Petillion
du Mont	Roux
Durand	Thibault (viele)
Dupuis (oft vertreten)	Thérasse
	Terras u. v. a.

OSKAR HORNUNG

FRIEDRICHSTAL

Geschichte einer Hugenotten-Gemeinde

ZUR 250-JAHRFEIER

2. ERGÄNZTE AUFLAGE 1974

leichte Geplänkel für die
eide Teile erneut verwarnt
nder zu leben.
ergehend in Spöck wohnen-
. Wiewohl sie Wasser und
szins, noch den Gemeinde-
ivilegium, d. h. Ausnahms-
tützend. Solches ärgere die
Eine dauernde Ansiedlung
ck bestimmt fehlgeschlagen,
satz zwischen beiden Teilen
n aber auch anderswo nicht
er Gastheimat den Rücken

von Hugenotten ist aus
Familien angesetzt werden,
sondern ganze Dörfer und
eug anlegen, die ganz allein
n treiben, damit das hiesige
ie jen[illegible]ch einrichten und
f Fri[illegible]h Magnus bereits
at sich für unser Dorf nur

er für unsere Kolonie An-
e geführt wurde, anderswo
98 gegründeten Waldenser-
adtbehörde von Gochsheim
tte, daß die Waldenser die
t aufgebauten Hütten und
em Aufenthalt ohnmächtig
erken, daß ihre »Häuser«
ntskeller Ströhlin in Gochs-
enn die Waldenser noch vor
Städtlein (Gochsheim) oder
ch überdrüssig, und kurzer-
Familien nach Durlach zu
n Faucher dem Herzog mit,
r- und Schulhaus zu bauen.
er geplanten Bauten konnte
werden. Genannter Pfarrer
ilfsweise zwischen 1700 und
. Wie anderswo, so wurden
die Kolonisten angezogen,
nd einem recht verloffenen
Gochsheimer Stadtbehörde
n Albertine, die Witwe von
Wir haben mit sonderbarem
ehen, was sie vor unruhige

Köpfe sind.« Sie erwähnt ferner, »daß dieselben, die bis dato erwiesene Gnade nicht erkennen, sondern sich unnütz machen und trotzig werden und mit unnötigen Beschwerungen incommodiren.« Da nun um 1723 weder Kirche, noch Pfarr- und Schulhaus gebaut waren, zog sie es vor, den von ihrem Gemahl den Kolonisten angewiesenen Platz wieder an sich zu ziehen, worauf die Kolonie als solche einging.

Die wenigen in der Stadt Gochsheim ansässigen Waldenser wurden hierauf der Pfarrei Groß-Villars zugewiesen. Um 1722 bittet Charles Tardieu, Strumpffabrikant von Gochsheim, um bürgerliche Annahme in Karlsruhe. Von dem Jahre 1795 an verschwinden die Waldenser aus Gochsheim.

Herzog Friedrich August, der ehedem für die Kolonie den Plan einer regelmäßigen Stadt entwerfen ließ, welche sich August-Stadt nennen sollte, sah sich in seinen Hoffnungen betrogen, andererseits aber reichte die Kraft der welschen Siedler nicht aus, eine in sich geschlossene, lebensfähige Kolonie zu errichten. So blieb »Augusti-Stadt« zeit seines Lebens nur mehr eine Wunsch- oder Traumstadt.

Ähnlich liegen die Verhältnisse in dem Dorfe Reilingen bei Schwetzingen. Schon 1660, also 40 Jahre vor der Gründung Friedrichstals, wanderten in Reilingen zahlreiche Hugenotten ein (Franzosen und französisch sprechende Wallonen, vielleicht auch piemontesische Waldenser). Die Fremdenkolonie Reilingen hatte sogar ihren eigenen französischen Geistlichen (Legier) und französischen Schulmeister (Dodegin). Zuverlässige Nachrichten und Angaben über das Zahlenverhältnis der Kolonie und ob ihre Geistlichen und Lehrer, sowie die Kolonisten selbst Vorrechte genossen haben, fehlen. Man nimmt an, daß sich die dortige Fremdengemeinde mehr und mehr zerstreute. Es besteht wohl die Möglichkeit, daß sich die Reilinger Réfugiés im nahegelegenen Heidelberg oder Mannheim niederließen, oder daß einzelne Glieder der Fremdengemeinde mehr und mehr in den umliegenden deutschen Gemeinden aufgingen. Soviel über die Hugenottenkolonie Reilingen.

Drüben im nahen Weingarten blühten ehedem ebenfalls nur vorübergehend folgende Hugenottengeschlechter: Gillerdon, de Garson, de la Tour, Tardieu, Brabant. Bei Philipp de la Tour steht zu lesen: »Ein französischer Réfugié, aus Frankreich um der Religion willen vertrieben.«

Kehren wir wieder zur weiteren geschichtlichen Entwicklung Friedrichstals zurück!

Am 9. Mai 1702 erließ Markgraf Friedrich VII. Magnus eine Verfügung, daß die im Dorfe Spöck sich niedergelassenen Welschen nach Friedrichstal zu ziehen haben, damit die Lande nicht mit Müßiggängern erfüllt werden. Sie sind nochmals anzuweisen, ihre Felder zu bebauen und das ihnen zugewiesene Waldgebiet zu roden. Ferner ist unverzüglich mitzuteilen, wieviel Wald ein jeder ausgereutet hat, und endlich was und wieviel dann ein jeder künftig zu bauen gedenkt.

Amtmann Hemling aus Graben reichte sodann am 11. Juli 1702 die erbetene Aufstellung ein. Sie möge hier in Abschrift folgen.

»Verzeychnüs, was ein jeder Colonist zu Friederichtsthal biß daher an Gütern ausgestockt, was an Wohnhäusern gebauet oder noch gebauet werden wirdt.

1. Schultheiß Jacques Gorenflo hat 1 Portion (Landanteil) für sich; daran ist in allem ausgereutet 3 Morgen. Hat ein Haus gebaut. Sein Wiesental beträgt 2 Viertel. Noch zu reuten 1 Viertel.
2. Jean Pierre Gireaux hat 1 Portion; ausgereutet 3 Morgen, Wiesen: 2 Viertel. Hat ein klein Haus, will aber in Jahresfrist bauen.
3. La veuve Herlan (Witwe) hat 1 Portion. Ausgereutet 4 Morgen, Wiesen: 3 Viertel. Hat Haus und Scheuer gebaut. Hat noch zu reuten 1 Viertel.
4. François Tourbier (Sergeant) hat 1 Portion. Ausgereutet 2 Morgen, Wiesen: 1 Viertel. Hat gebaut.
5. La veuve Tourbière hat 2 Portionen. Ausgereutet 4 Morgen, Wiesen: 2 Viertel. Hat gebaut.
6. Pierre Tourbier (ledig, 20 Jahre alt) hat 1 Portion. Ausgereutet 3 Morgen, Wiesen: 1 Viertel. Will in Jahresfrist bauen.
7. Abraham Herlan, Bürgermeister, 25 Jahre alt, ledig, hat 1 Portion. Ausgereutet 4 Morgen, Wiesen: 1 Viertel. Das Holz zum Bauen ist schon gefällt!
8. Nicolas Gorenflo, ledig, 24 Jahre, hat 1 Portion. Ausgereutet 1 1/2 Morgen, Wiesen: 1 Viertel. Wird noch vor Winter bauen.
9. Abraham de Hue (de la haye) hat 1 Portion. Ausgereutet 1 Morgen, Wiesen: 1 Viertel. Hat gebaut.
10. Philipp Tourbier hat 1 Portion. Ausgereutet 4 Morgen, Wiesen: 1 Viertel. Ist würklich im Bauen begriffen.
11. Isaac Herlan, 23 Jahre, ledig, hat 1 Portion. Ausgereutet 4 Morgen, Wiesen: 1 Viertel. Will nach der Ernte zum bauen greifen, das Holz ist schon gezeichnet.
12. Michael Salingre hat 2 Portionen. Ausgereutet 12 Morgen, Wiesen: 4 Viertel. Hat ein Haus und 1 Scheuer gebaut, will in zwei Jahren noch ein Haus bauen, was er versprochen hat.
13. Robert Horne hat 1 Portion. Ausgereutet 4 Morgen, Wiesen: 2 Viertel. Hat gebaut.
14. Jacques Simonet hat 1 Portion. Ausgereutet 2 Morgen, Wiesen: 1 Viertel. Will in vier Wochen bauen.
15. La veuve de Gerardin hat 1 Portion. Ausgereutet 3 Morgen, Wiesen: 1 Viertel. Will in zwei Jahren bauen.

Summa: Wiesenteile 24, Äcker 54 1/2 Morgen, 8 Häuser, Portionen 16.

Friedrichsthal, den 11. July 1702.

Conrad Just Hemling.«

Ein weiteres Kolonistenverzeichnis, aufgestellt am 17. April 1704, sei ebenfalls wiedergegeben:

1. Abraham Herlan, Bürgermeister und Frau,
2. Witwe Jean Gerardin: 7 Kinder, 2 Pferde, 3 Kühe,
3. Caspar Chare (Kaspar Scherer) und Frau: 2 Kinder, 1 Kuh,
4. Isaac Herlan,
5. Abraham Desreux und Frau: 1 Kuh,
6. Jacques Sezain und Frau: 2 Kinder, 2 Pferde, 4 Kühe,
7. Bernard Lerique und Frau nebst Schwiegermutter: 2 Kühe,

8. Nicolas Gorenflo,
9. Jacques Simonet und Frau
10. Jean Baptiste Desmarais (
11. Witwe Jean Pierre Herlan
12. Jean Pierre Giro und Frau
13. Jacques Gorenflo, Schulthe

Dies sind die Namen derjen

Überdies befinden sich noc
village au délà le Rhin et qu'
dequis le siège de Landau).

(Heimbach, Gemarkung Ob
sie nicht herüberkommen konn
sen seit der Belagerung von La

Ce sont (das sind):

Pierre Herl
Jean Baptis
Daniel palh
Jacques bar
Abraham d

Abraham de la Haye ist 1
(mündliche Mitteilung von Her

Erst gegen Ende 1704 kame
und übernahmen die durch Weg

Demnach erhielt Pierre Her
renflo den Teil des Michael S
Tourbier. Jean Baptiste de m
Salingre, dazu 7 Morgen Feld.
und den Teil des Philipp Tourb

Diejenigen, die ihren Teil ab
jedoch besteht die Möglichkeit,
Land« (Amerika) abwanderter
zeichnis vom 11. Juli 1702 her
Januar 1700 in Graben angek
oder erst einige Zeit später sich
vom 11. Juli 1702 folgen endlic
zeichnet:

Wiesen . . .
Äcker . . .
Pferde . . .
Kühe . . . .
Personen . .

Es fand in jenen Jahren ein
verschiedenen neuen Emigrante
beziehungen drüben im Pfälze
Kommens und Gehens stark g
gegnen wir 1689 einem Paul Sa
werden Jacques Petillion und

8. Nicolas Gorenflo,
9. Jacques Simonet und Frau: 2 Kinder und 1 Bruder: 1 Kuh,
10. Jean Baptiste Desmarais (hat den Teil von Witwe Tourbier): 1 Kuh,
11. Witwe Jean Pierre Herlan: 4 Kinder, 2 Pferde, 4 Kühe,
12. Jean Pierre Giro und Frau: 3 Kinder, 4 Kühe,
13. Jacques Gorenflo, Schultheiß: 4 Kinder, 2 Pferde, 4 Kühe.

Dies sind die Namen derjenigen Personen, die hier wohnhaft sind.

Überdies befinden sich noch einige im Kloster Heimbacq (Heimbach - village au délà le Rhin et qu'ils n'ont peu passer et sont retenu des français dequis le siège de Landau).

(Heimbach, Gemarkung Obernstadt – Dorf jenseits des Rheines, und daß sie nicht herüberkommen konnten und zurückgehalten sind von den Franzosen seit der Belagerung von Landau.)

Ce sont (das sind):

Pierre Herlan,
Jean Baptiste des mars (Demarez),
Daniel palhet,
Jacques barriés,
Abraham de la haye.

Abraham de la Haye ist 1703 noch in Winden bei Bergzabern ansässig (mündliche Mitteilung von Herrn Pfarrer Kullmann in Billigheim).

Erst gegen Ende 1704 kamen obengenannte Flüchtlinge nach Friedrichstal und übernahmen die durch Wegzug freigewordenen Besitzungen.

Demnach erhielt Pierre Herlan das Haus des Robert Horne; Ledin Gorenflo den Teil des Michael Salingre (ohne Haus) und den des François Tourbier. Jean Baptiste de mars (Demarez) bekam das Haus des Michael Salingre, dazu 7 Morgen Feld. Abraham de la haye übergab man das Haus und den Teil des Philipp Tourbier.

Diejenigen, die ihren Teil abgaben, zogen mit unbestimmtem Ziele weiter; jedoch besteht die Möglichkeit, daß sie nach Brandenburg oder dem »Neuen Land« (Amerika) abwanderten. Ferner geht aus dem ersten Kolonistenverzeichnis vom 11. Juli 1702 hervor, daß ungefähr 10 Familien von den 25 im Januar 1700 in Graben angekommenen entweder anderwärts kolonisierten, oder erst einige Zeit später sich in Friedrichstal niederließen. Der Aufstellung vom 11. Juli 1702 folgen endlich Angaben vom 12. Mai 1704; hierin sind verzeichnet:

Wiesen	24 Teile
Äcker	57 1/4 Morgen
Pferde	10
Kühe	24
Personen	49

Es fand in jenen Jahren ein sehr reger Ab- und Zuzug von und zu den verschiedenen neuen Emigrantenkolonien statt. Insbesondere durch Familienbeziehungen drüben im Pfälzer Land scheint dieser Wechsel des dauernden Kommens und Gehens stark gefördert worden zu sein. In Steinweiler begegnen wir 1689 einem Paul Salingre, 1705 einem Abraham Petillion. 1687 werden Jacques Petillion und Maria Harlang (Herlan) als Eheleute zu

Jugend zu In formieren auf frantzösisch Sprach aus genommen alle 4 Wochen Eine deutsche predig bey uns zu Halten Und das Hl. Abendmahl daß Jahr 4 mahl auf die Vöst Zeit auf deutsche Sprach zu halten Und haben mir von Jedem burger Seine Stime und meinung dar über Ver Hört. So Sein Sie Es wohl zu frieden Und auch Wegen Seinen des Herren ob gemelten Zweyen predigen Sein Sie Sehr Wohl zu frieden Und Ver gnügt – da mit So geschöhen Und gegehben zu

Friederichsthal den 22. December 1720.

Jakob Gerardein, Schultheiß
Abraham Herlan, anvalte attorney
Jean Borel, Bourgemestre
Jean lanber, concelier
Jakob hegler, im gericht

Daniel chental, als Kirchenältester
Abraham Dupuis, anciens
Isaak herlan, anciens
Peter Hornung, des gerichts.«

Indes petitioniert Aubry am 23. Dezember 1720 beim Markgrafen, daß die Wahl von Friedrichsthal bestätigt und für die deutschen Gottesdienste eine Gehaltszulage gegeben werden möge. Wäre letztere nicht möglich, so möge man Friedrichstal zu einer Annexe (Filiale oder Nebengemeinde) von Mühlburg machen, wo eine deutsch-reformierte Gemeinde sich z. Zt. eine Kirche baue und wo er inzwischen in einem Saal predigen könnte. Er trug sich mit der Hoffnung an die neue reformierte Kirche in Karlsruhe zu kommen. U. a. schreibt er: »Votre Altesse Serenissime m'a fait la grace de me promettre un établissement à Carlsruhe, et de me laisser pour anexes Mühlberg (Mühlburg) et Friedrichstal afin d'y subsister.« Zu deutsch: »Ew. Durchlauchtigste Hoheit haben mir die Gnade erwiesen, mir eine Stelle in Karlsruhe in Aussicht zu stellen und mir als Filialen Mühlburg und Friedrichstal zu überlassen, um allda eine Existenz zu haben.« Allein, alle seine Bemühungen blieben erfolglos, und schließlich erreichte er gerade das Gegenteil.

Aubry macht in einer Eingabe vom 21. Oktober 1721 dem Markgrafen den bemerkenswerten Vorschlag, Durchlaucht möge vor so vielen anderen Fürsten des Reiches der erste sein, der die Reformierten und Lutheraner in seinen Landen miteinander vereinige. Es sei ohnedies in den Glaubensartikeln kein substantieller d. h. wesentlicher Unterschied, wie zumal an dem Lehrartikel vom heiligen Abendmahl nachgewiesen werden könne. Es komme alles nur darauf an, daß Serenissimus (der Markgraf) die Namen »Lutheraner« und »Reformierte« in dero Landen verbiete, dahingegen aber diese alle zu einer wahren Brüderschaft untereinander vermahnen ließe. Dadurch würden sodann auch die Katholiken gereizt werden, eine gleiche Vereinigung mit den Protestanten zu suchen. Ihro Durchlaucht möchte diese seine Gedanken durch den Kirchenrat Hötzlein, von dem er nicht glaube, daß er der Wahrheit entgegen sein würde, prüfen, auch wohl nach gnädigstem Belieben nach Regensburg an die evangelischen Reichsstände senden, damit alle sehen könnten, wie leicht es sei, die christlichen Religionen zu vereinen. – Mit diesen seinen Anschauungen ist er seiner Zeit um 100 Jahre vorausgeeilt, und er wäre vielleicht der glühendste Streiter und Kämpfer für die Union geworden.

Am 26. Oktober 1721 wurde durch Aubry die 49jährige luth. Frau A. M. Ries in Gegenwart der Kirchenältesten getauft. Wegen dieser vollzogenen Taufe wurde er beim Spezialat in Karlsruhe verklagt. Indes sucht er sich

dieser Handlung wegen zu recht
Heller Profit hat von einer Sach, j
wird und mit Brot und Wasser auf
Ehr und der Seelen Wohlfahrt su
Schließlich gab ihm Herr v. Well
Hofhaltung umgestoßen.

Aubrys eigentümliches Verhalte
viel Widerspruch, wie überhaupt s
viel Staub aufgewirbelt haben. H
der Waldenser hielt dafür, »daß d
keinen einzigen wahren Christen m

Alsbald erklärt nun aber auch
heime-Raths-Collegium hat aus de
unruhiger Kopf der reformierte P
und aus allen umbständen schwerlic
Karlsruhe, 23. Dezember 1721.

Unterm 10. März 1722 stimmt
antrag des Kirchenrates zu. Seine
mitgeteilt. Aubry erhielt bis zu di
23. Juni mußte er seine Abschieds
zu beweisen, reichte er dann am 30.
Glaubenslehrer über die Taufe ein.
zösischen und deutschen Teil seiner
letzte größere Rechtfertigungsschri
die Gemeinde um seine Belassung
1722 erfährt das Gesuch eine Able
nochmals von Karlsruhe aus folge
man für die Zeit vom 23. April
abzulegen gezwungen worden, ve
schuldig. Bitte aber inständig um
ausgeschöpft und von den Evang.
worden, diese wallonische Besoldu
nicht kann ohne Zustimmung der
die Hälfte an den bisherigen Pf
gebührt, die übrige Hälfte zu m
zukommt. Ich hoffe auf genaueste
hatte keinen Erfolg.

In welcher Gemeinde er nach se
zieht sich unserer Kenntnis. Fest st
Waldensergemeinde Walldorf bei
jedoch nicht, da die Gemeinde in ei
bat, seiner Bewerbung kein Gehör
den Walldorfer Kirchenbüchern sic
zwar bis zum Mai 1732.

Während der Vakanz pastorierte
und zwar vom 20. November 17
Amtsnachfolger bestimmt war. Se

wer keinen Tabak abgeben wollte, gab seine Spende in klingender Münze. Die Liste der Spender, ein Dokument des Opfersinnes unserer Ahnen aus alter Zeit, möge dem geneigten Leser nicht vorenthalten sein und ihm einen genauen Einblick verschaffen.

Spendeliste zum Bau des ersten Kirchleins

Lfd. Nr.	Name	Geld Gulden	Geld Kreuzer	Tabak Zentner
1	Pfarrer Onophrio Stehelin . .	4	—	—
2	Jaque Gerardein, Schultheiß . .	—	—	1 1/4
3	Jean Borel	—	—	1.—
4	Jakob Hegler	2	30	—
5	Pierre Horning	—	—	—.3/4
6	Jean Lamber	3	—	—
7	Bace de Lacroix	—	—	1.—
8	Martin Ritz	1	—	—
9	Nicolaus Raber	—	—	1.—
10	Isaac Herlan	—	—	1 1/4
11	Conrad Rieder	—	—	—.2/4
12	Jean Corbeau	—	—	—.3/4
13	Daniel Lessiers (veuve) . . .	—	—	—.2/4
14	Jaque Bonnet	—	—	1.—
15	Marx Jacob	—	—	—.3/4
16	Daniel Chentaler	—	—	—.3/4
17	Jean Terraß	—	—	1 1/4
18	Abraham Derrier	—	—	1.—
19	Jean Henry Giraud	3	—	—
20	Bernhard Lerch	—	—	1.—
21	Jakob Seechrist	—	—	—.3/4
22	Jaque Gorenflo	—	—	—.3/4
23	Pierre Gorenflo	—	—	—.3/4
24	Jaque Barié	—	—	—.3/4
25	André Souz	2	—	—
26	Jaque Simonet	—	—	1.—
27	Abraham Dupuis	—	—	1.—
28	Jean Pierre Giraud	—	—	—.3/4
		15	30	19 1/2

Der Geldwert des gesammelten Tabaks belief sich auf etwas über 70 fl. Dieser Sammlung folgte bald darauf eine zweite, und abermals brachte man 50 fl. zusammen. Von einem hugenottischen Kaufmann in Holland, gebürtig von Frankenthal in der Pfalz, erhielt die Gemeinde ebenfalls eine namhafte Spende. Die wieder nach Mörlheim bei Landau verzogenen Gebrüder Herlan übersandten zum Zwecke des Kirchenbaues der Gemeinde zehn Gulden. Da die Summe aber nicht genügte, um ein Gotteshaus zu errichten, wandte man sich an die französisch-reformierten Glaubensgenossen der Schweiz. Es sei hier vermerkt, daß bereits 1701/03 die kleine Gemeinde Petitionen an den Markgrafen richtete, zwecks Erteilung eines Kollekte-Patents, den Kirchenbau betreffend. Eines dieser Bittgesuche, verfaßt von Pfarrer Jean Faucher, folgt abschriftlich:

Monseigneur

»Nous nous jettons aux pieds de Votre Altesse Serenissime pour lui representer tres humblement, que pour l'affermissement de notre etablissement la gloire de Dieu et l'éducasion et accroissement de notre troupeau, nous avons besoin de batir un Temple et une maison pastorale.

Mais que nous ne pouvons entreprende ces batiment sans le secours des autres Eglises que Dieu a plus favorisé de ses benedictions temporelles.

C'est pourquoi, Monseigneur, pour ne tomber pas dans la faute ridicule de cet homme qui commenca de batir une tour avant qu'avoir premierement considere les forces; Nous supplions en toute humilité.

– Votre Altesse Serenissime –

de nous permettre de faire quelque Collecte, et de nous accorder en meme tems la Grace de nous faire expedier sous son seau ou de sa Chancelerie de lettres patentes et de faveur pour ce sujet.

C'est la Grace Monseigneur, que nous avons sujet d'esperer tant de sa Pieté envers Dieu que de sa Clemence envers nous qui sommes avec un profond respect Monseigneur de Votre Altesse Serenissime les tres humbles et tres obeissant serviteurs et sujets Faucher

Pasteur de l'Eglise
9. Marty 1702.« de Friederich Dal

Zu deutsch:

Gnädiger Herr!

»Wir werfen uns Ew. Durchlauchtigsten Hoheit zu Füßen, um Ihnen in aller Untertänigkeit vorzustellen, daß wir um der Stärkung unserer Niederlassung, um Gottes Ehre, um der Unterweisung und um des Anwachsens unserer Gemeinde willen eine Kirche und ein Pfarrhaus bauen müssen.

Wir können uns aber an die Ausführung dieser Bauten nicht heranwagen ohne die Hilfe der anderen Kirchengemeinden, die Gott mehr (als uns) mit irdischen Gütern gesegnet hat.

Deswegen, gnädigster Herr, um nicht in den lächerlichen Fehler jenes Menschen zu verfallen, der einen Turm zu bauen begann, ohne erst seine Kräfte erwogen zu haben, bitten wir Ew. Durchlauchtigste Hoheit in aller Demut, uns die Veranstaltung einer Kollekte zu erlauben, und uns gleichzeitig die Gnade zu erweisen, uns unter Ihrem Siegel oder durch Ihre Kanzlei Bestätigungs- und Empfehlungsschreiben hierfür ausstellen zu lassen.

Dies, gnädiger Herr, ist die Gunst, die wir Anlaß haben zu erhoffen – ebenso sehr von Ihrer Gottesfurcht als von Ihrer Milde gegen uns, die wir mit tiefster Ehrfurcht Ew. Durchlauchtigsten Hoheit demütigste und gehorsamste Diener und Untertanen sind.

Faucher, Pfarrer der Kirchengemeinde
9. März 1702.« zu Friedrichstal.

Wie bekannt, reiste Pfarrer Payot am 18. Oktober 1714, mit einem fürstlichen Kollekte-Patent versehen, nach preußischen, holländischen und englischen Hugenottenkolonien, um für die neu zu erbauende Kirche zu kollektieren. Die kleine Kolonistenschar versprach sich viel von dieser Reise,

doch inzwischen hat sich die Lag
le dernier sinode assemblé a Beérg
des Colectes du Sr. Payot.« Das
in Berg op Zoom (Holland) erf
Herrn Payot zu erwarten brauch

Unterm 23. Mai 1718 wurde
Jacques Simonet, sowie der langj
mit der Kollektierung beauftra
bessergestellten Glaubensgenossen
Bern, Basel und Schaffhausen.
Abraham Dupuits der Auftrag e
allem an die größeren Fremdenko
vor 100 und mehr Jahren gegrün
Hessen-Kassel, Nassau-Sieg, Har
te die Bruderkolonie Hanau und
am Taunus. Sie waren es gewo
schauen. Über 300 fl. brachten i
für jene Zeit eine gewaltige Sum
kollektierten Dupuits und Hornu
ten 93 fl. 53 kr nach der Kolo
genossen »über rhein« (Pfalz) 2
Ferner erhielt die Gemeinde du
stadt Basel 100 fl., so man ih
Kirchenbau überwies. Aus dem
französischer Münz hiesiger Land
zu Weingarten und der Müller
wesen 2 fl. 12 kr. Abschließend
die Kolonisten der Stadt Hanau

Mit ihrer Bitte wandten sich
Markgrafen; ihrem Drängen ko
versprach ihnen Mithilfe und Bei

Unterm 4. März 1726 gab e
Bau der Kirche. Zimmermeister
Plan dazu. Danach wurden 30
nötigt. Überdies verfügte der M
Kolonisten der Gemeinde Fried
abzugeben sei. Was lange wäh
allenthalben groß, daß eine Kir
des Kirchenbaues erteilte der M
Arbeit, so von Zeit zu Zeit auf
meister Brecht von Spöck ferti
der Schlossermeister Johannes
Kirchentüren beschlagen. Matth
»veraccordierte« man den Turm
und schließlich zahlte man Joha
lach, für Steine und Platten 20 f
ruhe brachte die Uhr auf dem Ki

ebürtig von Doulincourt,
te-Marne. Er bekleidete
Feldbau. Schon die erste
im Jahre 1701 in Dürr-
riedrichstal der damalige
Neureut vertreten war,
gen, daß sie ihre Kinder
almen singen, von ihrem
önnen«. Die Synode von
das ganze Jahr hindurch
mmt, daß während des
oll. »Kommen sollen die,
lie welche es sind, sollen
.« Damit nun die Kinder
erschwitzen«, wird 1711
Stunden vor der Predigt
alles in gänzliche Ver-
ie aktenmäßigen Grund-
isse im allgemeinen, wie
nçois Généroux als fran-
ähnt. Er stammt aus dem
Grenze. Bernard L'allouet
haelis 1723 bis Pfingsten
brochen und auch bezahlt.
nach Michaelis zusammen
auszins 2 fl. empfangen.
1724 um Entlassung vom
ß Généroux um 1705 als
In den folgenden Jahren
en den Schuldienst. Ab-
ls Waldenserkolonist um

ebens Ehrenämter in der
e. Er war der Sohn eines
welcher in Yverdun in der
französisch-reformierten
ts Näheres berichtet wer-
–1732 an besagter Schule
4 bis Februar 1755 den
t war. Nachdem nun Jean
tierte, 1719 wird er mit
om 8. Oktober 1732 bis
chzeitig hatte er auch das
ler flossen viele Eingaben
als Schulhaus diente, be-
dieser Schulgeschichte sei
Schultheiß der Gemeinde

Schul-Besoldung der französich-reformierten Schule 1739

»Geld:	25 fl
Roggen 2 Malter 4 Sester das Malter à 4 fl tut . . .	10 fl
Dinkel 5 Malter à 2 fl tut	10 fl
5 Ohm Wein, die Ohm à 2 fl tut	10 fl
Mehr an Schuldgeld von denen 6 folgenden Monaten als Octobre, Novembre, Decembre, Janvary, February und Marty zu 2 Quartal von 12 bis 15 Kinder, von Einem Kind das Quartal à 12 x wan ich die höchste Zahl nehme tut	6 fl
summa .	61 fl.

Weitere Beynuzung:

»Von Hochzeiten, Leichten, Kindstauf hab ich gar nichts au Contraré (im Gegenteil) ich Muß die schul in Meinem Eiges Haus halten, wo sonste in andern orthen daß schulhaus von denen flecken geliefert wird, dann und wann es kalt ist, so bringen Kinder ein Klein scheidelholz.

Welches ich attestire
Friederichsthal, den 28. Novembris 1739.
Jean Terraß, Schulmeister.«

Nur sein schlechtes Gehör hinderte ihn an der weiteren Ausübung seines Berufes als Lehrer, weshalb er dann an Georgii 1744 vom Schuldienst zurücktrat, und zwar nach der Predigt am 17. April nämlichen Jahres in Gegenwart des Pfarrers und der Kirchenältesten. Indessen empfahlen die Kirchenältesten dem Pfarrer, daß er auf die Bestellung eines neuen Schulmeisters bedacht sein solle. Der damalige Pfarrer Jean François Bleyenstein kam diesem Wunsche der Ältesten nach, indem er, wie er selbst sagte, »allen Streit und jede Verbitterung zu vermeiden«, die ganze Bürgerschaft ins Pfarrhaus kommen ließ, um durch die Majora (Stimmenmehrheit) einen Schulmeister zu erwählen. Dieser Versammlung, die den Zweck hatte, den künftigen Nachfolger im Schulamt zu ermitteln, wohnte auch der zurückgetretene Schulmeister und Schultheiß Jean Terraß bei, der u. a. erklärte, daß ihn die Aufkündigung des Schuldienstes gereut habe. Nachdem der Pfarrer nun solches von ihm vernommen, setzte er ihn ebenfalls auf die Kandidatenliste, obschon der Pfarrer seiner vorgesetzten Dienstbehörde gemeldet hatte, sein Schulzengeschäft habe ihn oft von der Schule abgehalten und »in der Schule hat er sich öfters von dem Schlaf einnehmen lassen«. Zur Wahl schritt man am 18. Juni 1744. Hierbei erhielt Alt-Schulmeister Jean Terraß 21, Thomas Gorenflo 15, Abraham Dupuits 3 und Jung Jean Borel 1 Stimme. Trotzdem nun J. Terraß die meisten Stimmen auf sich vereinigen konnte, quittierte er den Schuldienst. In der folgenden Zeit übernahm Pfarrer Bleyenstein als Lehrer und örtlicher Schulinspektor zugleich die Erziehung der Jugend. Terraß lag mit den Pfarrern Bleyenstein und Roupp in Streit, sehr zum Leidwesen der ganzen Gemeinde. Von 1748–1754 ist Thomas Gorenflo Schulmeister in Friedrichstal. Nach dem Tode des letzteren über-

nahm der schon oben erwähnte Schulmeister Abraham Dupuits, der nun auch alt und gebrechlich war, die Schule. Indessen wurde, wie man vernimmt, auf Geheiß des Pfarrers an das Oberamt berichtet, daß der Geistliche die vacant gewordene Schulstelle versehe, was aber nicht den Tatsachen entsprach. Mit vollem Recht forderte der betagte Dupuits seine ihm zustehende Besoldung. Pfarrer Roupp sagte dem alten Mann nun grimmige Feindschaft an. Vielleicht wollte er ihm deswegen die lächerlich geringe Besoldung nicht gewähren, weil er 1753 einen Zank in der Kirche angefangen hatte. – Beim Eintritt des Pfarrers in die Kirche war nämlich Dupuits als alter und schwächlicher Mann nicht von seinem Stuhl aufgestanden, weshalb der Pfarrer sagte, man solle ihn zur Kirche hinausstoßen. Nach dem Gottesdienst hat ihm der Pfarrer durch den Schulmeister sagen lassen, er sei für 15 Kreuzer in das Almosen gestraft, worauf Dupuits meldete, daß er willig sei, die festgesetzte Strafe zu zahlen. Er verlange aber, der Pfarrer möge ihm eine Quittung schicken, damit er auch wisse, weshalb er gestraft worden sei. Daraufhin ließ der Pfarrer durch den Schulmeister ihm die Antwort geben, er gäbe einem alten »fripon« (Spitzbuben, Gauner) keine Quittung. Der geistliche Herr hat aber die Besoldung für ein volles halbes Jahr einbehalten und der Alte ging leer aus. Welch große Bitternis mag im Herzen des alten Mannes geherrscht haben, da er seine Hungerbesoldung nicht erhalten konnte.

Zum andernmal hat der Pfarrer vor den Schulkindern den Schultheißen einen Dieb geheißen, »auch ihn sogar bedroht, daß wenn er sich nicht fortpacke, er ihn über die Schranne legen und durch die Schulkinder peitschen lassen wolle«. Nach diesem unrühmlichen Auftritt begab sich Roupp in die Kronenwirtschaft, allwo er sich in ganz gemeiner Weise gegen den Schultheißen äußerte und Ernst Meinzers Ehefrau in ihrer Abwesenheit mit den unwürdigsten Ausdrücken überschüttete, nur weil ihre Tochter nach ihrem Willen lutherisch werden sollte. Nach all diesen skandalösen Vorfällen wurde der merkwürdige Pastor von seiten des Markgrafen »wegen seines ungebührlichen Benehmens streng verwarnt und auf das nachdrücklichste verwiesen«.

Nun erbot sich am 1. November 1754 der ehemalige Schultheiß und alte Schulmeister Jean Terraß das Schulamt »auf französische Sprach« zu übernehmen, »wo ferner mir der jung borel in der Kirch die fonction stat meiner versehen darf und will, sonst kann ich solches nicht antretten, dann meine Brust ist zu schwach zum Gesang, auf diese Condition wollte ichs über mich Nehmen, nur daß der Streit ein Mahl ein Ende hätte.

Jean Terraß
alter Schulmeister.«

Im Mai 1754 bewarb sich nun jung Jean Borel um die Schulmeisterstelle. Neben einer mündlichen, mußte er sich auch einer schriftlichen deutschen und französischen Prüfung unterziehen. Seine Prüfung nahm Pierre Fort, reformierter Schuldiener aus Karlsruhe ab. Es folgen seine Prüfungsarbeiten.

1. Deutsche Prüfung:

»Trachtet am ersten nach dem Reich Gottes und nach seiner Gerechtigkeit, so wird euch das übrige alles zufallen.

2. F

Cherchez premièrem
toutes les autres Choses

»Daß Jean Borel nic
auch in Teutsch und F
bezeuget:

Gleichzeitig meldete sich d
Prüfung ablegte, ließ er sich
Pierre Fort Vorbereitungsstu
zösischer und deutscher Sprac
hier in Abschrift folgen:

1. I

»Auf Jesum sind
den hab ich mich
den hab ich mir e
so lange mich trä
Wenn Augen unc
so Will ich doch n
daß Jesus nur Je
von welchem mic

2. F

»Soyez parfaits com
fait. La ou est votre tr
point, afin que vous ne
vous voulez que les ho
même. L'arbre est conn
bon trésor de son ceur
qu'il dépend de vous,

Obzwar nun beide Prüflin
der beiden als reformierter Sc
risch war, Manz selbst der g
aufgrund dieses Umstandes se

Inzwischen hatte der Geistl
bericht nach Karlsruhe abgeh
bruar 1755 ein Schreiben an

Wohl e

Geliebter Sch

MER SIGNATURE

in 10 Klassen von 5 Lehrkräften unterwiesen. In der Berufsschule (früher Fortbildungsschule genannt) befinden sich 14 Knaben und 19 Mädchen. Sie werden von Berufsschullehrer Otto Ratz aus Friedrichstal, mit Dienstsitz in Friedrichstal und Fräulein Ursula Bender aus Karlsruhe, mit Dienstsitz in Graben unterrichtet.

Gegenwärtig sind folgende Lehrpersonen an der Volksschule zu Friedrichstal: Schulleiter Fritz Heinzelmann aus Karlsruhe, war bis 1945 hier Hauptlehrer, und führte auch während des Krieges die Dienstgeschäfte der Schule. Hauptlehrer Martin Christmann aus Sinsheim a. d. Elsenz seit 1933, Hauptlehrer Erich Flegel aus Fürstl. Niefken (Schlesien) seit 1947, Hauptlehrer Oskar Hornung aus Friedrichstal seit 1948, Lehrer Josef Steiner aus Pohl in Mähren seit 1948.

Während die Handarbeitsschule bis 1938 von Frau Hilda Kampmann aus Friedrichstal betreut wurde, wird sie heute von Fräulein Karoline Bleier aus Graben und Fräulein Ida Hauer aus Spöck geführt.

Verzeichnis der Lehrer

a) Französisch-reformierte Schule

Jacques Gorenflo seit 1700
André Curnex um 1710
François Généroux 1715–1724
David Jean Maire 1721
François Maitre um 1724
Jean Terraß 1718–1720 und 1732–1744
Abraham Dupuits 1724–1732 und von August 1754 bis Februar 1755
Thomas Gorenflo 1748–1754
Pierre Gorenflo 1755–1772
Jakob Gorenflo 1772–1822, seit 1810 Lehrer der vereinigten Schule

b) Deutsch-lutherische Schule

Johann Georg Kappes 1750–1757
Jakob Heidt 1757
Stober 1766
Johann Georg Walther 1768
Philipp Jakob Dresch 1769
Jakob Christoph Schmolch 1769–1772
Johann Friedrich Walther 1772–1780
Christoph Gockel 1780–1783
Georg Friedrich Mayer 1783–1791
Christian Friedrich Weygandt 1791–1804
Johann Ludwig Schäfer 1804–1810

c) Vereinigte Schule

Jakob Gorenflo 1810–1822
Jakob Gorenflo 1822–1852

1736 setzte sich unsere Ortsbehörde aus folgenden Männern zusammen:

Jean Terraß, Schultheiß
Jean Borel, Anwald
Abraham Dupuis, justicie
Jacques Barié, im rath
Thomas Gorenflo, bourgemaistre

Isaac Calmez behält am längsten und zwar bis zum Jahre 1770 die französische Bezeichnung »justicier« bei.

Wie schon darauf hingewiesen, war das Einkommen äußerst gering, und nur vermögliche Männer konnten die Zeit ihrem Amt opfern. Hatte der Schultheiß auswärtige Dienstgänge zu besorgen, so durfte er ein Tagegeld beanspruchen, ebenfalls auch seine Mitbediensteten. Er wurde zu Frondiensten nicht herangezogen und war abgabenfrei.

Die Bezeichnung »Colonie« – bisweilen auch »reformierte Colonie«, anstelle Gemeinde Friedrichstal, behielt unser Dorf teilweise bis gegen 1800 bei. Die »Colonisten« erhielten auf zehn Jahre, vom Tag der Huldigung an, Freiheit von allen herrschaftlichen Fronen und Abgaben. Damit war unser damals noch kleines Friedrichstal den umliegenden deutschen Gemeinden nicht bloß gleichgestellt, sondern seine Bewohner genossen mehr bürgerliche und kirchliche Freiheiten und Rechte als diese. Das Wohlwollen und die wahrhaft väterliche Fürsorge der edlen Markgrafen ließen den schweren Anfang bald überwinden und ihnen verdanken wir Fortschritt und Wohlstand unseres Dorfes. Mögen darum alle kommenden Geschlechter unserer herrlichen und lieben Heimat das eine niemals vergessen, daß einstens unsere Ahnen, die Gründer Friedrichstals, als arme Vertriebene, gehetzt und verfolgt, hier mit liebreichen und offenen Armen aufgenommen wurden.

Zu allen Zeiten hat es Menschen gegeben, die gegen Gesetz und Obrigkeit Verstöße sich zu schulden kommen ließen. Sofern man ihrer habhaft werden konnte, wurden sie entsprechend bestraft. Strafen, welche vom Dorfgericht verhängt wurden, bestanden in Geld- und Freiheitsstrafen. Personen, die zu letzteren verurteilt waren, kamen in das »prison« (Gefängnis) oder wie man bei uns heute zu sagen pflegt: »Ins Häusle«. Ein »Häusle« soll bis gegen 1800 auf dem Ostteil des Marktplatzes gestanden haben. Für Fremde soll es immer ein Gegenstand des Spottes gewesen sein. Körperliche Züchtigungen als Strafen sind in Friedrichstal offenbar nie in Anwendung gebracht worden.

Die hohe Gerichtsbarkeit, d. h. Urteil über Leib und Leben behielt sich der Markgraf bis gegen 1720 vor. So entnehmen wir einer alten Gemeinderechnungsbeilage aus dem Jahre 1717: »an denen un Cösten, so wegen des Hingerichteten Sodomiten aufgangen, hat es hiesiger Gemeindt laut Rechnung betrofen 35 fl (?) dem Schultheißen und anwaldt Vor ihre gebühren, da sie beim Blutgericht und by der Execution zu Pferdt haben beiwohnen müßen 1 fl. 40 kr.«

Endete eine Gerichtsverhandlung mit dem Urteil »Tod durch den Strang«, so wurde dann »der arme Sünder«, wenn der Morgen graute, begleitet von Beichtvater und den Gerichtsknechten, zur Richtstätte geführt. Als abschreckendes Beispiel ließ man den Gerichteten, der als Scheuche dienen sollte, am Galgen hängen. Darum wurde auch jede Hinrichtung durch Boten in allen

Gorenflo und Heinrich Hornung waren 1829 die »Brod- und Fleischwäger« (»Brot- und Fleischbeseher«); 10 Jahre später Jakob Manz und Dragoner Herlan. Heinrich Hornung ist 1830 Gemeindefeuerschauer; als »Feuerreiter« werden um die gleiche Zeit Ölmüller Hornung und Löwenwirt Barié genannt; als Weginspektor sind Christoph Gorenflo und Jakob Hornung für die Gemeinde tätig. Heinrich Giraud und Heinrich Kampmann versehen 1839 dieses Amt.

Verzeichnis der Schultheißen, Vögte und Bürgermeister

1.	Jacques Gorenflo	1700–1710
2.	André Curnex	1710–1718
3.	Jacques Geradein	1719–1737
4.	Jean Terraß	1737–1752
5.	Leopold Herlan	1752–1758
6.	Isaac Herlan	1758–1773
7.	Peter Herlan	1773–1775
8.	David Herlan	1775–1780
9.	Philipp Hornung	1780–1817
10.	Konrad Gorenflo	1817–1832
11.	Jakob Ratz	1832–1844
12.	Jakob Sichrist	1844–1852
13.	Philipp Füßler	1852–1861
14.	Jakob Herlan	1861–1874
15.	Albert Borell	1874–1880
16.	Peter Heinrich Hornung	1880–1896
17.	Friedrich Wilhelm Lacroix	1896–1914
18.	Wilhelm Albert Borell	1914–1936
19.	Gustav Füßler	1936–1945
20.	Wilhelm Albert Borell	1945–1946
21.	Max Borell	seit 1946

Vom August 1914 bis Ende 1918 war Carl Lacroix stellvertretender Bürgermeister.

Verzeichnis der Ratschreiber

Bis 1841 war der jeweilige Lehrer der französisch-reformierten – bzw. der vereinigten Schule Gerichts- und Ratschreiber.

Ab 1. Januar	1841–1852	Hornung
	1852–1860	Schweiger
	1861–1875	Fried. Wilh. Schönthal
	1875–1921	Friedrich Schönthal
	1921–1934	Karl Maurer
seit	1934	Wilhelm Herlan
	1934–1945	Otto Manz
seit	1946	Willi Lichtenwalter

Wilhelm Albert Borel
Bürgermeister von 1914–19
und 1945–1946

meinde, in welcher sie wohnberechtigt waren. Sie gehörten meistens dem Handwerkerstande an, oder standen als Knechte oder Taglöhner im Dienst. Sie hatten nur geringe Pflichten, dafür aber auch nur wenige, zum Teil nur guttatsweise zugestandene Rechte. Obgleich sie beispielsweise gleiches Recht auf Weide besaßen, durften die Friedrichstaler Hintersassen ursprünglich weder Kühe noch Pferde halten. Deshalb war ihr Beitrag für Gemeindeumlagen wesentlich niedriger als der der Bürger. Wohl waren sie des Brennholzes berechtigt, erhielten aber nicht so viel wie die eigentlichen Bürger des Fleckens. Nachdem die Bürgersöhne das vorgeschriebene gesetzliche Alter erreicht hatten, wurden sie als Bürger angenommen und traten infolgedessen ohne weiteres in den Genuß des Bürgernutzens. Von der Leibeigenschaft waren die Bürger sowohl, als auch die Hintersassen für immer befreit; während erst am 23. Juli 1783 durch den damaligen Markgrafen und späteren Großherzog Carl Friedrich die Leibeigenschaft völlig aufgehoben wurde.

Schon in den frühesten Zeiten war es einem jeweiligen Schultheißen zur Pflicht gemacht, zu verzeichnen, wer Bürger wurde.

Hier eine Liste der jungen Bürger und Burschen:

Nombre des jeune burgois 1718

Jacob Hecler
Jean Teras
Jean Corbeau, le né
Jean Corbeau, le cadet
Augustin le roy
paquet le Crois
Marc Jacob
Daniel chental
Andres Souz
Abraham du puis

Nombre des jeune garson 1718

Martin de la Crois
Jean de la Crois
Isaac Herlan
Antoine le roy
Jean Giraud
Isaac Simonet
Jaque Giraud.

Ein Bürgerverzeichnis aus der Feder des Schultheißen Terraß möge in Abschrift folgen!

»Liste Wan einer Burger worden:

den 22. Januar 1737 ist Jacob Gorenflo Burger worden
den 17. Marty 1737 ist Johannes Sitterle Burger worden
den 4. February 1738 ist Jacob Hegler Burger worden
den 11. February 1738 ist philipp Horning Burger worden
den 25. February 1738 ist pierre Herlan Burger worden

den 27. Mai 1738 ist jung Jean Borel Burger worden
den 3. Juni 1738 ist Ernst Ratz Burger worden
den 3. Juni 1738 ist Andreas Horning Burger worden
den 5. Juli 1738 ist Georg Kappes Burger worden
den 5. Oktober hat Jaque Demarais sein Frey Jahr genossen
den 1. Marty 1738 ist Jean Ratz Burger worden
den 3. Marty 1739 ist Jean de la Croix Burger worden
den 24. Juny 1740 ist pierre Roux Burger worden
den 4. May 1743 ist jung Jean Terraß Burger worden
den 4. May 1743 ist Abraham Herlan Burger worden
den 5. May 1743 ist Jean M. Dupuis Burger worden
den 15. Oktobris 1746 ist jung pierre Gorenflo Burger worden
den 15. Oktobris 1746 ist jung Abraham Dupuis Burger worden
den 24. Oktobris 1746 ist jung pierre Horning Burger worden
den 30. May 1747 ist Martin Ritz Burger worden
den 11. Marty 1749 ist Isaac Dupuis Burger worden
den 6. Septbr. 1753 ist Adam Mahler Burger worden
den 12. Oktobre 1753 ist Ernst Meintzer Burger worden
den 26. Februar 1754 ist philipp onofer Gorenflo Burger worden
den 20. März 1754 ist Jean Jaques giro Burger worden«

War ein Hintersasse etliche Jahre im Dorfe seßhaft, so konnte er, falls er vermöglich genug war, auf Antrag der Ortsbehörden durch den Landesherrn als Bürger angenommen werden. In den Tagen der unbeschränkten Herrschaft der Fürsten wurde streng darauf gesehen, daß der Neuaufzunehmende von gutem Leumund war, damit er nicht eines Tages samt seiner Familie den Bürgern zur Last fiele. Es konnte darum nicht fehlen, daß unter solchen Umständen der Antrag eines Hintersassen (Schutzverwandter) eine glatte Ablehnung erfuhr; zumal es in unserem Dorfe ohnehin eine erkleckliche Anzahl Arme gab. Doch hat man den glaubensverwandten Waldensern die bürgerliche Annahme nicht in dem Maße erschwert, wie ursprünglich den Siedlern rein deutscher Abkunft, wiewohl die »Welschen« gleichfalls ihr Bürgergeld zahlen mußten. So wurden Isaac Calmez und Jean Thibaut, die Stammväter der Familien Calmez und Thibaut, beide Waldenser aus Welschneureut, Anno 1733 bürgerlich hier angenommen und zahlten gleichfalls 10 fl. Bürgerantrittsgeld. Christoph Manz aus Heidelsheim und Johann Georg Mahler von Mühlburg werden 1733 Bürger von Friedrichstal; desgleichen Pierre Roux (1740) aus der Waldensergemeinde Pinache in Württemberg und schließlich macht sich Abraham Crocol aus Welschneureut gegen Erstattung von 10 fl. als Bürger in Friedrichstal ansässig. Der Soldat Christian Lichtenwalter von Friedrichstal, Sohn eines hiesigen Schutzbürgers, bat, ihm in Rücksicht seiner für Rechnung der Gemeinde geleistete Militärdienste, das bürgerliche Recht zu verleihen. Zur Aufnahme fremder Personen in die Gemeinde war nicht nur die Zustimmung der Gemeindebehörde erforderlich, sondern auch die Genehmigung der Regierung, welche in allen Fällen den Nachweis von Existenzmitteln des Bewerbers verlangte. Bisweilen kam es vor, daß die Aufnahme wegen nicht genügenden Nachweises verweigert wurde; mitunter hat man die Aufnahme gegen den Willen der Gemeindebehörde genehmigt.

Bürger - Listen

den 13. Jullius (Juli) 1738
ist die gemeind versamelt
gemeind Vor gut befunden
sehung der große Anzahl
schwächung burgerlichen g
Burger und burgersfrau sol
folgende bezahlt:

Erstens soll eine fremb
bezahlen 25 fl.

sage fü

2tens und Eine frembte
bezahlen 10 fl.

3. Weiters soll eine frembte M
Gulden und Eine Weibs I
Kom.
4. Weiter ist widerum geschlo
er in die bürgerliche Gerec
der muß einen neuen Zwi
zu dem Welschkorn zehenc
Person geliefert werden,
wird, damit kein Sack ver
der gnädigsten Herrschaf
Kreutzer, welcher in der
Nötigste befunden wird.

Am 8. September 1739 wu
10 fl. und für eine fremde
30 Jahren gehandhabt wurd
oder andern Amt der Markg
3 fl. der Gemeinde entrichten

Durch Gesetz wurde soda
der Hintersassen bei ihrer V
ger Gulden als bürgerliche E
in unserem Dorf keine »Hi
Schultheiß Terraß im Hinbli
die hohe Annahmegebühr
schreckungsmittel für Fremd
renz von 15 fl. vielleicht auc
fließt die Gebühr der Bürger
die Kasse des Fürsten. Am
Singen bürgerlich angenomm
16 fl. 30 kr. Bürgerantrittsge
nur 3fl. schuldig war. Heute

noch jahrelang nach der Gründung, haben sich jedoch neue Kolonisten zu denen von der Pfalz eingewanderten hinzugesellt, deren Urheimat nicht die Landschaft l'alloeuwe war. Viele kamen nicht geradewegs aus ihrem angestammten Heimatland, sondern aus anderen Kolonien, die sie aus irgendwelchen Gründen verlassen hatten. So war unsere Kolonie in der ersten Generation ihres Bestehens von 1700 bis gegen 1730 ein buntes Gemisch von Hugenotten, also französischen, wallonischen und waldensischen Protestanten – Reformierten, auch Réfugiés genannt – weil sie als Religionsflüchtlinge ihre Heimatdörfer und Heimatstädte um ihres Glaubens willen verließen, die in Flandern, an den Ufern der Marne, Somme und Rhône, in den Argonnen und Ardennen, Brabant, in der deutsch und französisch sprechenden Schweiz, in Südfrankreich, besonders im Flußgebiet der Garonne, an den Gestaden des Mittelländischen Meeres, als auch in den Hochtälern der französisch-italienischen Alpen von Piemont und Savoyen ihre Heimat hatten. Daher ist unser Dorf auch keine ausgesprochen reine Wallonensiedlung, obzwar die ersten wenigen eigentlichen Gründer Friedrichstals – vielleicht sogar als Landsmannschaft eingewandert – aus besagter Landschaft l'alloeuwe in Belgien stammen. Die Wallonen selbst sollen vordem in Piemont und Savoyen zu Hause gewesen sein. (Daher der Name Wale – Ausländer oder Fremdling.) Der Weg der hugenottischen Flüchtlinge führte bekanntlich zu einem großen Teile über die Schweiz und die Niederlande, ganz besonders stark aber auch durch die Rheinpfalz. Sie war gewissermaßen der Korridor nach Deutschland für die Vertriebenen und seit den Tagen der Pariser Bluthochzeit war Metz zu einem Hugenotten-Auffanglager großen Stils geworden. Zum andern ist geschichtlich festgestellt, daß die Hugenotten Frankreichs in der Hauptsache die Südteile des Landes bewohnten; entsprechend kam auch von dorther der Hauptanteil der Flüchtlinge, die rein französischer Herkunft waren.

Der Name »Waldenser« geht zurück auf Petrus Valdez (Valdez – Waldus), einen reichen Bürger und Kaufmann aus Lyon, der die Kirche bald nach 1170 in ihrer apostolischen Reinheit und Armut herzustellen suchte. Die Waldenser waren zumeist Bewohner der Alpentäler von Piemont und Savoyen. Es ist aber auch wahrscheinlich, daß ihr Name von dem lateinischen Wort »vallis densa« (dichtbewaldetes Tal) herrührt.

Und nun einiges über das Herkommen einzelner Glieder unserer Vorfahren. Jean Baptiste Desmarets (Demarez) vom Karlsbacher Hof heiratet 1713 eine Marie Terraß, die von »Aisteres en Loeuve« gebürtig ist. Der ursprüngliche Heimatort der einst hier blühenden Familie Terraß ist also – wie man wohl annehmen kann, Eterres im heutigen Nordfrankreich. Mit Peter Terraß erlosch am 22. Januar 1891 im Mannesstamm diese Familie. Indes bleibt uns die Heimat von Desmarets leider unbekannt. Als Taufpaten seiner Frau werden genannt Isaak Dereux und Marie Madeleine Joli von Barbelroth in der Pfalz. Ihre Eltern stammen aus der Landschaft Thiérache (Oberlauf der Oise). Stammvater der heute noch in Eggenstein lebenden Familie Demarez ist Jean Baptiste Desmarets (ca. 1656–1716), der mit Françoise Defive und, in zweiter Ehe, mit Marie Terasse verheiratet war. Der Sohn Jean Baptiste Desmarets jr. heiratete Susanne Gorenflo, Tochter des ersten Friedrichstaler Schultheißen Jacques Gorenflo und lebte als Landwirt auf dem Carlsbacher Hof. Wie viele der Kolonisten starb er schon früh im Alter von 34 Jahren.

Seine Witwe heiratete den Schulmeister Abraham Dupuis. Die Familie Demarez war ursprünglich möglicherweise von Adel (de Marais). Philipp Boudemont und seine Ehefrau Madeleine kommen von Rohrbach in der Pfalz. Françoise Devine stammt aus Schifferstadt. Jean Cornille von Merlem (Mörlheim) bei Landau; während Nicolas Cornille »Vallon Réfugié«, d. h. wallonischer Réfugié vom Kloster Heimbach (Pfalz) aus seinen Weg nach Friedrichstal findet. Rachel Beuvier und Rachel Sézannes sind »de Vint«, d. h. aus Winden bei Bergzabern. Rachel Sézannes ist 1691 dort geboren. Ein Jacques Demaret (Demarez) und seine Frau waren vor ihrer hiesigen Seßhaftwerdung in Offenbach bei Landau ansässig.

Der Kolonist François Bouquet ist zugezogen von Minfelden in der Pfalz; seine Frau war Johanna Bourdeline, ebenfalls aus Minfelden.

Marie Barié, geborene Devine, stammt aus dem Pfälzischen und ist um das Jahr 1690 geboren. David de late ist gebürtig vom »Pays de la Leuve« (Gebiet um Löwen, Lüttich, Antwerpen, Namur).

Marie Barbara Parère (Barère oder Barié?), die Ehefrau von Jakob Manz, erblickt im Februar 1733 in Welschneureut das Licht der Welt.

Jean Jacques Gerardein

Jean Lambert

Jean Hegler

Isaac Calmez

Jean Philipp Thibaut

David Herlan

Im Verzeichnis derjenigen Personen, welche am 9. Oktober 1699 sich in der Markgrafschaft Baden-Durlach wirklich eingefunden haben, ist ein Jean Baret (Barié) aufgeführt mit der Herkunftsbemerkung »natif de Dophiné«, d. h. gebürtig von der ehemaligen Provinz Dauphiné im Gebiet der Westalpen Frankreichs. Sehr wahrscheinlich ist aber die Heimat seines Vaters oder Großvaters das Städtchen Nérac in Südfrankreich.

Jean Bonnet, Landwirt, 69 Jahre alt, stammt ebenfalls von der Dauphiné. Cathérine Curneux, geborene Vernier, ist gebürtig aus Blammont, Grafschaft Montbéliard.

Jean François maitre, »habitant catholique«, d. h. katholischer Einwohner, nennt Mezeret (Belfort) seine Heimat.

Sein Namensvetter, vielleicht auch Bruder, Jean Jacques maitre, ebenfalls katholischer Religion, ist um 1730 »herrschaftlicher Schloßbauer« in Graben (vgl. Kirchenbuch Graben).

Pierre Calmet (Calmez), »
von Layrac »en la base gu
Garonne. Layrac, ein kleines
der Garonne. Pierre Calmez i
der Schweiz gewohnt und ist
Sohn in der Markgrafschaft B
in der Kolonie Welschneureut
von Friedrichstal und ist aus
Jean Thibaut, Sohn eines Kol
er wird im gleichen Jahr bür
ist also im Zuge des waldensis
von hier aus nach Friedrichst
der Familie direkt in Piemon
im ältesten Kirchenbuch von
zösischer Réfugié«. Der Stam
ner Unterschrift das alte Wal
Christus bedeuten. Pierre Pa
am 5. September 1748, war
1766, verheiratet. Anne Calm

Im Jahre 1698 zogen annäh
Kapitän David von Calmetz,

Geschichtlichen Berichten zu
aus der französischen Provi
gerne aufgenommen, da sie
haben aber auch aus allen Teil
Religionsflüchtlinge in den h
Alpentälern von Piemont u
gefunden.

André Curneux, der zwei
a. d. Saale, wo eine große fr
hier übergesiedelt und ist ge
Chaumont, im heutigen Dép
ein Kolonist, der am 17. Apri
chen. Curneux hat sich erst u
Kolonie in unserem Dorfe ni
ansässig und bekleidet dort d
»Colone des Anciens«, d. h. a
gemeinde von Pforzheim erw
wegen hierhergekommene K
Franzose von hoher Bildung.

Die ehemals hier ansässige
phiné beheimatet. Allein, ü
Gleichfalls sind die Ahnen d
Aller Wahrscheinlichkeit nac
Bern einen vorübergehenden
Borel ist vor wenigen Jahren

Jean Lambert, der 1728 das Wohnhaus Hauptstraße 36 erbaute, schneidet in den Querbalken über der Eingangstüre

»Jean Lambert, Franzose 1728«

wohl zur Bekräftigung dessen, daß er also kein Wallone ist. Dies hat er denn auch aus ganz bewußtem Nationalstolz heraus getan. Der Kolonist Jacot ist eingewandert aus Le Locle in der Schweiz, wie auch Mottet – zuweilen auch Mode geschrieben – als Schweizer bezeichnet wird. Frédéric au Biel, natif du pays de Grifons, étant en Service à Graben (d. h. gebürtig aus der Gegend von Grifons, in Graben im Dienst seiend) 16 Jahre alt, in Friedrichstal zum hl. Abendmahl zugelassen. Pierre Roux, der Stammvater des hier im Jahre 1881 kinderlos verstorbenen edlen Stifters Johann Roux, kam aus der Waldensergemeinde Pinache in Württemberg. Jacques Dallmont (Talmon) von Palmbach ist vorübergehend als Knecht in Blankenloch tätig. Jean Jacques Grosjean, der Fleckenschmied, scheint ebenfalls waldensischer Herkunft zu sein. Im Einwohnerverzeichnis für das Jahr 1709 finden wir einen Michel Sezane (Cezanne) französisch-waldensischer Herkunft, dessen Geschlecht auch hier blühte. Die Stammheimat der Familie Cezanne ist Fenestrelles in Piemont. (Vgl. familiengesch. Notiz im »Henri Arnaud-Haus« in Schönenberg, Württemberg.)

Dem Namen Gorenflo begegnen wir in Rinklingen bei Bretten. Dort findet man im Haus Nr. 70 in der Durchfahrt über der Eingangstür ein eingesetztes Balkenstück mit der Inschrift:

Pierre Goranflo
Anno 1732.

Dortige Bewohner wissen mit Sicherheit anzugeben, daß Pierre Goranflo (Gorenflo) ein »Hugenotte aus Friedrichstal« war. Diese Behauptung beruht auf mündlicher Überlieferung.

Den Nachforschungen von Wolfgang Heinrich Collum, Eggenstein, zufolge, ist der Stammvater der Friedrichstaler Familien Barié Jean Jacques Barié (ca. 1668–1713), welcher in erster Ehe mit Madelaine Guenau verheiratet war und in zweiter Ehe mit Jeanne Bouquet, Witwe des Jean Furet am 13. 5. 1706 in Welschneureut getraut wurde. Der Sohn Jean Jacques Barié jr. (1693–1753) Landwirt, Tabakpflanzer, Rats- und Gerichtsverwandter in Friedrichstal, heiratete in Klein-Schifferstadt in der Pfalz am 30. 3. 1717 Marie Devin, Tochter des Münchofbeständers Antoine Devine. – Die Familie Barié stammt aus dem südfranzösischen Städtchen Nérac in der Landschaft Guyenne und Gascogne (Département Lot-et-Garonne). – Im nahen Welschneureut lebten zur gleichen Zeit zwei Glaubensflüchtlinge gleichen Namens Barere (Barié). Isaac Barié, Leineweber und Kirchenältester, ebenfalls gebürtig aus Nérac in der Gascogne und Abraham Nicolas Barié, Leineweber, Bürgermeister und Kirchenältester.

Isaac Herlan wurde am 6. September 1678 zu Billigheim in der Pfalz geboren und starb in Friedrichstal am 26. Februar 1770 im biblischen Alter von über 90 Jahren. Die Familie Herlan stammt aus Houplines an der Lys bei Armentières in Französisch-Flandern. Jean Giraud, ebenfalls in Billigheim um 1698 geboren, starb am 13. September 1776. In Pinache (Württemberg) ist ein Jean Giraud von 1701–1718 als Pfarrer der dortigen Waldenser-

straße 36 erbaute, schneidet

728«

n Wallone ist. Dies hat er
eraus getan. Der Kolonist
eiz, wie auch Mottet – zu-
ezeichnet wird. Frédéric au
Graben (d. h. gebürtig aus
end) 16 Jahre alt, in Fried-
ux, der Stammvater des hier
ers Johann Roux, kam aus
g. Jacques Dallmont (Tal-
in Blankenloch tätig. Jean
benfalls waldensischer Her-
Jahr 1709 finden wir einen
cher Herkunft, dessen Ge-
milie Cezanne ist Fenestrel-
»Henri Arnaud-Haus« in

gen b[illegible]etten. Dort findet
Eingangstür ein eingesetztes

geben, daß Pierre Goranflo
r. Diese Behauptung beruht

Collum, Eggenstein, zufolge,
Barié Jean Jacques Barié
delaine Guenau verheiratet
Witwe des Jean Furet am
Sohn Jean Jacques Barié jr.
und Gerichtsverwandter in
der Pfalz am 30. 3. 1717
toine Devine. – Die Familie
en Nérac in der Landschaft
ronne). – Im nahen Welsch-
flüchtlinge gleichen Namens
irchenältester, ebenfalls ge-
Nicolas Barié, Leineweber,

Billigheim in der Pfalz ge-
770 im biblischen Alter von
s Houplines an der Lys bei
ud, ebenfalls in Billigheim
In Pinache (Württemberg)
r der dortigen Waldenser-

gemeinde tätig. Klaus Pfeifer, Oberregierungsrat beim Regierungspräsidium Nordbaden, teilte schriftlich und mündlich mit, »daß die Giraud aus Tavannes/Kanton Bern im Schweizer Jura stammen. Beweis hierfür ist folgender Traueintrag vom 28. 2. 1695 im reformierten Kirchenbuch Insheim I, welches im Protestantischen Landeskirchenarchiv Speyer aufbewahrt wird: Jean Gerau aus Tavannes in der Landvogtey Courtlery mit Salome Brunck (en) von Langenbruck, Basler Herrschaft.

Dies sind die Eltern des Jean Giraud. Sie starben in Friedrichstal am 20. 4. 1737 beziehungsweise am 20. 12. 1722.«

Martin de la Croix, hier verstorben am 22. Februar 1748, ist »natif des pais bas« d. h. gebürtig von den Niederlanden (Belgien-Holland).

Abraham Crocol, ein Waldenser aus Welschneureut, wird 1774 als Bürger hier angenommen. Ein gewisser Kaspar Scherer – französiert oft Chare geschrieben – stammt von Süllenbach im Kanton Bern; man darf wohl annehmen, daß er Schweizer ist. Der Stammvater der Siegrist ist Anno 1725 aus dem Züricher Gebiet hier eingewandert. Vernier, ein lutherischer Bürger aus Blammont, Grafschaft Montbéliard, Département Doubs (Franche Comté), wird 1728 erwähnt. Nicolas Clour, sehr wahrscheinlich Waldenser, sein Vater war Clorius Clour vom Kanton Bern, der sich dort für einige Jahre niederließ, heiratet 1713 Susanne Thibaut von Welschneureut. Pierre Gagnol aus Valence an der Rhône, in der Dauphiné, war in der römisch-katholischen Kirche erzogen und trat 1710 zur reformierten Religion über. Einem Estienne Borel, von Beruf Landwirt, begegnen wir in Auerbach (bei Langensteinbach). Er ist 1687 aus Frankreich ausgewandert und stammt von der französischen Provinz Dauphiné. Estienne Borel hat drei Jahre in der Schweiz gewohnt und stand dann im Dienst Seiner Majestät des Königs von England, sowohl in Piemont als auch am Rhein. Er hat sich in Gochsheim mit seiner Frau und einem Kind niedergelassen. Im ältesten Palmbacher Kirchenbuch werden Jean Guigas und Marie Borel 1712 als Eheleute verzeichnet. Ein Nicolas Roy, in Welschneureut seßhaft geworden - hier gab es einen Augustin - war Köhler und gebürtig aus Cotrei »en Lyonois« (Gegend von Lyon).

Abraham Dupuy (Dupuits), französischer Hugenotte, nachmals Schulmeister der französisch-reformierten Schule in Friedrichstal, Sohn des Robert Dupuits, ist 15jährig anno 1697 aus Frankreich ausgewandert, hat dann in Yverdun in der Schweiz gewohnt und nahm vorübergehend Aufenthalt in Auerbach und Langensteinbach. Am 6. Mai 1700 finden wir ihn dort als Kolonisten verzeichnet. – Als Heimatlandschaft in Frankreich wird »Pays de Gex« genannt. Gex liegt etwa 20 km nordwestlich von Genf und ist Kreishauptstadt im französischen Département Ain, am Hang der östlichen Jurakette gelegen, nahe der Schweizer Grenze. Die Stadt Gex war ehedem Hauptstadt des »Pays de Gex« und kam 1601 an Frankreich. Den Namen Dupuits finden wir germanisiert, d. h. verdeutscht, in Leopoldshafen als »Düppuis« wieder. Hier wurde das Klangbild des französischen Namens zum Schriftbild gemacht. Die verdeutschte Form dieses Namens ist auch zugleich die heutige amtliche Schreibweise.

Bisweilen begegnet man diesem Namen auch in der Form »Dubbui«. Den letzten, in unserer Gemeinde lebende Dupuits, nannte man im Volksmund einfach »Dupus«, dies war die Aussprache des Namens. –

Friedrich Duppuis, Bürger zu Schröck, und dessen Ehefrau Barbara, geb. Dürrin (Dürr) wird am 30. August 1780 ein Sohn, Friedrich, geboren. Löwenwirt Friedrich Michel, Bürger zu Friedrichstal, ist als dessen Taufpate im Kirchenbuch Leopoldshafen vermerkt. In Friedrichstal ist das Geschlecht der Dupuits in der zweiten Hälfte des vorigen Jahrhunderts ausgestorben, während im ehemaligen Schröck (Leopoldshafen seit 31. März 1833) die Nachkommen der hiesigen Schulmeisterfamilie Abraham Dupuits verhältnismäßig stark vertreten sind.

Namensvettern unseres Schultheißen Jakob Gerardein gibt es auch in Karlsruhe und zwar in zwei Familien. Der Reichsbahnschaffner Karl Girardein wurde geboren in Burbach bei Saarunion an der lothringischen Grenze. Seine Ahnen sind ebenfalls Hugenotten, – ursprünglich Adelsgeschlecht, – die in Paris beheimatet waren und nach der Bartholomäusnacht (24. August 1572) in den Raum von Metz flohen. In Erwin und Kurt Girardin, beide ehrsame Handwerksmeister, blüht dieses Geschlecht heute noch in Karlsruhe.

Ein Jean Cotty, batelier (Schiffer), 31 Jahre alt, kommt aus Clairac in der Guyenne (Département Lot-et-Garonne).

Antoine de Vernie (Vernier), von Beruf Landwirt, ist aus Flandern gekommen und 1670 mit Frau und 4 Kindern in die Pfalz geflohen.

François des Paret stammt aus Paux S^e Remi in der Champagne, seine Braut aus Pagerne in der Schweiz. Die Frau eines unbekannten Einwanderers ist von Lausanne (de la ville de Lausanne). Peter Horning (Hornung), seines Zeichens Schneider, ist alsbald nach »Etablissement« (Einrichtung) der Kolonie Friedrichstal aus dem Berner Gebiet hier eingewandert. Der hiesige Feldhirte Martin Marquart stammt aus Klein-Villars bei Maulbronn. Eine Madeleine Pierrot von Kassel, wo seit 1610 ebenfalls eine Hugenottenkolonie bestand, wohnt um 1710 in Friedrichstal. Ihr Vater soll in Kassel am Rande der Stadt eine Gärtnerei betrieben haben. Schließlich sei noch François Généraux erwähnt, der einige Zeit hier als Schulmeister amtierte; sein Geburtsort ist Morges in der Schweiz. Elisabeth Frérie und Jean Vernier endlich sind gebürtig aus Pinache in Württemberg. Johann Peter Herlan heiratet 1785 Maria Magdalena Petillon aus Winden, Oberamt Bergzabern. Es ist dies zugleich die letzte nachweisbare »überrheinische« hugenottische Ehe.

Aus der Vielheit all der aufgezählten Kolonisten erkennen wir ohne weiteres, welch buntes Gemisch von Glaubensflüchtlingen unser Friedrichstal einstens bevölkerte, und wie weitverzweigt und verästelt doch die Stämme der Ahnen sind. Leider sind wir, wie erwähnt, in vielen Fällen außerstande, Bestimmtes über ihre Herkunft zu sagen. Umständliche, zeitraubende und kostspielige Einzelforschungen sind notwendig, um den Spuren solcher von Ort zu Ort wandernden Hugenotten-Familien nachzugehen; ist es doch zumeist so, daß sie selbst nur ihren letztmals innegehabten Wohnort – allenfalls ihre Heimatprovinz oder Heimatlandschaft – nicht aber immer Geburts- und Heimatsort angeben, eine Tatsache, die eine eingehende und gewissenhafte Familien- und Ahnenforschung ungemein erschwert. Familien, die seit der Einwanderung ihre französisch-wallonische oder waldensische Herkunft völlig rein erhalten haben, gibt es heute nicht mehr. Wie schon an anderen Stellen erwähnt, verheirateten sich bereits in den ersten Jahrzehnten Söhne

und Töchter der Kolonie –
in fremden Ländern – mit
hältnismäßig früh eine M
Bewohnern von Spöck und

Heute ist der Name Gor
Name Herlan sogar 31 ma
heimer Adreßbuch finden
Bohnet = Bonnet), Lacroix

Wertvolle Beiträge für
Kreisdekan Hof in Freibu
ihm die Aufstellung ihrer A
zurückreicht.

Französische Namen, die in

fz. = französische Herku
fläm. = flämische Herku

Le barque	f
Beuvier	f
Bonnet	v
Boudemont	f
Bourdeline	f
Bourquain	f
Bouquet	f
Bram	v
de Camp	f
Cailloux	f
La caud	f
Clement	v
Clour	v
Cochette	f
Colon	v
Cornille	v
Corbeau	f
Cotty	f
Crocol	v
Curnex	f
Le fèvre	f
de Fifve (Défive)	v
De la hal	v
de Lattre	f
Demarez	f
Dereux	f
Devin	f
Donnette	f
Dupuits	f
Durand	v

nd dessen Ehefrau Barbara, geb.
Sohn, Friedrich, geboren. Löwen-
stal, ist als dessen Taufpate im
riedrichstal ist das Geschlecht der
Jahrhunderts ausgestorben, wäh-
n seit 31. März 1833) die Nach-
braham Dupuits verhältnismäßig

kob Gerardein gibt es auch in
Reichsbahnschaffner Karl Girar-
on an der lothringischen Grenze.
ursprünglich Adelsgeschlecht, –
r Bartholomäusnacht (24. August
Erwin und Kurt Girardin, beide
schlecht heute noch in Karlsruhe.
re alt, kommt aus Clairac in der

Landwirt, ist aus Flandern ge-
n die Pfalz geflohen.

Rem der Champagne, seine
eines unbekannten Einwanderers
Peter Horning (Hornung), seines
sement« (Einrichtung) der Kolo-
eingewandert. Der hiesige Feld-
llars bei Maulbronn. Eine Made-
benfalls eine Hugenottenkolonie
r Vater soll in Kassel am Rande
. Schließlich sei noch François
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en, Oberamt Bergzabern. Es ist
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n den ersten Jahrzehnten Söhne

und Töchter der Kolonie – entgegen den Gepflogenheiten deutscher Siedler in fremden Ländern – mit deutschstämmigen Nachbarn, so daß schon verhältnismäßig früh eine Mischung der Bevölkerung, insbesondere mit den Bewohnern von Spöck und Staffort, erfolgte.

Heute ist der Name Gorenflo 18 mal, der Name Durand 25 mal und der Name Herlan sogar 31 mal im Karlsruher Adreßbuch genannt. – Im Mannheimer Adreßbuch finden wir die Hugenottennamen Bonnet 6 mal (2 mal Bohnet = Bonnet), Lacroix 2 mal und Laux 11 mal verzeichnet.

Wertvolle Beiträge für die familiengeschichtliche Forschung hat Herr Kreisdekan Hof in Freiburg i. Br. geleistet. Viele Friedrichstaler verdanken ihm die Aufstellung ihrer Ahnentafel, die bis in die Gründungszeit 1699/1700 zurückreicht.

Französische Namen, die in Friedrichstal seßhaft waren

fz. = französische Herkunft, wall. = wallonische Herkunft,
fläm. = flämische Herkunft, wald. = waldensische Herkunft

Le barque	fz.	Des ray	fz.
Beuvier	fz.-wall.	Dumai	fz.-wald.
Bonnet	wald.	Dumont	fz.
Boudemont	fz.-wall.	Faucher	fz.
Bourdeline	fz.	Fréerie	wald.
Bourquain	fz.	Gagnol	fz.
Bouquet	fz.-wall.	Gauthier	fz.-wald.
Bram	wall.	Généreaux	fz.
de Camp	fz.	Gerardein	fz.-wall.
Cailloux	fz.	Gros	wald.
La caud	fz.	Grosjean	wald.
Clement	wald.	Guenau	fz.-wall.
Clour	wald.	Guerit	wald.
Cochette	fz.	de la haye	wall.
Colon	wald.	Herelle	wall.
Cornille	wall.	Héraucourt	fz.
Corbeau	fz.	Horne	wall.
Cotty	fz.	Hotelet	fz.
Crocol	wald.	Jacot	fz.-wald.
Curnex	fz.	Jardine	fz.
Le fèvre	fz.-wall.	Joli	fz.
de Fifve (Défive)	wall.	Jouvenal	wald.
		Lambert	fz.
De la hal	wall.	Laurents	fz.
de Lattre	fz.-wall.	Laux	fz.-wald.
Demarez	fz. od. wall.	Lessiers	fz.
Dereux	fz.	Levent	fz.-wall.
Devin	fz.	le long	fz.
Donnette	fz.	Loiseau	fz.
Dupuits	fz.	Luttich	fz.-wall.
Durand	wald.	Maire	fz.

maitre	fz.-wald.	Roux	fz.-wald.
Marquart	wald.	le roy	fz.-wall.
Masse	fläm.-wall.	Salingre	wall.
Mottet	fz.	Seseaux	fz.
Merserat	fz.	Sezannes	wald.
Mondelen	fz.-wald.	(Sezaine)	
palhet	fz.	Simonet	wald.
de Paret	fz.	Talmon	wald.
Peru	fz.	Teken	fläm.-wall.
Petillon	fz.-wall.	Terras	fz.
Pierrot	fz.	Tourbier	fz.
Pinçon	fz.	Tutein	fläm.-wall.
Pints	fz.	Vache	fz.-wall.
Pochet	fz.	vonnier	fz.-wald.
Querit	fz.	de la varanne	fz.
Quillets	fz.	vernier	wall.
Renaud	fz.	viande	wall.
Rousset	fz.	Viennot	fz.-wald.

Heute noch blühende Stämme

Barié	fz.-wald.	Gorenflo	fz.-wall.
Borel	fz.	Herlan	fz.-wall.
Calmez	fz.-wald.	Lacroix	fz.
Giraud	wald.	Thibaut	fz.-wald.

Folgende Herkunftsgebiete und Herkunftsbezeichnungen werden u. a. für unsere Vorfahren genannt:

1. de nation française
2. français de Nation
3. Vallon Réfugié
4. Suisse de Nation
5. natif du pais de Vaud en Suisse
6. natif du pais bas
7. natif du pais de l'alloeuwe
8. françois Réfugié
9. Réfugié vaudoise
10. natif de Dophiné
11. natif en la base guiene
12. natif de la Haute-Marne

zu deutsch:

1. Französische Abkunft
2. Franzose
3. Wallonischer Réfugié
4. Schweizer
5. Gebürtig aus dem Lande Vaud (Waadt) in der Schweiz
6. Gebürtig aus den Niederlanden
7. Gebürtig aus der Landschaft l'alloeuwe
8. Französischer Réfugié
9. Waldensischer
10. Gebürtig von
11. Gebürtig von (Département
12. Gebürtig vom

Nahezu einhundert fremdl gewesen, indessen ist aber die gegangen. Französische Famili kommen, wurden bereits oben waren und sind auch heute nich zum volkreichsten unseres He heute etwa 1200 Glieder, der Herlan ca. 500. (Die Angaben von Herrn Kreisdekan Hof.)

Die Stämme Roux, Laux, T ausgestorben. Ein Zweig des noch in Eggenstein. Die Famili haben jeweils denselben Stam der Versuch unternommen wo d. h. zu verdeutschen. Seit den Namen mit ll.

Abschließend noch einiges stämmiger Familien Friedrichs ansässig waren.

Der Stammvater der Füßler mann aus der Schweiz, Andh aus dem Ulmischen, Hornung berg (ursprünglich Hamburg) Lichtenwalter aus Freudenho Schweiz, vorübergehend in (Pfalz), Maurer aus Kupferze noch Kochenbach angeführt. M Blankenbach im Hessischen, Gondelsheim, ursprünglich vo Schanz, auch aus Niedrichsdo Schönthal aus dem Kanton Be (Baron Riedischer Herrschaft, Gebiet), der Name Siegrist ist der Schweiz.

In diesem Zusammenhange bensverfolgte ihren französis darum, um nicht von jederma deutschung eines französischer nicht stattgefunden. Der Nam eine Verdeutschung des Hug Pfalz blüht der Familiennam nottenname »de la Croix«.

Rothenberger
Ruthkowsky
Samböck
Sauder
Seiler
Seith
Seitz
Sellner
Schadt
Schaffer
Scharnowell
Schaupp
Schäfer
Schaier
Schengeli
Schilhansl
Schilling
Schmidhuber
Schokatz
Scholl
Schorb
Schöllhammer
Schrade
Schrau
Schöpfer
Schuhmacher
Schultheiß
Schucker
Schuster
Schübel
Schweigert
Sickinger
Sklennar
Spaderna
Spanberger
Stahl
Steiger
Steiner
Stober
Streit
Steck
Sturtz
Sulzbacher
Sutter
Tauber
Tauscher
Teller
Tilli
Tischer
Toll
Trawnitschek
Ulrich
Urban
Vogt
Voko
Vollmer
Watzel
Weber
Weishäuptl
Wendler
Westhoff
Wilging
Windisch
Wörner
Zechl
Zipper
Zoller
Zuber
Zundl
Zwerger

Variationen und Germanisierungen in der Schreibweise der in Friedrichstal vorkommenden Familiennamen

1. Französische Familiennamen

Barié: bairrié, Barier, Barrier, Barrié, Barrieux, parrie 1719, Parie, Barjé 1771, Baraire, Barriere, Barière, bearriée, Barrieu, Parère, Barieu;

Borel: Borelle, Borell, Borrel, Purrel 1719, Bourell 1725, baurel 1737, Bourel, Boreille, Burrel, Borelle, Burel;

Calmez: Calmet, Calmes 1765, Calmé, Kalmet, Galme, Galmez, Kalmey, Kalmé, Callmez, Calmer, Calmenz, Calmer, Galmer, Calmée;

Demarez: de mars, démaré, D
Demeré, Demari, Démaré

Dupuits: Düby 1720, Dubois
Du Puit, Düppuis;

Giraud: Girod, Giraux, Girea
Girau, Gyreau, Gireaut,
Schiro, Giroud, Gyraud,

Gorenflo: Goranflo, Goranflau
1764, Gorenfloz, Goranfl
Guraflu, Goranflod, Gor
rangfloh, Goranflos, Cou
renflau, Gorenfleau, Gor
1938;

Herlan: Herlane, Herlann, H
Herlean, Erlang, Herrla

Lacroix: de la Crois 1718, L
Lacrix, la kra, Lagra 1
Lackerwar, Lacrua 1810;

Roux: Ruh, Rux;

Terras: Terraße, Terraß, Terr

Thibaut: Tibaut, Thibaud, T
Dibuh, Tibeaux, Thibou
Dippo, Tubo 1765;

2. D

Lichtenwalter: Lichtenwallne
valtre, ligtenwaltre;

Schönthal: chentaller, Jenta
Chentaler, Chendaler,
Schöndahler;

Siegrist: sicrist, shéquericht,
Seechrist, Sichrist, Seegris
Sichgrist;

Einige Beispiele von
franz

Französische Urfor

Allemand
Boudemont
Chare
Cavin
Grandjean
Giraud
Roux
Thibaut

ahl
eiger
einer
ober
reit
eck
urtz
lzbacher
tter
uber
uscher
eller
lli
scher
oll
awnitschek
lrich
rban
ogt
oko
ollmei
atzel
eber
eishäuptl
endler
esthoff
ilging
indisch
örner
chl
pper
oller
aber
andl
werger

ler Schreibweise
amiliennamen

nen

parrie 1719, Parie, Barjé
rrieu, Parère, Barieu;
1725, baurel 1737, Bourel,

Galme, Galmez, Kalmey,
Galmer, Calmée;

Demarez: de mars, démaré, Demarex, de Maret, de Marres 1719, Demarret, Demeré, Demari, Démaré, Demaret, Demarets, demarais;

Dupuits: Düby 1720, Dubois, Dibi, Dubux, Dubu, Düpuis, Dupus, Dubus, Du Puit, Düppuis;

Giraud: Girod, Giraux, Gireaux, Schuro 1719, Giroux, Giroz, Giro, Gireau, Girau, Gyreau, Gireaut, Gireaud, Guraud, Chyreau, Chireau, Gueraud, Schiro, Giroud, Gyraud, Gyreau, Girond, Giron, Chireaux, Chiro;

Gorenflo: Goranflo, Goranflau 1716, Goronflo, Gouranflôu, Goroflo, Goraflo 1764, Gorenfloz, Goranflot, Gorenflod, Gorenflot, Guraflo, Gorenflaud, Guraflu, Goranflod, Goranflaud, Gourantlo, Gourenflo, Guraflor, Gorangfloh, Goranflos, Couramfloh (Kirchenbuch Weingarten 1710), Gorenflau, Gorenfleau, Gorentflor, Gorentflo, Gourenflo 1704, Gorenflos 1938;

Herlan: Herlane, Herlann, Herlang, Herrlan, Herlann, Harlang, Herlant, Herlean, Erlang, Herrlang, Herlangh, Herrlann, Erlan, Erlant;

Lacroix: de la Crois 1718, La croix, la crois, de la Cronix 1734, Lacroax, Lacrix, la kra, Lagra 1858, lacra, la Cra, Lacroy, Laccroa, Lacroux, Lackerwar, Lacrua 1810;

Roux: Ruh, Rux;

Terras: Terraße, Terraß, Terrasch, Derasse, Deras, Terachs 1754;

Thibaut: Tibaut, Thibaud, Thibeaud, Thibo, Dibo 1727, Tiwo 1727, Dibau, Dibuh, Tibeaux, Thiboud, Tibau 1734, Tibeau, Tibaux, Tibaud, Tibo, Dippo, Tubo 1765;

2. Deutsche Familiennamen

Lichtenwalter: Lichtenwallner, Liechtenvallner, Liechtenwaldner, Lictenvaltre, ligtenwaltre;

Schönthal: chentaller, Jentaler, chendalle 1726, chaintal 1733, Chental, Chentaler, Chendaler, Schental, Schöndal, Scheinthaler, Schöndaller, Schöndahler;

Siegrist: sicrist, shéquericht, Secriche 1733, shé quérich, sis criche, Sechrit, Seechrist, Sichrist, Seegrist, Segerist, Sig Christ, Sigrist, sechricht, Sechrist, Sichgrist;

Einige Beispiele von Germanisierungen oder Verdeutschungen französischer Familiennamen

Französische Urform	Jetzige deutsche Form
Allemand	Allmang
Boudemont	Buttmann
Chare	Scherer
Cavin	Kawein
Grandjean	Großhans
Giraud	Schiro
Roux	Ruh
Thibaut	Tibo

f des Gorenflo Lasten und
nsteinet werden.
Ihre Nachkommen sich der
ender Bezeugung bedienen,
ufenthalt zu Friederichsthal
ungen in dem Wießendorns
n, welchenfalls allsdann Er
nes an einem Ihrer Hoch-
verkaufen mag.
ng deß vorstehenden allen
er Fürstl. geheimes Canzley

0
kgraf von Baden«

es

Morgen	Viertel	Ruten
	3	7¾
28	1	37¾
3	3	23
3	1	28¾

de Feld samt Gärten rund
n Begriffe wahrlich stattliche
im Vergleich zur Seelenzahl

chstal, Grabener Amts.
kommen in Frage: Schultheiß
, Abraham Brun, Jean Bap-
Georg Lochmüller.
ersten Friedrichstaler Schult-
als Gründer des Hofes anzu-
treibende Kraft für die Grün-
bezeichnet werden kann. Sein
geboren. Pierre war mit Anna
in versprengter Kolonist, kam
n Karlsbach. Jacques Gorenflo
Abraham Brun. Georg Loch-
nan leider nichts in Erfahrung
ir vorübergehend ansässig ge-
auf Taglöhner auf dem Karls-
en wir ferner, daß Desmaret
ankommt und vom Gut des
Dieses bestand aus Haus, Hof
n Spöck gewohnt haben.

Brun ist gegen 1720 von hier fortgezogen; wohin es ihn trieb konnte nicht festgestellt werden. Ferner wird eine Susanne Hotelet »francaise de Nation«, d. h. Französin von Geburt – ihr Vater war Claude Hotelet – 1710 als wohnhaft in Karlsbach vermerkt. Jean Martin Dupuits, ein Sohn von Abraham Dupuits, kam am 16. Februar 1716 auf dem Karlsbacher Hof zur Welt. Der Familie Jacques Gorenflo wurden zwischen 1711 und 1716 drei Knaben geschenkt, der Familie Pierre Gorenflo im Zeitraum 1711–1720 4 Knaben und 1 Mädchen. Bei der Familie Des maret (Demarez) erblickte ein Kind, bei der Familie Nikolaus Brunk (Brun) drei Kinder auf dem Karlsbacher Hof das Licht der Welt. Merkenswert erscheint, daß das Jahr 1711 die höchste Geburtenzahl – 3 – aufweist.

Besitzverhältnisse und Beschreibung der Güter der Karlsbacher Kolonisten

»Jacques Gorenflo: hat ein kleines einstöckiges Häuslein samt einer Scheuer und dreyen à parten Schweineställen für 155 fl., dazu noch ein kleines Häuslein für 30 fl.

Pierre Gorenflo: hat ein kleines einstöckiges Haus, samt Scheuer und zwei Schweineställen für 130 fl. und noch ein einstöckiges Häuslein für 50 fl.

Abraham Brun: (Schwiegervater des Schultheißensohnes Jacques Gorenflo) hat ein einstöckiges Haus, Scheuer und Stallung für 210 fl.

Summa dieses Anschlages sämtlicher Gebäulichkeiten beträgt demnach 575 fl.«

Die »Hofraitinnen« haben in allem das Maß von 1 Morgen 1½ Viertel. Ursprünglich war »zu Haus und Hof auch Gärten« 1 Morgen vorgesehen (lt. Hofratsprotokoll).

Anno 1716 richteten die Bewohner des Hofes ein Gesuch an den Markgrafen »umb Anweißung mehreren terrains zu ihrer Subsistenz« (Lebensunterhalt, Auskommen).

Lassen wir ein Bittgesuch, welches sie in Durlach durch einen Skribenten (Schreiber der Stadtschreiberei) fertigen ließen, in Abschrift folgen:

Durchlauchtigster Fürst
gnädigster Fürst und Herr!

»Wir Unterthänigste Imploranten haben wenige Stücklein Viehes, können aber doch die benötigte Wayd und Fütterung vor solche, als arme Leuthe, die mit keiner Gemarkung, so viel dem Weydgang betrift, versehen, nicht aufbringen, wo von Eurer Hochfürstlichen Durchlaucht uns nicht die Wayd und Trieb, in dero Hardtwaldung, wo es ohnschädlich, gnädigst concediert würde, zu welchem Ende an Höchsterleucht dieselbe unser Unterthänigst flehentliches Bitten ergehet, Sie geruhen muß die Hochfürstliche Gnade zu erweisen, und mittelst dero gehörigen Orts, ertheilenden gnädigsten befehls, die besagte

ges für 6483 Becher Korn nach
nd des Bodenzinses von jährlich
letztmals an Martini 1868 zu

Domänendirektion:
gez. Boeckh, Rothmann.

Kramer die Mühle, samt den
00 Mark. Von den umsichtigen
nisiert und ausgebaut. Diesseits
amer ein Gebäude, in dem eine
n Zeiten bekam nun die Mühle
ndige Dampfkraft; damit war
ebäude ist heute noch erhalten
wahrung verschiedenster Gerät-
n diente übrigens »Freund Ade-
bis der Schornstein umgelegt
Hermann Wachter gepflanzte
ahrzeichen der Mühle sein, ihre
Nutzbarmachung der Elektrizi-
racht[illegible]h vor knapp 20 Jah-
und D[illegible]pf angewiesen. Bei zu
ie Mühle oft wochenlang still.
versagen, durch einen einfachen
gesamte Räderwerk der Mühle
rden von Zeit zu Zeit immer
n durchgeführt. Allerdings ging
n »die Mühle am Bach« rankte,

die hiesige Mühle durch Brand-
nd das ehemalige Gesindehaus
ichtlich wertvolle Dokumente,
aub der Flammen.
sheim bei Bruchsal, der Schwie-
eue Mühle, die wohl weit und
gend ist.
ister Hans Michenfelder, dem
Müllermeisters Hermann Wach-

N

im Jahre 1768 eine Ölmühle
ornung am 18. März 1800 um
en. Amtlicherseits wurde seine
drichstal schon seit 1794 keine
ge abgebrochen hatte. Zu jener
, wozu die drei Orte Staffort,
lmühlen, und zwar in Spöck.

Darum konnte es den Bewohnern Friedrichstals zur Erleichterung dienen, wenn im Ort selbst eine Ölmühle errichtet würde. Gewöhnlich zahlte jeder Ölmüller für seine Mühle 1 fl. 30 kr. Zins der markgräflichen Verwaltung, wobei erwähnt sein soll, daß die Gemeinde keinerlei Anspruch auf Zins geltend machen konnte. Unterm 23. April 1800 wurde das Gesuch genehmigt und zwar mit der Einschränkung, daß er nur für Kunden, nicht aber zum Verkauf Öl schlagen dürfe, gegen einen jährlichen Zins von 1 fl. 30 kr., nebst den übrigen gewöhnlichen Abgaben.

Jeder Bürger, der die gesetzlichen Vorschriften beachtete, konnte diesem Gewerbe nachgehen. Um 1818 bittet nun Krämer Jakob Herlan ebenfalls um Erlaubnis, eine Ölmühle erbauen zu dürfen mit der Begründung »seinen Nahrungszweig dadurch erweitern zu können«. Obgleich schon ein »Ölschlag« hier ist, so glaubt der Ortsvorstand, daß es keineswegs von nachteiligen Folgen sein werde, und wünscht am 14. Juli 1818, daß die Bitte des besagten Jakob Herlan baldigst genehmigt werde. Witwe Friedrich Hornung sah begreiflicherweise nicht gut zu dem Vorhaben des Krämers Herlan; trotzdem wurde dem Gesuch stattgegeben, und er errichtete eine Ölmühle um 500 fl.

Ölmüller Hornungs Ölmühle befand sich an der Stelle des Tabaklagers von Hermann Lacroix, heute Rheinstraße Nr. 15.

Die Ölmühlen waren bis in die 80er Jahre des letzten Jahrhunderts in Betrieb. Infolge der nach dem deutsch-französischen Krieg 1870/71 einsetzenden günstigeren Handelsbeziehungen wurden alle kleineren »Öl-Werke« letzten Endes von den Groß-Ölmühlen überflügelt, so daß sich eine Weiterführung als unrentabel erwies.

DIE DORF- ODER FLECKENSCHMIEDE

Sie wird urkundlich 1721 erstmals erwähnt und um 1733 neu erbaut. Ein Maurer aus Tirol hat die Maurerarbeit »verfertigt« für 23 Gulden. Dazu wurde ihm noch ein Malter Korn gegeben, welches man zu 3 Gulden 12 Kreuzer anrechnete. Von der Ziegelhütte zu Eggenstein hat man 5525 Stück Ziegel und Backsteine bezogen. Neben der Schmiede ließ die Gemeinde auch ein neues Fleckenshaus (Gemeindehaus) erstellen.

»Von der Schmitten Werkzeug«

»Es ist dem Meister Schmit Johannes Sütterle wie er die hiesige gemeind Schmitten angetrofen, So ist ihm von der Gemeinde folgendes Werckzeug geliefert worden, welches obengenannter Schmitt Sütterle verspricht wieder zu erstatten in Natura, so bald er gedachte Schmitten wird quittieren.

1. Ist im eingehändigt worden Einen Amboß	
2. Ist im eingehändigt worden ein Horn	
3. Einen Hammer genand Vorschlag im gewicht	7 1/2 Pfund
4. Ein Handhammer der wiegt	2 — Pfund
5. Schrot- Meisel, Hufstäubel, Durchschlag	3 — Pfund
6. Zwei Feuerzangen	5 — Pfund
7. Zwei Trillis und 1 Wirbel zu einem Schleifstein	
8. Einen Neuen bloß Balk.	

Welches Werckzeug ist wieder besichtigt worden durch den Anwald Jean Borel im beysein Abraham Dupuis, bürgermeister den 15. Januar 1745 und ist obiges Werckzeug dem Conrad Wegemann zugestellt worden, und wann der Wegemann die Schmitte quittiert, hat derselbe versprochen obiges Werckzeug zuzustellen wie obensteht,

den 15. Januar 1745.«

Johannes Sütterle, Conrad Wegemann, aus Gießen im Hessen-Darmstädtischen. Onophre Gorenflo, Philipp Gorenflo und Michael Reuther sind hiesige Fleckens- oder Gemeindeschmiede gewesen. Anno 1721 wird die Dorfschmiede verlehnt und Meister Grosjean zahlt dafür 5 fl 30 kr. »Schmittenzins« für das Jahr.

1780, am 15. Januar, wurde die Fleckensschmiede an Schmiedemeister Johannes Borel um 500 fl. versteigert und damit war sie von Gemeinde- in Privathand übergegangen.

DIE ZIEGELHÜTTE

Unter Carl Friedrichs Regierung waren der Markgrafschaft friedliche Verhältnisse beschert, die Volkszahl stieg und die Folge war, daß eine rege Bautätigkeit einsetzte. Von Anbeginn erhielten unsere Vorfahren das nötige Bauholz umsonst und erst von 1752 ab mußten sie die Hardttaxe, nicht aber die sonst übliche höhere Forsttaxe bezahlen. Allmählich traten anstelle der Riegelwände die Backsteinmauern. Allerorts war die Nachfrage nach Backsteinen und Ziegeln groß, und so entstanden auf der Hardt in etlichen Orten sogenannte Ziegelhütten. Um diese Zeit besaßen die Gemeinden Liedolsheim, Hochstetten, Eggenstein und Knielingen solche Ziegelwerke; außerdem war in Karlsruhe eine große Ziegelhütte.

Am 27. Januar 1838 stellten nun Peter Gorenflo, Jakob Ratz, Kronenwirt Hornung und Michel Maurer den Antrag eine Ziegelhütte erbauen zu dürfen. Den hierfür nötigen Lehm wollen sie auf den Gemeindewiesen holen. Seitens der Gemeinde versagte man aber hierzu die Genehmigung. Doch 1840 wurde die geplante Ziegelhütte gebaut und der Antrag auf Entnahme von Lehm auf Gemeindewiesen genehmigt.

Peter Gorenflo, der Ziegler, war der Eigentümer der Ziegelhütte. Sie war auf Freipfosten erstellt; die Wohnung des Besitzers lag unmittelbar bei der Ziegelhütte. Jakob Ratz wird 1853 als Ziegler genannt. Um die Mitte des vorigen Jahrhunderts ist Johann Georg Heck von Singen auf der Ziegelei. Heck bat 1855 um pachtweise Überlassung von 2 Viertel Gelände auf den großen Wiesen, um Ziegelerde graben zu können; doch am 18. Februar 1862 soll die »Lehmengrube« des untauglichen Lehms wegen wieder eingeebnet werden. Bis in die 90er Jahre hinein war die draußen am Spöcker Weg liegende Ziegelei im Betrieb. Sie ging ein, weil auch eine fühlbare Rohstoffverknappung eintrat. Im Gewann »Abhau« und »Große Wiesen« wurde das Material gewonnen.

Auf alten Backsteinen, die hier zum Bauen verwendet wurden, sind die Buchstaben »G. H.« zu lesen; diese Steine sind in hiesiger Ziegelei von Georg Heck gebrannt worden; ältere sind mit »J« gezeichnet; sie wurden von Jakob Ratz gebrannt.

Alle kleineren Ziegeleien de
jene, die ihren Betrieb auf die h
erhalten geblieben, wobei als e
Ziegelei in Dettenheim am Rh
kurz vor Ausbruch des Zweiten

»An der Ziege

Der letzte Ziegler in Fried
heim, der Vater des im Jahre
Oberacker.

Anstelle der altersschwachen
Tabaklager erbaut, das heute
Ziegelei selbst besteht nicht
Ziegelhüttengelände steht, noc

KRIEGSNÖ
UND

In unserem deutschen Vater
geben, vom 2. Weltkrieg ab
Greuel des Krieges abgespielt
Europas viele Nachbarn aufzu
unserer Ahnen – die badische
Durchgangsland fremder Tru
gesamten Hardt während di
haben. Bald war unsere Hein
Franzosen und Schweden. Je
sahen sich die armen und bed
die fremde Soldateska, unte
werten zu Tode gemartert un
auf. Jenen aber, welchen die
schauriges Bild des alles verde

Bach gleich 4,00 ha und schließlich Schöneichenjagen zwischen Friedrichstaler Allee, Straße nach Leopoldshafen und Bundesbahnlinie gleich 25 ha.

Folgende Bebauungsplangebiete waren ehedem im Eigentum des Staatlichen Liegenschaftsamts: Siedlungsgelände Stutenblöße, gesamtes Schöneichenjagen, Gelände des Waldfriedhofs und des Waldfestplatzes sowie Spöckerbuchen.

Insbesondere in den Jahren 1963/64 nahm die Gesamtbevölkerung um 160 Einwohner, dies sind 6,6% und 1964/65 um 168 Einwohner, dies sind 6,5% zu. Ebenfalls starke Zunahmen verzeichnet man 1969/70 mit 102 Einwohner, dies sind 3,5%, und 1971/72 mit 138 Einwohner, dies sind 4,5%. - In dem Zeitraum von 1961 bis 1972 betrug die Bevölkerungszunahme 854 Einwohner, also insgesamt 36,5%. Diese Zahlen sind Beweis dafür, daß sich Friedrichstal zur Wohngemeinde entwickelt hat. Das größte Baugebiet seit 275 Jahren, das Projekt »Schöneichenjagen« läßt aller Voraussicht nach die Einwohnerzahl Friedrichstals um weitere 1500 bis 2000 Einwohner anwachsen.

Amtlich stellte man, die Gemeinde Friedrichstal betreffend, 1951 fest: »Die Geschichte ist sehr interessant; sie ist besonders interessant unter Berücksichtigung der kommunalpolitischen Probleme und ist ein eigenes Studium wert. Bei einer Gesamtbevölkerung von 2107 Einwohnern sind rund 15% durch den Krieg körperlich beschädigt. 45 Kriegerwitwen leben hier. Die Zahl der Kriegerwaisen beziffert sich auf 108; 93 Einwohner sind kriegsversehrt.«

ERGEBNIS DER NACHFORSCHUNGEN ÜBER DEN FAMILIENNAMEN »GORENFLO«

Gustav E. Gorenflo, Ingenieur, Hindenburgstraße 78, hat seit dem Jahre 1968 in lobenswerter Weise intensiv nach dem Familiennamen Gorenflo geforscht. Nach seinen Forschungen in Frankreich ergibt sich über den Namen »Gorenflo« folgendes Bild:

Gorenflo, Gorenflos und Gorenflot ist heute noch die französische Schreibweise. Die Aussprache dieses Familiennamens ist immer dieselbe. Die Teilsilbe *ren* wird nasaliert gesprochen. Bis zum heutigen Tage sind alle drei Schreibweisen in Frankreich üblich. In einem französischen Lexikon wird der Name wie folgt gedeutet:

1. Gorenflot, eine Süßspeise.
2. Gorenflot, ein von Alexander Dumas geschaffener Mönch - ein Feinschmecker, Trunkenbold und Feigling zugleich.
3. Gorenflos, ein Ort im Departement Somme wird im Jahre 1114 erstmals erwähnt mit 650 Einwohnern - heute sind es nur 250.

Über die Deutung des Namens Gorenflos als Ort gibt es mehrere Versionen: gor bedeutet Anhöhe (keltischen Ursprungs), flo = Lache Pfuhl ist picardischer Herkunft. In der Historie heißt es: »Der Ortsname Gorenflos ist eine einzelstehende Form in der französischen Ortsnamenkunde.« Die Siedlung Gorenflos im Departement Somme soll bereits in alten Zeiten eine kleine Stadt gewesen sein, wofür es auch Hinweise gibt. Zu der Person(en) Gorenflo ist in alten Urkunden (Fotokopien liegen vor) zu lesen:

Im Jahre 1236 u
de Gorenflos in de
Dieu St. Riquier« a
»Grund und Bode

Amiens-St.-Leu (16. u
Mitbegründer von Frie

Gemarkung Gorenflo
valier templier« bena

In den Jahren 133
Gorenflos. Im 16. Jah
in Lucheux, zu finden.

njagen zwischen Friedrichstaler
bahnlinie gleich 25 ha.
edem im Eigentum des Staat-
Stutenblöße, gesamtes Schön-
nd des Waldfestplatzes sowie

m die Gesamtbevölkerung um
um 168 Einwohner, dies sind
eichnet man 1969/70 mit 102
mit 138 Einwohner, dies sind
72 betrug die Bevölkerungszu-
%. Diese Zahlen sind Beweis
nde entwickelt hat. Das größte
öneichenjagen« läßt aller Vor-
als um weitere 1500 bis 2000

drichstal betreffend, 1951 fest:
besonders interessant unter Be-
bleme und ist ein eigenes Stu-
on 21' Einwohnern sind rund
. 45 gerwitwen leben hier.
auf 108; 93 Einwohner sind

RSCHUNGEN
N »GORENFLO«

rgstraße 78, hat seit dem Jahre
em Familiennamen Gorenflo ge-
eich ergibt sich über den Namen

te noch die französische Schreib-
ns ist immer dieselbe. Die Teil-
m heutigen Tage sind alle drei
em französischen Lexikon wird

geschaffener Mönch - ein Fein-
Feigling zugleich.
mme wird im Jahre 1114 erst-
ohnern - heute sind es nur 250.
os als Ort gibt es mehrere Ver-
rsprungs), flo = Lache Pfuhl ist
ßt es: »Der Ortsname Gorenflos
zösischen Ortsnamenkunde.« Die
e soll bereits in alten Zeiten eine
Hinweise gibt. Zu der Person(en)
liegen vor) zu lesen:

Im Jahre 1236 und 1239 wird unter anderen »de Gorenflos« ein Godard de Gorenflos in der Verkaufs- bezichungsweise Lehensurkunden des »Hotels Dieu St. Riquier« erwähnt. Godard de Gorenflos wird darin als Herr von »Grund und Boden« bezeichnet. Es handelt sich dabei um Landstücke der

Amiens-St.-Leu (16. und 17. Jahrhundert), Ort, in dem Jaques de Gorenflo, Mitbegründer von Friedrichstal am 15. 3. 1671, geheiratet hat

Gemarkung Gorenflos. Ein gewisser Robert de Gorenflos ist 1308 als »chevalier templier« benannt.

In den Jahren 1336, 1366 und 1436 erscheinen in der Picardie weitere de Gorenflos. Im 16. Jahrhundert ist der Name auch in der nördlichen Picardie, in Lucheux, zu finden.

FRIEDRICHSTAL

HISTORY OF THIS HUGUENOT COMMUNITY
ON ITS 250TH ANNIVERSARY

by
Oskar HORNUNG

2nd Edition
1974
Sinsheim, Baden

Translation of:

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[Hardbound edition of this book sent to Emil Robert RITER, Jr. and his wife Mary by August NAGEL and his wife Hilda, nee REUTHER (REITER). Hilda and Emil Robert Jr. are cousins, having descended from (Johann) Michael REITER/REUTER/REUTHER, one of the early residents of Friedrichstal.]

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Chapter: The Inhabitants (pages 161-203)

The Home and Origins of our Ancestors.

Generally our ancestors are called the "Walloons". This expression refers to the Calvinists, or Reformed from the French-speaking provinces which belonged to the former Spanish or Austrian Netherlands -- French-Flanders, Artois, Hennegau and southern Brabant -- who had to leave their homes and farms because of their reformed religious beliefs. Some cities and towns can be pinpointed with a certain degree of accuracy as being the original hometowns of our ancestors, even though the churchbooks which are used as the most important source of family research have proved to be unreliable at times. Areas and places of origin named therein often will tell at least the vicinity of the homeland. For others, especially those who have emigrated long ago or who have died out, the birthplace may be found in unrelated documents in a different territory.

Our ancestors mostly originate from the area called "l'alloeuwe", the Earldom of Brabant near Brussels, Löwen, Liége, and Namur, along the southern bank of the river Leye near the border of Artois in the former Kingdom of Belgium; also from the areas of Tournai, Lille and Armentières in France. These territories were known to have been very hard on the newly reformed people. Therefore, these areas became the main centers of emigration of the Huguenots from Belgium and northern France.

According to historical notes, we cannot assume that they came from the city of Löwen itself, even though the French surnames of Calmez, Barié, Borel, Gorenflo, and Lacroix, and possibly all other French names mentioned herein, have been spotted on business signs by Friedrichstal soldiers passing through or staying in Belgium in 1914 and 1940. The name Louvain/Löwen is not found even once in any personal papers or documents as being the birthplace of any of our ancestors.

Borel and Lacroix are common French surnames which are found everywhere in France. Lacroix is supposed to have been aristocratic. (Paquier de la Croix). Likewise de la haye, de la varanne, de Paret and de Lattre.

The name Borelli (changed to Italian), related to Borel, is found very frequently in the French and Italian Alpine regions. In the region of the Waldenser Pérouse In Württemberg, the name Borel is common. A Pierre Borel 'de Dauphine' settled in Welschneureut (several km from Friedrichstal) shortly after 1700. (*Ed. note: Waldenses: a Christian sect which arose after 1170 in southern France under the leadership of Pierre Waldo, a merchant of Lyons, and in the 16th century joined the Reformation movement.*)

The name of Gorenflo, the most mentioned name in our community, is more Flanders-Flemish in character--perhaps even Netherlandic in both sound and character. In the area of Antwerp, the name Gorenflos, with an 's' at the end, is very common. However, strangely enough, in the little town of Gorenflos (located between Abbeville and Amiens, Department of Somme) there is no one with the surname of Gorenflo.

Dr. Walter Gorenflo, homeopathic doctor and dentist, whose father Hermann Gorenflo came from Friedrichstal, has legally changed his name to Gorenflos.

In Winden near Bergzabern (from which some of our colonists came), the name can still be found today; however it is spelled Goranflot. Perhaps that is the original spelling of the name; yet, on the other hand, it is quite possible that this new way was just the outcome of misspelling by officials (the name really being Gorenflo). Especially in the Rhine-Palatinate, there are many Huguenot names which differ greatly from the original French spelling. Perhaps it was decided, as this was a German area, to change the melodious French names to German sounding ones. The judicial official Jacques Gorenflo has always spelled his name in the way which is fashionable today.

The Inhabitants - continued:

The very first settlers were Walloons (Huguenots) and they declared this to the Margrave in November, 1699. This is verified in the opening passage of the so-called Letter of Freedom, which states "Pertaining to the religion of some of the reformed Walloons".

Later immigrants (mostly foreign-named persons from the Palatinate) seem mostly to have come from Belgium. In the colonies in the Palatinate, French-Italian Waldensers were thickly congregated, indeed a large portion of the colonists came from all parts of France.

The Piemontesers in the judicial district of Germersheim were especially numerous. Therefore, in the year 1663 the Waldenser settlers in Mörlheim near Landau (which is also where some of your ancestors came from) received some privileges under the official title "Concession granted to new arrivals from the valleys of Lucerne and Piemont". It is obvious that the Netherlanders and Walloons, as well as the Piemontese Waldensers settled there at the same time. We can conclude that since 1663 there settled in this region all at the same time the Netherlanders, Walloons, Frenchmen and Waldensers, and they established a group which had a common bond not only in their beliefs but in their fate as well.

The name "Walloon" by no means indicates a religious party, but rather a populace whose majority always declared themselves for the Catholic religion and still nowadays do so. The language of this group was a dialect, in French, containing many unusual expressions which can be traced to the old Gallic language. In its basic form, the language is truly Romanic, but has picked up parts of the Netherland language and the Lower German over the centuries. The name of the group seems to come from its Dutch and German neighbors who called the Walloons (in the Friedrichstal documents 'Wallons') "Walen". "Wale" is an old German word which means foreigners

One should keep in mind that during the first three decades of the settlement of Friedrichstal (in 1700) there was a steady flow of people to and from various new settlements. Special relationships caused a great deal of this movement. one thing is certain; the Friedrichstalers are definitely of Walloon origins. In subsequent years following the founding of the settlement, new colonists whose homeland was not the area of "l'alloeuwe" have integrated with those who came from the Palatinate. Many did not come immediately from their original homeland, but came from other colonies which they left for some reason or another. Our colony in its first generation between 1700 and 1730 was a colorful mixture of Huguenots as well as French, Walloons, and Waldense Protestants--called Reformeds or Réfugiés-because they were forced to leave their home villages and cities for the sake of religion and they had made their homes in Flanders, on the banks of the Marne, Somme and Rhône, in the Argonnes and the Ardennes Brabant, in the German and French-speaking sections of Switzerland, in southern France, especially in the river region of the Garonne, at the shores of the Mediterranean Sea, as well as in the higher regions of the French and Italian Alps of Piemont and Savoy. This is why our village is not a true Walloon settlement, even though the very first and actual founders of Friedrichstal, perhaps having immigrated as a tribal group, originated from the above-mentioned area of l'alloeuwe in Belgium. The Walloons themselves came from the areas of Piemont and Savoy prior to going to Belgium. (Therefore the name "Wale"-meaning foreigner or someone from a different country.) The trail of the Huguenot refugees also leads in a great part through Switzerland and the Netherlands, and was especially strong through the Palatinate (Rhein). The Palatinate was, so to speak, the corridor to Germany for the exiled, and since the days of the Paris bloodshed, Metz had become a Huguenot refugee camp on a large scale. on the other hand, it has been recorded historically that the Huguenots of France lived mainly In the southern parts of that country, so that is why the majority of refugees who were of true French heritage came from there.

The name "Waldenser" was derived from Peter VALDEZ/WALDUS, a rich citizen and merchant from Lyon, who shortly after 1170 tried to reestablish the church to her apostolic purity and poverty. The Waldense people were mostly inhabitants of the Alpine valleys of Piemont and Savoy. It is also quite conceivable that their name is a derivative of the Latin word "Vallis densa" meaning a valley filled with trees.

And now some things about the origins o our ancestors.

Jean Baptiste DESMARETS (DEMAREZ) from the Karlsbach Court married in the year 1713 Marie TERRASS who was born in "Aisteres in Loeuve". The original birthplace of this TERRASS family is therefore, we can assume, Eterres which is located now in northern France. The male lineage of this family died out on 22nd January 1891 with

The Inhabitants - Continued:

the death of Peter TERRASS. Unfortunately, the original home of the DESMARETS remains unknown to us. The godparents of his wife were Isaak DEREUX and Marie Madeleine JOLI from Barbeiroth in the Palatinate. Her parents were from the area of Thiérache (the upper part of the river Oise). The ancestor of the DEMAREZ family, who now live in Eggenstein, was Jean Baptiste DESMARETS (ca. 1656-1716), who married first Françoise DEFIVE, and then Marie TERASSE. His son Jean Baptiste DESMARETS, Jr. married Susanne GORENFLO, daughter of the first Friedrichstal alderman Jacques GORENFLO, and lived as a farmer on the Carlsbacher farm. Like so many of the other colonists, he died at the young age of 34 years. His widow then married the schoolmaster, Abraham DUPUIS. The family DEMAREZ might originally have been aristocrats (de MARAIS).

Philipp BOUDEMONT and his wife Madeleine came from Rohrbach in the Palatinate. Françoise DEVINE came from Schifferstadt. Jean CORNILLE from Merlem (Mörlheim) near Landau; while Nicolas CORNILLE "Vallon Réfugié", which means Walloonian refugee, from the cloister Heimbach (Pfaiz) found his way to Friedrichstal. Rachel BEAUVIER and Rachel SEZANNES are "de vint" which means from Winden near Bergzabern. Rachel SEZANNES was born there in 1691. A Jacques DEMARET (DEMAREZ) and his wife came to Friedrichstal from Offenbach near Landau.

The colonist François BOUQUET and his wife Johanna BOURDELINE moved here from Minfelden (Minfeld) in the Pfalz.

Marie BARIE, nee DEVINE, came from the Palatinate and was born in 1690. David DE LATE was born in "Pays de la- Leuve" (the area around Liége, Löwen, Antwerp, Namur).

Marie Barbara PARERE (BARERE or BARIE), the wife of Jakob MANZ, first saw the light of the world in Welschneureut in February 1733.

Among the list of those persons who were definitely in the Markgrave territory of Baden-Durlach on 9 October 1699, there appears the name of Jean BARET (BARIE) documented with the notation that he was a "Natif de Dophiné", which means that he was born in the former province of Dauphiné in the area of the West Alps of France. But it is very likely that his origins, or rather those of his father or grandfather, were in the little town of Nérac in the south of France.

Jean BONNET, farmer, 69 years old, also came from Dauphiné. Cathérine CURNEUX, nee VERNIER, was born in Blammont, county of Montbéliard.

Jean Jacques MAITRE (teacher/master), a catholic inhabitant, called Mezeret (Belfort) his home. His namesake, or even his brother, Jean Jacques MAITRE, also of the catholic religion, was his majesty's castlebuilder in Graben in the year 1730. (This information contained in the church records in Graben.)

Pierre CALMET (CALMEZ) Maitre Talieur, master tailor by trade, was born in Layrac "en la base guiene" (Guyenne), which is today the Department Lot-et-Garonne, France. Layrac, a small town, is situated on the left bank of the middle arm of the Garonne. Pierre CALMEZ left France in 1689, lived in Switzerland for a while, and on 15 June 1699 with his wife and a son arrived in the Markgrave territory of Baden-Durlach and settled in the colony of Weischneureut. Isaac CALMEZ became a citizen of Friedrichstal in 1733, and also moved here from Welschneureut, as did Jean THIBAUT, son of a colonist of that Waldense colony. He also was sworn in as a citizen in the same year. Jean Pierre THIBAUT also arrived in Friedrichstal in the movement of the Waldense refugees via Welschneureut. It seems possible that the homeland of family can be traced to Piemont or Savoy. In the oldest church records in Friedrichstal, he (CALMET) is identified as a French refugee. The ancestor of the CALMEZ family added to his signature as a special documentation the old Waldense seal, the letters of which "J.C." mean Jesus Christ. Pierre PAGET, hosierymaker, who died 5 Sep 1748, was married to Anne CALMET, who died 5 Nov 1766. Anne CALMET was born ca. 1701 in Welschneureut.

In the year 1698 nearly 300 Waldense families moved from Switzerland into the Hessian-Darmstadt area, led by Captain David von CALMETZ.

The Inhabitants - Continued:

According to historians, the Waldense people immigrated in the 12th century from the French province of Dauphiné and were welcomed here with open arms, since they cleared the land and tilled the soil. That is why is the religious refugees from all parts of southern France--all the way down to the Pyrennes--had found asylum in the high-lying, hard-to-attack alpine valleys of Piemont and Savoy.

André CURNEUX, the second alderman of Friedrichstal, was from Halle near the Saale, where a large French-reformed parish existed; he then settled here. He was born in the small town of Doulincourt, near Chaumont, in the present Department of the Haute-Marne. Pierre DE LA HAL, a colonist who died here the 17 Apr 1734, also came from that same small town. CURNEUX settled in our village about a decade after its establishment. In 1700 he lived in Welschneureut and was active as a church elder. In 1703 he was mentioned as an elder of the church of the reformed Huguenot parish of Pforzheim. From 1710-1718 this same colonist acted as alderman of our village. He was a Frenchman of high education.

The BONNET family who formerly -resided here came originally from the Dauphiné area; however there is no information available about their home town. Likewise, the ancestors of the BOREL family also came from the Dauphiné region. It is very likely that they found a temporary home in the very hospitable Canton of Bern. One branch of the BOREL family died out several years ago in Mühlhofen near Billigheim. -

Jean LAMBERT, who built his home at 36 Mainstreet in 1728, carved into the wood support above the doorway: "Jean LAMBERT, Frenchman 1728". He probably wanted to point out that he was not a Walloon. This he did out of fierce national pride. The colonist JACOT immigrated from Le Locle in Switzerland, as did MOTTET (sometimes written as MODE) who was referred to as "the Swiss". Frédéric AU BIEL was listed as a native of the area of Grifons and was working in Graben at age 16 years and a communicant of the church in Friedrichstal. Pierre ROUX, who died childless in the year 1881, came from the Waldense community of Pinache in Württemberg. Jacques DALLMONT (TALMON) from Palmbach was working temporarily as a laborer In Blankenloch. Jean Jacques GROSJEAN, a smith, also seems to be of Waldense descent. On the list of inhabitants in the year 1709 we find a Michel SEZANE (CEZANNE) of French-Waldense origin, whose family blossomed here: The original home of the CEZANNE family was Fenestrelles in Piemont (see the family history notes in "Henri ARNAUD House" in Schönenberg, Württemberg).

The name of GORENFLO can be found in Rinklingen near Bretten. There you can find inscribed on the wooden beam over the doorway to house number 70: "Pierre GORANFLO Anno 1732". The people who now live there know for a fact that Pierre GORANFLO (GORENFLO) was a Huguenot from Friedrichstal. This information has been passed down by word of mouth.

According to research by Wolfgang Heinrich COLLUM of Eggenstein, the ancestor of the BARIE families of Friedrichstal is Jean Jacques BARIE (ca. 1668-1713), who first married Madelaine GUENAU, and secondly married Jeanne BOUQUET, the widow of Jean FURET, whom he married on 13 May 1706 in Welschneureut. His son, Jean Jacques BARIE Jr. (1693-1753), tobacco farmer, councilor in Friedrichstal, married Marie DEVIN, daughter of the Münchof-constituent Antoine DEVINE., on 30 Mar 1717 in Klein-Schifferstadt in the Palatinate. The BARIE family came from the southern France town of Nérac in the area of Guyenne and Gascogne (Department Lot-et Garonne). In nearby Welschneureut at this time, there were two religious refugees of the same name--BARERE (BARIE). Isaac BARIE, linen weaver and church elder who also originated from Nérac in the Gascogne and Abraham Nicolas BARIE, linen weaver, mayor, and church elder.

Isaac HERLAN was born on 6 Sep 1678 at Billigheim, Palatinate,, and died in Friedrichstal on 26 Feb 1770 at the biblical age of over 90 years. The HERLAN family came from Houplines on the Lys near Armentières in French Flanders. Jean GIRAUD, also born in Billigheim in 1698, died on 13 Sep 1776. In Pinache (Württemberg) Jean GIRAUD was pastor of the established Waldense parish there from 1701-1718. Klaus PFEIFER, High Government Official at the Government District of Nordbaden., noted both in writing and verbally that the GIRAUD family came from Tavannes, Canton of Bern, in the Swiss Jura. To back up his statement, there is the following marriage entry, dated 28 Feb 1695, in the Reformed Churchbook of Insheim, Volume 1. which is being kept in the Protestant Mainchurch Archive at Speyer: "Jean GERAU from Tavannes in the district Courtlery marries Salome BRUNCH(EN) from Langenbruck, district Basel." These are the parents of Jean GIRAUD. They died in Friedrichstal on 20 Apr 1737 and 20 Dec 1722.

The Inhabitants - Continued:

Martin DE LA CROIX, who died here on 22 Feb 1748, was a native of the Low Lands (born in the Netherlands-Belgium/Holland).

Abraham CROCOL, a Waldense from Weischneureut; was accepted as a citizen in 1774. A certain Kaspar SCHERER--written as CHARE often in the French version--came from Sü1lenbach in Canton of Bern; one may safely assume that he was Swiss. The ancestor of the SIEGRIST family immigrated here in the year 1725 from the area of Zürich. VERNIER, a Lutheran citizen from Blammont, Earldom of Montbéliard, Department of Doubs in Franche Comte, is first mentioned in 1728. Nicolas CLOUR, very likely a Waldense, whose father was Clorius CLOUR from the Canton of Bern who had settled there for a few years, married Susanne THIBAUT in 1713 in Welschneureut. Pierre GAGNOL from Valence on the Rhône in the Dauphiné region, was raised in the Roman Catholic church and changed to the Reformed religion in 1710. We meet one Estienne BORTL, a farmer by occupation, in Auerbach (near Langensteinbach). He emigrated from France in 1687 and originated from the province of Dauphiné. Estienne BOREL lived in Switzerland for 3 years, and then served in His Majesty the King of England's service in Piemont as well as on the Rhine. He then settled in Gochsheim with his wife and child. In the oldest church records in Palmbach, Jean GUIGAS and Marie BOREL are mentioned as man and wife in 1712. A Nicolas ROY--an Augustin-, a coalminer who settled in Welschneureut was born in Cotrei "en Lyonois" (area of Lyon).

Abraham DUPUY (DUPUITS), a French Huguenot, later schoolmaster of the French-Reformed school in Friedrichstal, son of Robert DUPUITS, emigrated from France at the age of 15, then lived in Yverdun in Switzerland, and temporarily settled in Auerbach and Langensteinbach. On the 6 May 1700, we find him mentioned as a colonist there. As a homeland, they mention France, "Pays de Gex". Gex is situated about 20 kilometers northwest of Geneva and is the County Seat of the French Département of Ain., located on the eastern slope of the Jura Mountains near the Swiss border. The town of Gex was formerly the capital of the "Pays de Gex" and was annexed to France in 1601. The name DUPUITS can be found in its German form "DUPPUIS" in Leopoldshafen. It is spelled now as it sounds. The German version of the name is also the official version in documents today. Sometimes one also sees the name spelled "DUBBUI". The last living DUPUITS in our community were simply called DUPUS, as that was the pronunciation of the name.

Friedrich DUPPUIS, citizen of Schröck, and his wife Barbara, nee DURRIN (DURR), were the parents of a son Friedrich, born 30 Aug 1780. The child's godfather (according to church records in Leopoldshafen) was Friedrich MICHEL, citizen of Friedrichstal and proprietor of the Lion Inn. In Friedrichstal the DUPUITS family died out in the second half of the last century, while in the erstwhile Schröck (now called Leopoldshafen since 31 Mar 1833) the descendants of Abraham DUPUITS, the schoolmaster, are to be found rather abundantly.

In Karlsruhe, there are two families with the same name as our alderman Jakob GERARDSTEIN (GERARDEIN). The conductor of the Reichsbahn (train system of the Reich), Karl GIRARDEIN was born in Burbach near Saarunion at the border to Lothringen. His ancestors were also Huguenots, originally an aristocratic family who lived in Paris and escaped to the area of Metz after the Massacre of St. Bartholomew on 23/24 Aug 1572. This family is still alive and well with Erwin and Kurt GIRARDIN, both honest tradesmen, in Karlsruhe.

A Jean COTTY, skipper, 31 years old, was from Clairac in the Guyenne (Département Lot-en-Garonne).

Antoine DE VERNIE (VERNIER), a farmer by trade, came from Flanders, and escaped to the Palatinate in 1640 with his wife and 4 children.

François DES PARET came from Paux St. Remi in the Champagne; his fiancee from Pagerne in Switzerland. The wife of an unknown immigrant is from Lausanne (the city of Lausanne). Peter HORNING (HORNUNG), a tailor by trade, immigrated from Bern soon after the establishment of the colony of Friedrichstal. The shepherd Martin MARQUART came from Klein-Villars near Maulbronn. A certain Madeleine PIERROT from Kassel, where a Huguenot settlement had been in existence since 1610, was living in Friedrichstal about 1710. Her father is supposed to have owned and operated a nursery in Kassel at the edge of town. Finally we should mention François GENERAUX, who was the schoolmaster in Friedrichstal for some time; he was born in Morges, Switzerland. Elisabeth FRERIE and Jean VERNIER were both born in Pinache in Württemberg. Johann Peter HERLAN married

The Inhabitants - Continued:

Maria Magdalena PETILLON from Winden, district of Bergzabern, in 1785. This is the last "Upper Rhein" Huguenot marriage which can be documented.

From the diversity of the above-mentioned colonists we can see what a colorful mixture of religious refugees populated Friedrichstal in those days and how far reaching their family "trees" were. Unfortunately, as already mentioned, we are unable to say more definite things about their origins. What is necessary are diverse, difficult and expensive single researches to find traces of the Huguenot families who wandered from place to place, especially in view of the fact that they often only mention their last place of habitat, perhaps their home province or area, but not their birthplace or ancestors. This is what makes research into individual families or ancestors extremely difficult. Families who have kept their French-Walloon or Waldensic ancestry completely pure are non-existent today. As already mentioned, sons and daughters in the first decades of the colony (unlike German settlers in foreign countries) married neighbors of German descent so that there was an early mixing of the people, especially in the population of Spöck and Staffort.

Today in the Karlsruhe telephone book, the name GORENFLO is mentioned 18 times, the name DURAND 25 times, and the name HERLAN 31 times. In the Mannheim telephone book, or rather address book, we find the Huguenot name BONNET 6 times (twice BOHNET), LACROIX twice, and LAUX 11 times.

Mr. HOF, the county deacon in Freiburg in Breisgau, has made very valuable contributions to family research. Many people from Friedrichstal can thank him for the establishment of their family ancestry charts which go back to 1699-1700 when Friedrichstal was settled.

FRENCH NAMES WHICH WERE FOUND IN FRIEDRICHSTAL:

LE BARQUE	French
BEUVIER	French/Walloon
BONNET	Waldense
BOUDEMONT	French/Walloon
BOURDELINE	French
BOURQUAIN	French
BOUQUET	French/Walloon
BAM	Walloon
DE CAMP	French
CAILLOUX	French
LE CAUD	French
CLEMENT	Waldense
CLOUR	Waldense
COCHETTE	French
COLON	Waldense
CORNILLE	Walloon
CORBEAU	French
COTTY	French
CROCOL	Waldense
CURNEUX	French
DE FIFVE (DEFIVE)	Walloon
DE LA HAL	Walloon
DE LATTRE	French/Walloon
DEMAREZ	French or Walloon
DEREUX	French
DEVIN	French
DONNETTE	French
DUPUITS	French
DURAND	Waldense
DES RAY	French
DUMAI	French/Waldense
DUMONT	French
JARDINE	French
JOLI	French
JOUVENAL	Waldense
LAMBERT	French
LAURENTS	French
LAUX	French/Waldense
LESSIERS	French
LE LONG	French
LE FEVRE	French/Walloon
LEVENT	French/Walloon
LOISEAU	French
LUTTICH	French/Walloon
MAIRE	French
MAITRE	French/Waldense
MARQUART	Waldense
MASSE	Flemish/Walloon
MOTTET	French
MERSERAT	French
MONDELEN	French
PALHET	French
DE PARET	French
PERU	French
PETILLON	French/Walloon
PIERROT	French
PINCON	French
PINTS	French
POCHET	French
QUERIT	French
QUILLETS	French
RENAUD	French
ROUSSET	French
ROUX	French/Waldense

The Inhabitants - Coontinued:

FRENCH NAMES WHICH WERE FOUND IN FRIEDRICHSTAL: - Continued.

FAUCHER	French	LE ROY	French/Walloon
FREERIE	Waldense	SALINGRE	Walloon
GAGNOL	French	SESEAUX	French
GAUTHIER	French/Waldense	SEZANNES (SEZANNES)	Waldense
GENEREAUX	French	SIMONET	Waldense
GERARDEIN	French/Walloon	TALMON	Waldense
GROS	Waldense	TEKEN	Flemish/Walloon
GROSJEAN	Waldense	TERRAS	French
GUENAU	French/Walloon	TOURBIER	French
GUERIT	Waldense	TUTEIN	Flemish/Walloon
DE LA HAYE	Walloon	VACHE	French/Walloon
HERELLE	Walloon	VONNIER	French/Waldense
HERAUCOURT	French	DE LA VARANNE	French
HORNE	Walloon	VERNIER	Walloon
HOTELET	French	VIANDE	Walloon
JACOT	French/Waldense	VIENNOT	French/Waldense

Following are places of origin given by your ancestors:

1. French descent
2. French
3. Walloon Refugee
4. Swiss
5. Native of the region of Vaud in Switzerland
6. Native of the Low Lands (The Netherlands)
7. Native of the region of "l'alloeuwe" (Belgium)
8. French refugee
9. Waldense refugee
10. Native of the province of Dauphiné in France
11. Native of Lower Guyenne (Department Lot-et-Garonne, France)
12. Native of the Department of Haute-Marne, France.

Nearly 100 foreign names were at home here at one time, however the number has been greatly reduced now. French surnames which can still be found today in Friedrichstal have been mentioned before. The families CALMEZ and THIBAUT were never very numerous then or now, while the GORENFLO family was the most numerous one in the village. From 1700 to present, it encompasses some 1200 members. The HORNUNG family had about 600 members and the HERLAN family about 500. (These figures were supplied for the most part by Deacon HOF.)

The ROUX, LAUX, TERRAS, AND DEMAREZ families have died out in recent times. One branch of the DEMAREZ family from Friedrichstal is still blossoming today in Eggenstein. The BOREL/BORELL and SCHWEIGER/ SCHWEIGERT families each have the same common ancestor. By writing the name BORELL instead of BOREL, an attempt was made to germanize the name. In 1864 one BOREL began to spell his name with two LL's.

Now to mention a couple of things about the home towns or places of origin of the German-origin families who lived in Friedrichstal around 1800 or before.

The ancestor of the FÜSSLER family came from Böblingen in Württemberg, GASSMANN from Switzerland, ANDHÖRI or ENDHÖRI from the Canton of Bern in Switzerland, HENGST from the vicinity of Ulm, HORNUNG from the Canton of Bern, KAMPMANN from Bromberg (originally from Hamburg), KARLE from Graben, KORBER from Karlsruhe, LICHTENWALTER from Freudenhofen, Brandenburg-Ansbach, MAHLER from Switzerland (in between he settled in Mühlburg), MANZ from Heidelsheim in the Palatinate, MAURER from Kupferzell in the Earldom of Hohenlohe, further there is mention of a KOCHENBACH. MEYER came from Riedt in the Canton of Zürich, RATZ from Blankenbach in Hesse, REUTHER (*ed: now RITER in America*) from the area of Ansbach, SCHANZ from Gondelsheim, but originally from Neidrichsdorf, in the Canton of Bern. One Albrecht SCHANZ, also from

The Inhabitants - Continued:

Neidrichsdorf, settled in Welschneureut in 1720. SCHÖNTHAL came from the Canton of Bern, SCHWEIGER and SCHWEIGERT from Sindolsheim (under the rule of Baron RIEDISCHER, Odenwald), SIEGRIST from Switzerland (the Zürich area), the SIEGRIST name can also be found in Weingarten in 1731. SUTZ is from Switzerland.

One has to mention in this narrative that some of the religious refugees had translated their French names into German so that they would not be recognized as refugees. However, the Germanizing of the French surnames did not take place in our village. The name "MÜLLER" in Welschneureut and Teutschneureut is a Germanization of the Huguenot name "MEUNIER". In Klingen in the Palatinate, one can find the name KREUZ; it is the German version of the name "DE LA CROIX".

Before and around 1900, the following surnames could be found here: BIHN from Menzingen, EITEL from Langenenzlingen, DÖBELIN from Buggingen, GREULE from Ettlingen, HAUTH from Staffort, HERBST from Liedolsheim, KLEIN from Schmieh (Württemberg), KRAMER from St. Leon, OBERACKER from Liedolsheim, ROBIN and MARQUARD from Weingarten, and ZIPPER from Durlach.

Peter ROBIN, a winebarrel-maker by trade, is mentioned in the Weingarten church records in 1729, as is Zacharias MARQUARD, tailor, in 1708. Nothing was found about their hometowns, but both are Huguenot families whose ancestors were driven out of France because of their reformed beliefs.

The Walloons, who were the main core of the actual founders of Friedrichstal, deserve a special mention and, indeed, a special acknowledgment. They outdid both their Flemish and French neighbors in the village because they were active, diligent, skillful, quick to understand, persistent and hard-working. The Walloons are dark-haired and dark-eyed, lively and fast-moving, and are very similar to the French whose language they still speak today. Who would want to be doubtful to give this historic appraisal to the generations who lived so industriously and full of life in our village of Friedrichstal?

Indeed! When one recognizes the assertiveness, the hard-working efforts, the never-ending enterprising undertakings, and their iron will and work, all this is not a chance or a gift of God, but rather an inheritance from their forebearers. Wherever the Huguenots settled, they worked long and hard and very soon became wealthy--a noticeable wealth--no matter if they built factories or tilled the soil.

Every village of the Hardt located in Baden has its own characteristics, both general and specific. Customs, mores,, language, and special character traits give each village its own personal note. The language especially makes the distinction. While the language of the inhabitants of Staffort sounds rather full-mouthed and has a dark coloring, the Spöck language sounds light. One indeed recognizes it by the "r". On the other hand, the speech of a person from Friedrichstal is sharply accentuated, a form of speaking which shows the changeover from the French to the German language. It is also possible that the staccato of the Swiss immigrants' language played a role in this also.

The keen interest that the Margrave Friedrich Magnus, the 7th, showed toward the blossoming of our community meant that the first immigrants quickly felt at home on this foreign soil. The "Romanic lightness" of their blood certainly helped in their adjustment. In the past 250 years, these people of Romanic blood have been completely integrated so that the modern Friedrichstal person is a totally German-feeling person. The changing times and the storms of the past helped to make this so. This new homeland, which granted refuge, space and protection through the kindness of a truly noble prince, has been totally embraced by the descendants. Over and above all that, there is the fact that the longer they stayed, the more German blood flowed into the veins of these Huguenot families, a fact that can be attested by every ancestor chart of every Friedrichstal person. Through this fact, along with others, the acclimatization took place around 1770. Other than through the inherited names, no one remembers the foreign (French) origins of our fathers. The new generations have totally given up being French in their language, thinking and acting. We Friedrichstal people are Germans, although our eastern neighbors sometimes teasingly call us "the Frenchies". More and more traces of our ancestry are disappearing, and only subtly do the modern-day inhabitants remind us of their Western-Romanic origins, although the dark, typical of the Romans, type dominates today. Minister J. F. ERNST notes in 1821: "The characteristics of the French National character can be noticed in many of the people." Mostly one can see it in the women whose color of hair and eyes, and the sparkle of their eyes show their southern heritage. The blood of many French tribes flows in the veins of the Friedrichstal Huguenot families, even though those tribes have long since

The Inhabitants - Continued:

vanished. In view of this fact, all Friedrichstal "German families" can really be counted into the fold of the actual Huguenot families. In a report written some 80 years ago, the character of the inhabitants is described, as follows:

"In the veins of the inhabitants of Friedrichstal flows the fiery, boiling blood of their homeland; they are easily excited, but, in spite of this, wholesome." This last expression means obedient, hospitable, easy-going and homey people. As years have passed, the German element has come into the foreground more and more because of the immigration of German citizens, people of a totally different way and culture, so that the Romanic element slowly paled--and we cannot be surprised at this change. Indeed, certain character traits which have been inherited from the forefathers cannot be denied by families later on. Mostly, in this regard, we think of ambition and pride. One speaks of the "pride of the Walloons".

Here are some observations made by a civil servant in the 1890's: "The Friedrichstal person is ambitious. He wants to outdo all others. He not only wants to surpass all others in his work performance and in his industriousness, as well as in the clean and healthy look of his fields, he is also most ambitious in regard to frugality, cleanliness, and an orderly household."

"The pride of the Friedrichstal person shows in a highly developed feeling of esteem. As he is rather sensitive, he is also easily upset; on the other hand, he is also quick of movement and always in tune for new things, much more so than the native peasant of that region. Upon longer and closer evaluation, one notices immediately the easy movements, the grace, the passionate way compared to the slow ways of the local Hardt-peasants. In many ways, the Friedrichstal people can be called well-versed because they like to participate in lively discussions, quite contrary to the rather less vocal and untemperamental Hardt peasants, whom one has to press rather hard to express an opinion."

The Tax Commissioner A. STORK, who always came to Friedrichstal in matters relating to his work, writes the following observations about their inns and restaurants:

"The restaurants surpass all other inns in this region as far as cleanliness and well-prepared foods are concerned. The furnishings of the guest rooms are not less elegant than the two-star hotels in this whole area. The cutlery is, quite often, made of silver while in all other inns of the county (Karlsruhe) everything is made of tin."

For the past 250 years, people of Huguenot descent have lived in Friedrichstal. They have lived through eras of German history, they have fought with valor, and have become Germans in small matters as well as large. This was noted by the Frenchman WEISS about 1850: "The descendants seem to have finally lost their old homeland. The new generation is of German heart, as well as language, and one can see that there is no link between them and their old homeland, the land of their fathers." It is true, there is German blood in the veins of the young generations.

Ambitiousness has always been the banner of the Friedrichstal people! 250 years ago the young, unmarried men of the colony were accused of being less than ambitious, among other faults; yet when these same young men matured, they became extremely industrious and frugal, and amassed wealth very quickly, leaving their jealous neighbors far behind! Quite opposite to the customs of other settlers--especially German settlers all over the world--these foreigners quickly mixed with the natives. Therefore they lost their national characteristics quite early. One can rightfully say that they became good Germans in Germany, like their brothers in faith in England became "Englishmen", and in America true "Americans". The noble Margrave Friedrich the 4th wished that they would establish manufacturing (meaning factories), but their resources were very slim as they had been forced to leave all their belongings behind, so these hopes did not always materialize. The very first colonists were really farmers and, not being excessively proud, we can say that the following generations turned out to be first-class farmers.

After the Westphalian Peace Treaty in 1648, Karl Ludwig recalled the Palatinate refugees, and many displaced colonists, especially French, but also Dutch, took him up on his invitation. In the following years, weavers from Lüttich, Namur and outlying areas settled in Schönau near Heidelberg. As late as the year 1800, about 70 weavers still made a good living there. At the same time, there was great praise for the excellent weaving done by the weavers of the Rhein Palatinate who were of Huguenot descent. There are some surnames today in the small town of Schönau which remind us of the French-Walloon weavers, although these names have been Germanized.

The Inhabitants - Continued:

The singularness of the community consists of the fact that the inhabitants of the village--quite contrary to other Hardt-villages and communities--have remained mostly farmers, even though the trend towards factories has become more prevalent of late. The meager 20 workers, at the turn of the century, who daily drove to the factories in Karlsruhe cannot be counted as significant. It is a very minor figure when one considers that the community of Spöck, with its rich soil, sent about 250 workers daily to Karlsruhe, Bruchsal, and Durlach at this same time. The Friedrichstal person seemed to regard factory work as a disgrace, because in their eyes the factory worker was of no value. That is another sign of how strongly our ancestors were linked to the soil, as were their descendants--even though we personally cannot share the opinions of the people of that time. If you think about it, what would the farmer be without the factory worker! The strange thing is that the Friedrichstal inhabitant has always remained farmer or worker-farmer even though the farms have been relatively small.

Violent crimes occur here very seldom and even beatings and other small crimes are very rare. Suicide has been extremely rare, which also speaks well of the high moral fiber of the community.

The community grew as foreign, in this case German, tradesmen and artisans moved here, founded a solid existence and became prosperous. The first real reason for an orderly settling of Germans was the noticeable lack of tradesmen. Because of this, no one hindered the settling of the Germans. Marriages between the Huguenot sons and daughters and neighboring villagers (especially those from the Hardt-villages) had begun in the first decades after the founding of Friedrichstal, so that the Western element became diluted. Nonetheless, the dark, Romanic type will always be noticeable in upcoming generations of our village. In ending this paragraph, we have learned from world history that our ancestors came from areas whose inhabitants, from the days of the Franks and Burgunds (Belgium, Northern France, French-Italian Alpine areas), have been strongly influenced by Germanic blood mixtures.

Every political, cultural or economic happening which influenced the population of the Upper Rhine region in its development would also mold the fate of our dear inhabitants of Friedrichstal.

The mixing of our ancestral population continued steadily, naturally and without coercion, so that this group quickly became a strong part of the German people. In a truly remarkable bond with the State, in only a two-and-a-half century time span, this settlement valiantly fought for and shed their blood for their beloved Fatherland.

FAMILY/SURNAMES THAT HAVE BEEN NOTED IN RECENT TIMES:

ABENDSCHÖN	DECKER	FENEKOLD	HÄRDLE	HOLZKY
ADLUNG	DIRNBERGER	FLEGEL	HAUSER	HONES
ANDRIS	DOLZER	FRITSCHE	HAUT	HORNEK
VON AU	DOSTAL	FUNK	HÄUFLER	HOWACZEK
BAHR	DRESCHSLR	GABELI	HEEGER	HURRLE
BARTH	DÜRSCHEL	GAMER	HEIL	HUTSCHNEIDER
BAUS	EFFINGER	GASSENHEIMER	HEINZELMANN	ISELI
BECHTOLD	EICHHORST	GELMAR	HERBERT	JACKI
BENDER	EINWACHTER	GEWETH	HERLING	JAHRAUS
BENK	EISEL	GOERKE	HERMANN	JANSON
BERNHARD	ELSÄSSER	GÖTZ	HERR	JERABEK
BINDER	EMMICH	GRÄF	HERTEL	JOOS
BLANK	ERB	GRELL	HESSELSCHWERDT	JUNG
BÖHM	ERNDWEIN	GRETZ	HETTINGER	JURKITSCH
BRAND	ERNST	GROFF	HIEGL	KALINOWSKI
BREDSCHNEIDER	FARR	GRUNWALD	HILDEBRANDT	KASTNER
BÜHLER	FELDMANN	HAGER	HILL	KASPER
BURG	FENEKOLD	HAHN	HOFFMANN	KAUFMANN
CHELARD	FETZNER	HANNEMANN	HOFHEINZ	KEHLBACHER
CHRISTMANN	FINKBEINER	HANF	HOHENSCHLÄGER	KERN
DAHLINGER	FISCHER	HARTMANN	HOHMANN	KERSCHBAUM

The Inhabitants - Continued:

FAMILY/SURNAMES THAT HAVE BEEN NOTED IN RECENT TIMES: continued.

KETTERER	MAURITZ	PORTNER	SCHILLING	TAUSCHER
KETZER	MEHLERT	POSOVSKY	SCHMIDHUBER	TELLER
KIMLING	MÄRZLUFT	PRAGER	SCHOKATZ	TILLI
KIRCH	MEERWALD	PRESSLER	SCHOLL	TISCHER
KITTEL	MEIER	PRINTZ	SCHORB	TOLL
KOLB	MEINZER	RAUPP	SCHÖLLHAMMER	TRAWNITSCHEK
KÖNIG	METKO	REINMUTH	SCHRADE	ULRICH
KORNECK	METZ	RICHERT	SCHRAU	URBAN
KOSCHIK	MICHEL	RIEHLE	SCHÖPFER	VOGT
KOSTOWITSCH	MICHENFELDER	RIMMELSPACHER	SCHUHMACHER	VOKO
KÖSSL	MORLOCK	RITTER	SCHULTHEISS	VOLLMER
KRIST	MÖDNGER	ROBL	SCHUCKER	WATZEL
KRÜGER	MÜLLER	ROTH	SCHUSTER	WEBER
KUBACH	MÜNCH	RUPP	SCHUBLE	WEISHAUPTL
KUHLINS	NACHTMANN	ROTHENBERGER	SCHWEIGERT	WENDLER
KUSSMAUL	NAGEL	RUTHKOWSKY	SICKINGER	WESTHOFF
LAND	NEUMULLER	SAMBOCK	SKLENNAR	WILGING
LANGER	NIEGL	SAUDER	SPADERNA	WINDISCH
LAUTENSACK	ÖSTRINGER	SEILER	SPANBERGER	WÖRNER
LEITZ	OPPLER	SEITZ	STAHL	ZECHL
LENZ	OTTLICZKY	SELLNER	STEIGER	ZIPPER
LESSLE	PANNY	SCHADT	STEINER	ZOLLER
LILL	PAUL	SCHAFFER	STOBER	ZUBER
LINDL	PERTL	SCHARNOWELL	STREIT	ZUNDL
LOTZ	PFATTHEICHER	SCHAUPP	STECK	ZWERGER
LUDWIG	PFEIFFER	SCHÄFER	STURTZ	
MANGOLD	PIETSCH	SCHAIER	SULZBACHER	
MARQUART	PLATTNER	SCHENGELI	SUTTER	
MASCHEK	POLLICH	SCHILHANSL	TAUBER	

VARIATIONS AND GERMANIZATION OF SPELLINGS OF NAMES FOUND IN FRIEDRICHSTAL:

French Surnames:

BARIE: BAIRRIE, BARIER, BARRIER, BARRIE, BARRIEUX, PARRIE in 1719, PARIE, BARJE 1771, BARAIRE, BARRIERE, BARIERE, BEARRIEE, BARRIEU, PARERE, BARIEU

BOREL BORELLE, BORELL, BORREL, PURREL 1719, BOURELL 1725, BAUREL 1737, BOUREL, BOREILLE, BURREL, BORELLE, BUREL

CALMEZ: CALMET, CALMES 1765, CALME, KALMET, GALME, CALMEZ, KALMEY, KALME, CALLMEZ, CALMER, CALMENZ, CALMER GALMER, CALMEE

DEMAREZ: DE MARS, DEMARE, DEMAREX, DE MARET, DE MARRES 1719, DEMARRET, DEMERE, DEMARI, DEMARE, DEMARET, DEMARETS, DEMARAIS

DUPUITS: DUBY 1720, DUBOIS, DIBI, DUBUX, DUBU, DUPUIS, DUPUS, DUBUS, DU PUIT, DUPPUIS

GIRAUD: GIROD, GIRAUX, GIREAUX, SCHURO 1719, GIROUX, GORIZ, GIRO, GIREAU, GIRAU, GYREAU, GIREAUT ' GIREAUD, GURAUD, CHYREAU, CHIREAU, GUERAUD, SCHIRO, GIROUD, GYRAUD, GYREAU, GIROND, GIRON, CHIREAUX, CHIRO

GORENFLO: GORANFLO, GORANFLAU 1716, GORONFLO, GOURANFLOU, GOROFLO, GORAFLO 1764, GORENFLOZ, GORANFLOT, GORENFLOD, GORENFLOT, GURAFLO, GORENFLAUD, GURAFLU, GORANFLOD, GORANFLAUD, GOURANTLO, GOURENFLO, GURAFLOR, GORANGFLOH, GORANFLOS, COURAMFLOH (Church records in Weingarten 1710), GORENFLAU, GORENFLEAU, GORENTFLOR, GORENTFLO, GOURENFLO 1704, GORENFLOS 1938.

HERLAN: HERLANE, HERLANN, HERLANG, HERRLAN, HARLANG, HERLANT, HERLEAN, ERLANG, HERRLANG, HERLANGH, HERRLANN, ERLAN, ERLANT

The Inhabitants - Continued:

French surnames - Continued:

LACROIX: DE LA CROIS 1718, LA CROIX, LA CROIS, DE LA CRONIX 1734, LACROAX, LACRIX, LA KRA, LAGRA 1858, LACRA, LA CRA, LACROY, LACCROA, LACROUX, LACKERWAR, LACRUA 1810

ROUX: RUH, RUX

TERRAS: TERRASSE, TERRASS, TERRASH, DERASSE, DERAS, TERACHS 1754

THIBAUT: TIBAUD, THIBAUD, THIBEAUD, THIBO, DIBO 1727, DIBAU, TIWO 1727, DIBAU, TIBEAUX, THIBOUD, TIBAU 1734, TIBEAU, TIBAUX, TIBAUD, TIBO, DIPPO, TUBO 1765.

2. German Surnames:

LICHTENWALTER: LICHTENWALLNER, LIECHTENVALLNER, LIECHTENWALDNER, LICTENVALTRE, LIGTENWALTRE

SCHÖNTHAL: CHENTALLER, JENTALER, CHENDALLE 1726, CHAINTAL 1733, CHENTAL, CHENTALER CHENDALER, SCHENTAL, SCHÖNDAL, SCHEINTHALER, SCHÖNDALLER, SCHÖNDAHLER

SIEGRIST: SICRIST, SHÉQUERICHT, SECRICHE 1733, SHÉ QUÉRICH, SIS CRICHE, SECHRIT, SEECHRIST, SICHRIST, SEEGRIST, SEGERIST, SIG CHRIST, SIGRIST, SECHRICHT, SECHRIST, SICHGRIST.

Some examples of Germanization of French Surnames:

French Form	German Form
ALLEMAND	ALLMANG
BOUDEMONT	BUTTMANN
CHARE	SCHERER
CAVIN	KAWEIN
GRANDJEAN	GROSSHANS
GIRAUD	SCHIRO
ROUX	RUH
THIBAUT	TIBO
GUINAND	GUNAND
JAGUEMAR	SCHACKMAR
MEUNIER	MULLER
CLEMENT	CLEMENZ
LORAN	LORANG
CHAUDIN	SCHANDEIN
JARDIN	SCHARDEIN
BONNET.	BOHNET

Compare these to the Germanization of French surnames found in Friedrichstal, as well as the French spellings given to the German names LICHTENWALTER, SCHÖNTAL and SIEGRIST.

The Time of Dual Language, and the Changing of French to German.

As long as our ancestors lived in Belgium, France, the Piemont, and Welsh (French) Switzerland, they spoke and wrote their French mother tongue. Only a few colonists spoke the German tongue, and those had come to this area via Switzerland with the stream of Piemontese Waldenser refugees. At just about the same time, a great number of German-speaking Swiss settled in Germany along with some Swiss from the western section, who spoke French. Shortly after the establishment of Friedrichstal in 1700, there were some immigrants who only spoke German. Therefore, almost from the beginning of the village, there existed a dual language situation. The first alderman of the village, Jacques GORENFLO, only used the French language. Obviously, the succeeding aldermen CURNEUX and GERARDEIN had lived longer in the German area than our other ancestors because they wrote all "demands" in both French and German. They used both languages for other matters of importance. GERARDEIN used German in official matters around 1720. Although French was the official language of the village, he seemed to delight in using the German, even though it would have been much easier for him to use the French language as it was his Mother Tongue. Jean TERRASS, the fourth alderman of Friedrichstal, was fluent in both French and German, and in 1740 used then both verbally and in writing. We may assume that it was quite difficult for our ancestors, the so-called Welsh (French/Latin), to learn the German language even though they needed to know it. In this entire region, they did not

The Inhabitants - Continued:

hear any learned German, the kind used in letters and documents, and only occasionally did the community leaders hear the beautiful sound of the German language --while at the Karlsburg Castle in Durlach, or later at the residence of the Margrave in Karlsruhe. Nowhere is there a notation that they were forbidden to speak French. It was truly fortunate that our ancestors were not forced to abandon their native language--the language of their forefathers. Just the opposite was true and their rights were protected. To our ancestors, the French language was their most cherished possession in an area of German-speaking people. And for more than 100 years, the little ones would sing and speak their nursery rhymes in French while playing their games, even though they used a sprinkling of German. The last pitiful remnants of their native tongue still echoed in the dreams of the women for years to come.

How, then, did the change-over from French to German happen?

In the beginning, our ancestors learned the names of the neighboring villages. They correctly pronounced "Speck" (Spöck), but wrote it as in French, "Speque". They heard the name "HUBER", but wrote it "HOUBRE". In due time more "borrowing" from the German language became necessary. Slowly their vocabulary became extended and filled with new German word treasures. They began to speak German names, both first and surnames; they used everyday German words for tools and household items. They learned German trade names. They used more and more German names for items used daily, but gave them a slight French coloring in language as well as writing--in short, making the German language slightly French. That is how the dual language appeared. Greater numbers of our ancestors began to speak two languages, and even to think that way. As time went by they forgot how to spell in French, as one can see in all community writings during the period 1720 to 1760. They inadvertently used German terms or words closely related, but gave them a French accent. In 1765, the first name Frédéric appears once as "Friterri" and then as "Friteric". Meanwhile, the German-speaking Swiss and the descendants of the French, Walloon, and Waldense settlers managed to learn German in spite of their various dialects. Therefore the change-over took place slowly and gradually, and some French words and idiomatic expressions were still being used in the middle of the 19th century.

Two decades after the establishment of the colony, they still demanded a minister who could speak French as well as German. Their wishes were answered all the time by the Margrave, who was most intent upon seeing that the colony always had pastors who could converse fluently in both languages. This command by the Margrave was fair to both the French and German elements of Friedrichstal, and also furthered the intellectual and cultural life of the colonists and stimulated an influence on each faction with great results.

Many an old woman still remembered a number of French expressions from their early childhood. As late as the middle of the 1800's, the "old ones" would say to their children when they sent them to the grocery, "Allez chercher toute de suite-vinaigre" instead of telling them to "fetch some vinegar quickly"in German. Those French sentences and word associations have disappeared from use and the people cannot recall such phrases being used in their lifetime--not even the oldest inhabitants.

(Have omitted here the translation of French/German idiomatic expressions used at times in the old colony.)

The peculiar expressions can be found more frequently in old legislation of the colony. From all these examples we can ascertain that our forefathers were very familiar with the phonetics of the language, especially in singular descriptions of items and sentences, but they made up their own orthography, and did not bother to learn the German way of spelling. In 1740, about one-third of the population still spoke French, but slowly this bilingual condition began to phase out. In probate records in the year 1776, only one-half of the papers are in German. In 1800, the number of French-speaking Friedrichstalers could be counted on one hand, and yet they mixed the Friedrichstal dialect quite strongly with French words all the way to 1850. Truly, the researcher would have found a number of French expressions and sentences only several decades ago. However, the last remnants of the language of our fathers has died away and can be heard no more; the present generation can no longer speak any "Welsh" (foreign) sentences.

All in all, our village seems to be an island of distinctive language and is the most noteworthy in the whole Hardt region in this respect. Her dialectic expressions show the foreign influence of the inhabitants.

Not a single Friedrichstal person over the course of two-and-a-half centuries ever adopted the speech of the inhabitants of Spöck. The Spöck people, according to their own opinion, were damaged by the immigration of the colony of

The Inhabitants - Continued:

Friedrichstal and, therefore, remained hostile to the "French". On the other hand, the people of Friedrichstal did not attempt to have language contact with the people of Spöck, just as the Welschneureut people did not have contact with the inhabitants of Teutschneureut.

However, there was no real force from anywhere to learn the German language. Everything was left to natural development, according to necessity, and therefore a true Friedrichstal dialect developed.

Names of Various Towns: German spelling and Friedrichstal dialect

Russheim:	rousheim
Linkenheim:	lingquenheim, linc Ken Heim, linkinhim, linquenem, lingnaim
Eggenstein:	Equestein, Eestein, ec-questein, haigestein
Neureut:	Néréth, nérèt, naireth
Knielingen:	queniling, que nilling, quenéllngue
Milhlburg:	millberque, millbourg, millebourg, milbour
Karlsruhe:	Caylsroux, Carlsrou, Carlsroue, carlesrou
Durlach:	dourlac, tourlac, durlaque
Blankenloch:	blan que lau, planc loque, planc lock, blanqueloc, plancque locq, planq locq, blanc Ken loch
Stutensee:	sthoude sé, Stoude Sée, Stuete Séhé
Staffort:	stafor, Chtafert, Stafourt
Spöck:	Spéque, Schepeck, Spect, Spegt. speht
Bruchsal:	bruselle, brusel, Brousal, brusal

Statistics of the Population: 1702-1746

YEAR	BIRTHS	DEATHS	MARRIAGES	YEAR	BIRTHS	DEATHS	MARRIAGES
1702	4*	1	-	1725	8	3	4
1703	3	-	2	1726	10	2	6
1704	4	2	3	1727	4	2	4
1705	2	1	3	1728	15	5	5
1706	2	1	1	1729	10	-	13
1707	8	-	5	1730	13	2	9
1708	2		1	1731	8	4	9
1709	1	-	1	1732	15	3	7
1710	4	1	7	1733	13	2	7
1711	5	-	9	1734	8	2	12
1712	8	1	16	1735	16	1	6
1713	3	2	4	1736	10	3	9
1714	4	3	6	1737	11	3	14
1715	4	-	4	1738	19	6	7
1716	4	5	2	1739	9	3	9
1717	10	3	2	1740	19	2	5
1718	9	4	2	1741	12	2	9
1719	6	-	6	1742	17	-	9
1720	6	2	1	1743	11	3	7
1721	6	2	5	1744	12	2	4
1722	12	-	6	1745	13	2	7
1723	8	8	3	1746	15	4	9
1724	8	4	2	*2 in Spöck			

The Inhabitants - Continued:

Population Statistics During the Years of World War I (and after)

YEAR	BIRTHS	DEATHS	MARRIAGES	YEAR	BIRTHS	DEATHS	MARRIAGES
1913	46	17	12	1919	31	17	26
1914	39	15	13	1920	38	21	22
1915	23	22	3	1921	39	22	20
1916	12	24	3	1922	47	18	18
1917	15	17	8	1923	30	17	12
1918	15	30	6				

Total Population of Friedrichstal:

YEAR	TOTAL	YEAR	TOTAL	YEAR	TOTAL	YEAR	TOTAL
1700	ca.70	1853	1059	1863	1104	1890	1140
1802	502	1854	1064	1864	1090	1895	1186
1809	646	1855	1068	1865	1095	1900	1221
1813	660	1856	1079	1866	1100	1905	1302
1829	793	1857	1090	1867	1104	1910	1320
1832	841	1858	1101	1868	1108	1919	1385
1842	913	1859	1112	1869	1112	1925	1435
1847	960	1860	1123	1870	1116	1930	1460
1849	1017	1861	1134	1875	1137	1939	1557
1852	1059	1862	1119	1880	1141	1949	2103

CUSTOMS AND HABITS

Every village, whether large or small, has its own makeup and customs. These-singularities have been formed from ancient times on and have been altered constantly over the years. How we would love to be able to see into our ancestors times some 250 years ago. The customs of our grandparents' and great-grandparents' time have been completely lost to our younger generation. Many things have been discarded as being old and therefore no longer useful. Modern ideas dominated and everything 'old-fashioned' was quickly thrown out. Whatever is not mentioned in these paragraphs will be honored in other parts of this book.

Despite modernization, many old customs and ideas, which often expressed deep meanings, have prevailed until today. However, there are not many foreign customs here in our village. The German influence, which became strong after the first 50 years, dominated so much so that the formerly "Welsh" habits of the inhabitants were totally lost. The adjustment in this respect went rather quickly. The honorable reader must refrain from looking for anything typically 'Friedrichstal' in the later mentioned customs and habits.

In the first decades after the establishment of Friedrichstal, which as one can ascertain is of Netherland-Walloon (Huguenot) origin, the villagers dressed in a special way--the women wore a dirndle-type dress. Those who were about to be confirmed wore a triangular white scarf over their shoulders on the day of confirmation. This scarf was made of linen-lace or ornamental-type of netting-lace (Litzen-lace: Netherland; Valenciennes: France; Mecheln: North Belgium-Brabant). One can see this costume on slides taken at our 200th-Year Celebration as well as at the inauguration of the new children's school in 1911. The little girls are quite adorable in their white caps. Deacon ROTH has to be given credit for the idea of wearing these costumes for Sundays and holidays. Nowhere else in the entire Hardt-region can one find the shoulder scarves of the confirmed like one sees in Friedrichstal. In the Huguenot colonies in the Palatinate, these costumes were worn for a much longer time than in Friedrichstal. About 1770, the men were wearing gray stockings, suede leather pants, a blazer of blue or green cloth adorned with many buttons, along with a rough shirt of linen, a fur hat lined with green-cloth or a 3-cornered hat. To make this attractive picture complete, one has to add the long pipes (in vogue until 1920) and a real old-fashioned parablé (umbrella), under which the entire family could find shelter. This was the style until some 60 to 80 years ago, when the modern suit replaced these garments.

The Inhabitants - Continued:

The Friedrichstal woman wore a black silk skirt with many pleats, a black top and a large scarf, along with a fancy white cap. Unfortunately many of these outfits fell victim to several 'drives' to collect unused materials (*ed: probably during the wars*) and therefore are no longer in existence.

Even the ornamentally decorated Kapott hiltle (certain style of hat), which did not require much room, also became a victim of the times. It is no wonder that, in view of these facts, nothing is left to remind us of the good old days. Dr. M. HECHT, who was the last Director of the Bureau of Vital Statistics in Baden, wrote in his thesis for his Doctor's Degree in 1895 "Three Villages of the Baden Hardt", the following

"The higher standard of living of the Friedrichstal people, which we have already recognized in their way of eating, we also find in their clothing. The Friedrichstal girls know how to dress nobly, and a certain city-like elegance is to be noted in their way of dressing. When the Friedrichstal beauty promenades occasionally on the Karlsruhe Street (Kaiser Street) only the well-acquainted person would be able to recognize that the elegant young lady is the daughter of this or that Friedrichstal farmer. Even the Friedrichstal farmer, who works several acres and has meadowland as a tenant farmer, would not think of going to the neighboring village in his work-clothes; the people of Graben and Neudorf must see that he is proud enough to dress up. When he has to go into the village during harvest-time, he changes his clothes and puts on his Sunday best or another smock."

All holidays have their own individuality, but especially so the Christmas season with the Christmas tree. Since the beginning of Friedrichstal, the Christmas tree decorates the livingroom. The immigrants of Swiss origin have made it a lasting symbol here. Weeks before Christmas, the smell of delicious sugarbreads of all sorts comes from all the homes. Happy children come and go from relatives' homes with delicious sugar-rolls. It is still customary nowadays that pretzels and gingerbread are given away on the Sundays before Christmas.

On New Year's Eve, the arrival of the new year is greeted by the tolling of bells, along with trombones and the church choir. One wishes "the best to you in the coming year" with heartfelt emotion.

Mardi Gras customs are not known around here, but nevertheless, one happily munches on the cakes that are especially baked for the occasion elsewhere. The people here are Protestants, and the German Fastnacht (Mardi Gras) is a Catholic celebration.

In winter, the young people are especially busy when it is snowy. What wonderful fun it was on the snow-covered slopes with "Rosskopf" and "Stachler" (brand names of sleds). These speedy little sleds could compete very well with the modern "Grönlanders" as far as speed was concerned.

Of course, the Easter Bunny is laying eggs. Sugar eggs, chocolate eggs, and real eggs. What great fun it is for the little ones to find the eggs on Easter morning and to look for the Easter Bunny. There are also sugar and chocolate bunnies for the lovers of sweets.

On the evening before the first Sunday in May, the exquisitely decorated Maypole is erected, it is also done in honor of each newly elected Mayor. A May bouquet is reserved for one's special loved one.

Spring is here! Many festivals are beginning. Spring festivals, garden parties, woodland festivals, 'summer night's festivals, festivals and more festivals. The church festival (fair), which we celebrate on the 4th Tuesday and Wednesday in October, has its special note because it is celebrated on workdays. It is a Thanksgiving for the farmers and without exaggeration one may assume that the bodily needs are well taken care of.

A very special occasion and reason for celebration is a wedding! It is a special occasion in the course of one's lifetime! Of special importance has always been the wedding table and wedding feast. It seems that in former times weddings lasted for more than one day. However, Markgrave Carl Friedrich was very intent that weddings should not last more than one day and made rules to prevent the celebration from lasting longer. The alderman for each elected period had to give his report to the authorities to assure them that this ordinance had been kept. The number of wedding guests could not exceed 24, no strangers could participate in any of the wedding dances, and all had to be over by 11 P.M. They gave homespun linen as gifts to the bride and fruit for the bridegroom. But the bridegroom also had certain obligations (see

The Inhabitants - Continued:

"The Firefighters"). For many years the parish gave a bible to the young couple as a remembrance of their wedding day and for their own personal use. The Silver, Golden, Diamond and Iron Wedding Anniversaries were also celebrated in style.

When someone in the village dies, the death-bell tolls (as of 1948). The Death-sayer tells who died and when the burial will be. In the days of the guilds, when a tradesman died, his fellow guild-members carried him to his final resting place. The dead were carried by their neighbors to their graves; in the year 1925 the use of hearses began. Until the end of World War I, upper-class schoolchildren sang hymns at the burial chapel, on the way to the cemetery and at the graveside. Now both the local choirs, and sometimes the church choir and trombone choir as well, give the deceased their final respects. The burial service in the church is now the end of the burial rites.

Old Testament names like Moses, Noah, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, David, Daniel, Sara, Esther, Rebekka, Ruth, Judith, Rachel were very widely used during the last 150 years, and can be found in the ancestor charts of every Friedrichstaler. The use of Old Testament names was truly a real Huguenot custom.

These were then discarded for princely names like Karl, Freidrich, Ludwig, Wilhelm, etc. Likewise, different names became the vogue for girls. Modern names are very familiar to us now. As anywhere else, we also use nicknames, names of description, shortened versions of names, endearing names and curse names.

So-called peasants rules, descriptions and observations of the weather are common knowledge.

It is customary to greet one another. It is truly one's duty. Commonly it is alluded to as "one giving the other the time of day". The younger ones have to greet the elders. One would have to look far for someone not doing this. When one is at work, one uses an active verb instead of a greeting. It is entirely equal to a greeting. Some examples are: Busy? Sitting? Digging? Picking up? Heads? Piling up? Cutting? Break loose? Fixing? Work together? Go away, tomorrow is another day?

Poems which have been taught to little children seem to work wonders, for example:
(4 poems, which we elected not to include)

Old inscriptions on houses are no longer being done. At the children's school we can find:
"Let the children come to me!" Mark 10,14.
Especially happy is the saying on the house located at 32 Hilda Street:
"God keep watch in true fashion
In this house both night and day."
On a frame house located at 41 Rhine Street, we can read:
"You meant mean things for me,
but God meant well!"
(1 Mos. 50, V.20)

We cannot speak of an acute flight from the country to the city. The Friedrichstal person is a true homesteader and loves his homeland above all. He is always helpful to strangers. To brothers and sisters he never denied help. A healthy and steady peasant stock, descendants of the founders, guarantee the structure and future of our village. We know that our neighbors by and large give us good testimonials, even though they cannot help but express a smidgen of envy. The love of one's own soil is the true foundation for the love for one's own country! With joyful hearts, we Friedrichstalers are singing: (Words to song not translated)

(Page 192: A list of French words in Friedrichstal dialect -- Not translated)

THE IMMIGRANTS

"Your forests I hear singing, and I hear the birds' song.
0, sweet homeland, wonderfully sweet, how well I remember you.
Roses bloom there on the slopes in the sundrenched quiet.

The Inhabitants - Continued:

Homeland, oh Homeland, always dear, how uniquely beautiful you are!

Quickly flying was the swallow far above the blue seas,
Brought many lovely greetings from the beloved homeland,
And in quiet nights I constantly seem to hear,
Homeland, oh Homeland, always dear, oh how simply beautiful you are!

Hark, is that not sounding bells in the last suns rays?
It seems to me as if I saw a cabin far away in yonder valley.
Far away from blooming fields a peaceful breath is flowing my way:
Homeland, oh Homeland, always dear, oh how simply beautiful you are!

"Farewell" the peasant said quietly to the soil of his wheat field, while he slowly walked along with his scythe, which he swung wide, to and fro. The falling stalks sank before him as the days of the preceding years went by in his thoughts, about which he was now musing. Yes, every swing of the scythe seemed to go right through to his heart. The difficult and painful goodbye to his homeland was more heart-rending than he could have anticipated; was it not like a farewell to life?!

The life that he would start anew in an unknown country, where he had neither roots to the past nor the sight of familiar things, would be completely unknown. Now, another person would plow his land and would sow the seed, because the farmer had decided that he would emigrate!

Emigration played an important role also in our Friedrichstal, especially over the ocean to the United States of North America. A great number of our village inhabitants were going there, and therefore influenced greatly the history of our colony.

Very often it was a whole family unit, then again single, adventurous young men and, here and there, single young women and girls who said goodbye forever to their homeland. Those who left were not among the bad ones, because it took great courage and decisiveness to start a new existence elsewhere, not to mention the hard work and dedication that would be needed in the first years in their new land. Under very trying circumstances and difficult situations, they have shown themselves quite capable of coping. Many of our kind have attained a good life and often quite an accumulation of wealth over there in America, the land of endless opportunities. Our homeland can be quite proud of these former citizens! Almost all of our "Americans" out there in the New World have turned out to be an honor to their homeland and their remaining relatives, and that pleases us mightily! To them all, a most heartfelt hello from the Old Country!

What were the reasons for the emigration? One thing is for certain, most of the people left because of economic reasons. With the ever increasing population, many people began to complain about the lack of space and the diminishing acreage. Especially in Friedrichstal, one could feel these problems most. The emigration of one family with nine children who had left for America was, among other reasons, explained like this:

"Because of the small size of tillable land, the family's whole existence depended upon the tobacco crop, and due to poor growing conditions that year, the existence of the family was in jeopardy."

In 1854, a young single man without means who wished to emigrate to America was advised by a village councilman to "go from house to house and ask for donations due to their generous hearts."

Driven by adverse circumstances, the emigrants had hopes of being successful in the new homeland or at least being better than they could have achieved at home. Of course, here and there, it was pure love of adventure that played a role in leaving, and a few simply followed the call of the Almighty Dollar. But most of them simply went out of necessity rather than any feelings of adventure or greed.

The first documented Friedrichstal emigrants had already left their homeland a few years after the establishment of the colony, to find their luck in the Palatinate, in the areas of Billigheim and Mörlheim, where the soil is rich and abundant. Herewith, it must be mentioned that around 1720 most of the widely scattered colonists of Gochsheim, Auerbach, Stein

The Inhabitants - Continued:

near Pforzheim, Kleinsteinbach, Mutschelbach, Langensteinbach, and Palmbach left their guest-homeland (Germany) to leave for Prussia or America. Of the former Wüttembergian Waldense colony Palmbach in 1720, about 15 families left for Berlin together. Jean Pierre GIRAUD moved away in 1730 with "the capital or stock with him." Pierre GORENFLO from Friedrichstal left around 1730 to settle in Rinklingen near Bretten. In the house No. 70, formerly the Inn To The Stars, opposite the Village Hall, one can see the inscription "Pierre GORENFLO 1732" on a beam in the opening of the drive-through. Unfortunately, nothing further could be found out about Pierre GORENFLO in the churchbooks of Rinklingen, despite the most concentrated efforts. Perhaps his family is flourishing like that of the BONNET family, in North America for now well over 200 years. Because of the emigration of that era the Prince issued a decree to those who were planning to travel to the new country. It said therein: "Since we have been told that such country (the United States) is already populated, it is therefore our admonishment that our subjects should herewith refrain from such an undertaking." Unbelievable, but true! Millions and many more millions nowadays would still find room for settling in the 'land of unlimited possibilities!'

On March 14, 1770, we find the note from a leading tradesman from Rotterdam that the local citizen Abraham HERLAN died in Batavia, East India. He had not been married. If he was working in Java by order of a Dutch business or if he had settled there, it is not known to us.

Now we ask ourselves, where did these people settle in the new country or in the "island of Pennsylvania" (as stated in an old yellow document). Others, at first, sought their fortunes in Switzerland, where they purchased a larger area of land at Stalden, in the parish of Bözberg, Canton of Aargau. The land consisted of acreage, woodland, grazing land and grapevines. However, in a very short time, these people left Switzerland forever to emigrate to America in 1845. A certain Eva GIRAUD married Paul RENAUD of Welsch-Neureut and in 1820 emigrated to Poland. The Isaac DUPUIT children settled at Ludwigsberg, Poland, about the same time. One emigrant even found a new home, even though only temporary, in the far southeast--Australia. A certain Johann SIEGRIST lived in Bologna and died there. A mass emigration from Baden occurred in the years 1832 to 1836 and 1852 to 1854. In the first mentioned time span, about 100 persons left Friedrichstal with permission from the ruling head, and how many people, especially the young, we ask, left without permission; and among these 100 persons were about 20 families, at that time about 1/8th of the population, who left house and home to earn their daily bread across the "big water" or in the "new land". At first, these emigrants found a place to stay with family or friends.

At that same time, about 50,000 people, or about 4% of the population of Baden, bid farewell to their homeland (in Baden). This was a loss to the German population that was never replaced. Another mighty wave of emigrants arose again in the 1880's, although the force of emigration had never totally subsided after the first two waves. The number of Friedrichstal inhabitants in 1880 was 1,141, while in 1890 there was one less inhabitant for a total of 1,140.

Records in the Baden Bureau of Vital Statistics document that between the years 1880 and 1890, 6,799 persons emigrated yearly to America. From 1890 to 1900, the rate fell to 2,440 yearly.

Numerous shipowners organized the emigration and encouraged the wanderlust-filled people with tempting newspaper ads.

The Union Company of Frankfurt on the Main advertised that the cheapest and fastest way to travel to America was by boat via Rotterdam, London, Liverpool, beginning in Mannheim. The price for adults was only 75 florin, children's rates were 57 florin, and that price included food during passage (bread baked on board ship, rice, flour, meat) and lodging in Rotterdam, London and Liverpool. Other travel companies recommended the trip by way of LeHavre, France. A Rhine steamer was scheduled to depart from Mannheim every Saturday. The travel time from Mannheim to New York was 30 to 35 days on the best steamers, to New Orleans 40 to 45 days. Special travel guides accompanied the emigrants on the ships and in America they were greeted by Germans. Despite these enticements, the emigrants also received many warnings. The Prefect of the Lower Rhine, Chauppin d'Arnouville gives us an interesting look at the misery and distress encountered by the emigrants in LeHavre.

The Inhabitants - Continued:

Circular dated Strassburg, the 2nd of May, 1832:

To the Messrs. Mayor about the terrible situation in which the emigrants to North America are finding themselves in LeHavre.

Gentlemen! My colleague from the Department of the Lower Seine just now finished his report to the Minister of the Interior about the severity of the situation in which the emigrants are finding themselves, the ones from Germany and some other areas of the Kingdom, and who in the port of Havre are awaiting an opportunity to sail to America. The often-changing number of the unfortunates almost always is between 12 and 1300. The city of Havre is trying to send them away as much as possible, and people in the country are not much more hospitable; they have been squeezed into some villages, where their proximity to the inhabitants is viewed as a source of contagiousness. Cholera has started among them.

The municipal administrations have controlled the number of beds which the innkeepers can set up according to the size of their hotels or inns; however these precautionary measures and others are hardly sufficient to safeguard the general health. Nothing equals the misery in which the families find themselves, since they already have used up the meager sums which they brought along for the trip to America.

The administration tries everything to make these unfortunate ones return, the ones whose papers are not totally in order or those whose means of help have dried up. A much better way for dissuading them would be to tell them of the fate that will await them and not rely on their vain hopes or listen to the speculators who fill them with idle talk. The administration makes it their duty to warn them of the miseries which will befall them when they leave their native soil.

I know full well that they have been misled by some parties, who entice the inhabitants to sell their goods terribly cheap towards documents of ownership, which these parties falsely claim to possess in America -- so-called letters of sale -- but their being genuine cannot be proved.

I leave it to you, dear Sirs, to stop these practices. You should tell these people in their various areas of living that they have been victims of false information, and yet they follow them blindly. Please keep on repeating to the unfortunate ones, who are being bamboozled with foolish hopes, that their sources of help have dried up when they arrive at these various ports; and that when they hardly have arrived upon American soil, for which they have so foolishly lusted, that they will be forced there to sell their personal freedoms, that they have to leave one another and to disperse to try to find means of support in a country where they have no relatives, no supporters, no more friends. Tell them that their great numbers have contributed to the outbreak of the Cholera in this city, and that this disease itself is wreaking great havoc, and that many of them will surely suffer their death here, and that others surely will find their death while blindly trying to find their fortunes on the other side of the ocean.

I commend the subject of this circular especially to your attention and to your humaneness. I especially invite all you gentlemen dearly to do everything in your power to let this circular be known. It should be read after the church services at the door.

The Prefect of the Lower Rhine

(Signed) Chauppin d'Arnouville

It seems to us almost as foolishness to talk about the "good old times" where so many children of the Land had to leave their homeland. May they and all their descendants bloom with greatest happiness in their new homeland. They, their children and grandchildren will always be especially welcome in Friedrichstal so that we together may rejoice as sons and daughters of our great wonderful German Fatherland.

The Inhabitants - Continued:

EMIGRANTS FROM FRIEDRICHSTAL, BADEN (Pages 198-203)

SURNAME/Given Name	#/Emig.	Yr/Emig.	Destination	Occupation
BARIÉ, Franz	1	1833	North America	Miller
Peter	1	1847	North America	Shoemaker
Ludwig	1	1859	North America (Detroit)	Baker
Wilhelm	1	1859	North America (Michigan)	Baker
Ludwig Eduard	1	1869	North America	Farmer
Karl	1	1881	North America	Baker
Jakob Friedrich Alexander	1	1882	North America	Farmer
BONNET, Jacques	Family	1734	New Land	Farmer
Jean	Family	1739	Pennsylvania	Farmer
BOREL, Albert	1	1898	Erie	Factory Mgr.
BOUQUET, Philipp	Family	1725	New Land	Farmer
BOUDEMONT,	---	1703	Steinweiler, Palatinate	Farmer
BRUVURI,	1	1720	Billigheim, Palatinate	Farmer
CORBEAU, Jean	Family	1738	Pennsylvania	Farmer
DEMAREZ, Karoline	1	1833	North America	---
Christine	1	1836	North America	---
Ernestine	1	1836	North America	---
Katharina	1	1853	North America	---
Friedrich	1	1862	North America	Potter
FÜSSLER, Barbara	1	1801	Bavaria	---
Jakob	Family (5)	1828	North America	Master Carpenter
Ernst	Family (6)	1834	Ohio	Master Tailor
Katharina	1	1854	North America	---
Magdalena	1	1863	North America	---
Peter	1	1869	North America	Baker
Ferdinand	1	1873	North America	Carpenter
Johann Philipp	1	1889	North America	Tailor
GASSMANN, Peter	1	1809	Peninsula/Crimea	Farmer
Friedrich Wilhelm	1	1880	North America (Buffalo)	Baker
GIRAUD, Eva	1	1820	Poland	---
Jean Pierre	Family	ca.1830	---	Farmer
Jakob	Family	1834	North America	Farmer
Johann	Family	1835	North America	Farmer
Jakob	Family(3)	---	Chelmce,Netzebezirk, Prussia	Farmer
Leopold	& wife	---	Chelmce,Netzebezirk, Prussia	Farmer
GORENFLO., Friedrich	Family	1834	North America	Farmer
Christian	1	1836	North America	Farmer
Margareta	1	1836	North America	---
Jakob	1	1839	New York	Farmer
Gustav	1	1842	North America	Farmer
Peter	Family	1848	North America	Mason
Jakob Friedrich	1	1852	New Orleans	Shoemaker
Katharine & Son	2	1854	North America	---
Isaak Friedrich	1	1856	North America	Farmer
Gustav	1	1862	Ohio	Farmer
Wilhelm Christoph	Family	1862	North America	Farmer
Johann Samuel	Family	1863	Mirico in Ohio	Rope-weaver
Karl Friedrich	Family	1864	North America	Farmer
Johann Peter	Family	1865	North America	Street-keeper

EMIGRANTS FROM FRIEDRICHSTAL, BADEN - Continued

SURNAME/Given Name	#/Emig.	Yr/Emig.	Destination	Occupation
GORENFLO, Philippina	1	1868	North America	---
Ludwig	1	1869	North America	Farmer
Friedrich Gottfried	1	1879	North America	Farmer
Ernst Gottlieb	1	1880	North America	Farmer
Hyronimus Jakob	1	1880	North America	Farmer
Wilhelm Emil	1	1881	North America (Detroit)	Merchant
Christian	1	1883	North America	Farmer
Theodor	1	1883	North America	Farmer
Wilhelm Peter	Family(5)	1887	North America	Farmer
Johann Heinrich	Family(4)	1890	North America	Farmer
Kornelius	1	1894	North America	Farmer
HEIDT, Wilhelm	1	1854	North America	Farmer
HENGST, Karl Friedrich	Family	1866	North America	Farmer
Eduard	1	1880	North America	Tailor
Isaak Ernst	1	1881	Chicago	Tailor
HERLAN, Magdalena	1	1804	Alsace	---
Jakob	Family(5)	1832	Missouri	Cooper
Jakob	Family(3)	1833	North America	Farmer
Jakob	Family(1)	1835	North .America	Cartwright
Luise	1	1847	North America	---
Ernestina	1	1854	North America	---
Wilhelm	Family(3)	1863	North America (Buffalo)	---
Johann	Family(8)	1863	North America	Baker
Peter	widower w/15 yr.son)	1865	North America	Cabinetmaker
Ernst Leopold	1	1881	Springfield, IL	Farmer
Emil	1	1881	North America	Farmer
Luise	1	1881	North America	---
Paulina Karoline	1	1888	Buffalo	---
HORNUNG, Franz	1	1803	Württemburg	Farmer
Isaak	Family	1833	North America	Smith
Katharina Barbara	1	1833	North America	---
Ludwig Eduard(w/bride)	2	1833	North America	Farmer
Isaak Friedrich	Family(4)	1845	North America	Tar-burner/maker
Friedrich	1	1862	North America	Mechanic
Maximilian	Family	1862	Buffalo	Farmer
Philipp	Family	1862	Ohio	Farmer
Wilhelm Friedrich	Family	1862	North America	Farmer
Wilhelm Heinrich	1	1868	North America	Mechanic
Gustav Heinrich	1	1870	North America	Farmer
Heinrich Peter	1	1870	North America	Baker
Leopold (Brothers	1	1870	North America	Butcher
Ernestina (	1	1870	North America	---
Karolina (and	1	1870	North America	---
Ludwig (	1	1870	North America	---
Pauline (Sisters	1	1870	North America	---
Luise (	1	1870	North America	---
Wilhelm	1	1880	North America	Tar-burner/maker
Wilhelm Friedrich	1	1884	North America	Farmer
KARLE, Franz Peter	1	?	North America (St.Louis)	Farmer
Esther Katharina	1	?	New York	---
KLEIN, Johann Gustav	Family(7)	?	New York	Farmer
Gustav	1	1891	New York	Farmer

EMIGRANTS FROM FRIEDRICHSTAL, BADEN - Continued

SURNAME/Given Name	#/Emig.	Yr/Emig.	Destination	Occupation
LACROIX, Jakob	1	1819	New York	Farmer
Johann	1	1832	New York	Farmer
Isaak	Family(1)	1836	Buffalo	Farmer
Isaak	1	1845	Botzberg, Switzerland	Farmer
Isaak	Family(8)	1850	North America	Farmer
Jakob	1	1850	North America	Farmer
Johann	1	1850	North America	Farmer
Immanuel Julius	1	1866	North America	Smith
Ludwig Theodor	1	1867	North America	Farmer
Johann	Family(3)	1868	North America	Farmer
Adolf Max	1	1880	North America	Cigar-Maker
Wilhelm	1	1880	North America	Harnessmaker
LAUX, Johann	5	1880	North America	Mason
LICHTENWALTER, Ernst	Family(4)	1862	North America	Farmer
Johann Jakob	Family(5)	1862	North America	Farmer
Martha	1	1865	North America	---
Philipp	1	1881	North America	Farmer
Peter	Family(1)	1889	North America	Cooper
August	1	1890	North America	Farmer
Franz Gustav	1	1890	North America	Farmer
Gustav	1	1891	North America	Shoemaker
MAHLER, Katharina	1	1854	North America	---
Leonhard	Family(3)	1889	North America	Farmer
MANZ, Franz	Family(1)	1835	North America	Farmer
MAURER, Ludwig	1	1867	North America	Farmer
Karl	Family	1873	North America	Farmer
Gustav	Family	1881	North America	Farmer
MAYER, Sebastian	1	1854	North America	Farmer
Max	1	1889	North America	Farmer
Rudolf	1	1889	North America	Farmer
Julius Peter	Family	1890	North America	Farmer
MEIER, Jakob	1	1880	North America	Cartwright
REUTHER, Friedrich	(wid w/2 children)	1834	North America	---
le ROY, Augustin	Family	1725	---	---
ROUX, August	1	1865	North America	Farmer
SCHÄFER, Karolina	1	1853	North America	---
SIEGRIST, Jakob	Family(2)	1832	North America	Farmer
Jakob	1	1832	North America	Farmer
Leopold	Family(1)	1847	North America	Mason
Peter	Family(3)	1847	North America	Farmer
Peter	Family	1862	North America	Master Cartwright
Wilhelm Julius	1	1880	North America	Farmer
SCHÖNTHAL, Daniel	Family(3)	1832	North America	Farmer
Daniel	1	1832	North America	Farmer
Daniel	(widow of/with 2 children)	1835	North America	---
Johann	Family(6)	1835	North America	Farmer
Christian	(widow of/with 4 children)	1836	North America	---
Heinrich	Family(6)	1847	North America	Master Carpenter
Jakob	Family(1)	1847	North America	Master Carpenter
Karl Friedrich	Family(1)	1847	North America	Carpenter
Wilhelm Jakob	1	?	North America	Farmer

EMIGRANTS FROM FRIEDRICHSTAL, BADEN - Continued

SURNAME/Given Name		#/Emig.	Yr/Emig.	Destination	Occupation
SCHWEIGER, Jakob		Family(3)	1832	North America	Farmer
Jakob		1	1852	New Orleans	Drummer/Grenadier Regt.
Ludwig		1	1852	New Orleans	---
SCHWEIGERT, Jakob		Family(5)	1881	North America	Farmer
SUTZ, Ludwig		1	1880	North America	Farmer
SUTZ, Christine		1	1890	North America	Farmer
Karl		1	1890	North America	Farmer
Magdalene		1	1898	North America	---
Hermann		1	1903	North America	Farmer
TERRAS, Peter		Family(2)	1836	North America	Farmer
Ludwig		1	1866	North America	Farmer
Friedrich		Family(9)	1886	Texas	Farmer
THIBAUT, Philipp		Family(2)	1833	North America	Farmer
Friedrich	)Brothers-	Family(2)	1845	(Botzberg, Switzerland)	Farmer
Heinrich	)	Family	1845	(then to America)	Farmer
Christine		1	1854	North America	---
Heinrich		Family(4)	1854	North America	Farmer
VACHE,		---	1720	Billigheim, Palatinate	Farmer
VIANDE,		---	1720	Billigheim, Palatinate	Farmer
WOLF, Friedrich		Family	1862	North America	Brickmaker

Oskar HORNUNG, *FRIEDRICHSTAL, HISTORY OF THIS HUGUENOT COMMUNITY ON ITS 250TH ANNIVERSARY*. "2" Completed edition 1974, by Beckersche Printers, 692 Sindsheim, Baden, Germany.

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(Translation by Mary J. Riter, 28 February 1984.)

FRIEDRICHSTAL

HISTORY OF THIS HUGUENOT COMMUNITY ON ITS 250TH ANNIVERSARY

by
Oskar HORNUNG

2nd Edition
1974
Sinsheim, Baden

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by Oskar Hornung. 2nd edition: 1974.
Translation of this chapter by Gisela OHLRICH, 1984

Chapter: The Inhabitants (pages 161-203)

The Home and Origins of our Ancestors.

Generally our ancestors are called the "Walloons". This expression refers to the Calvinists, or Reformed from the French-speaking provinces which belonged to the former Spanish or Austrian Netherlands -- French-Flanders, Artois, Hennegau and southern Brabant -- who had to leave their homes and farms because of their reformed religious beliefs. Some cities and towns can be pinpointed with a certain degree of accuracy as being the original hometowns of our ancestors, even though the churchbooks which are used as the most important source of family research have proved to be unreliable at times. Areas and places of origin named therein often will tell at least the vicinity of the homeland. For others, especially those who have emigrated long ago or who have died out, the birthplace may be found in unrelated documents in a different territory.

Our ancestors mostly originate from the area called "l'alloeuwe", the Earldom of Brabant near Brussels, Löwen, Liége, and Namur, along the southern bank of the river Leye near the border of Artois in the former Kingdom of Belgium; also from the areas of Tournai, Lille and Armentières in France. These territories were known to have been very hard on the newly reformed people. Therefore, these areas became the main centers of emigration of the Huguenots from Belgium and northern France.

According to historical notes, we cannot assume that they came from the city of Löwen itself, even though the French surnames of Calmez, Barié, Borel, Gorenflo, and Lacroix, and possibly all other French names mentioned herein, have been spotted on business signs by Friedrichstal soldiers passing through or staying in Belgium in 1914 and 1940. The name Louvain/Löwen is not found even once in any personal papers or documents as being the birthplace of any of our ancestors.

Borel and Lacroix are common French surnames which are found everywhere in France. Lacroix is supposed to have been aristocratic. (Paquier de la Croix). Likewise de la haye, de la varanne, de Paret and de Lattre.

The name Borelli (changed to Italian), related to Borel, is found very frequently in the French and Italian Alpine regions. In the region of the Waldenser Pérouse In Württemberg, the name Borel is common. A Pierre Borel 'de Dauphine' settled in Welschneureut (several km from Friedrichstal) shortly after 1700. (*Ed. note: Waldenses: a Christian sect which arose after 1170 in southern France under the leadership of Pierre Waldo, a merchant of Lyons, and in the 16th century joined the Reformation movement.*)

The name of Gorenflo, the most mentioned name in our community, is more Flanders-Flemish in character--perhaps even Netherlandic in both sound and character. In the area of Antwerp, the name Gorenflos, with an 's' at the end, is very common. However, strangely enough, in the little town of Gorenflos (located between Abbeville and Amiens, Department of Somme) there is no one with the surname of Gorenflo.

Dr. Walter Gorenflo, homeopathic doctor and dentist, whose father Hermann Gorenflo came from Friedrichstal, has legally changed his name to Gorenflos.

In Winden near Bergzabern (from which some of our colonists came), the name can still be found today; however it is spelled Goranflot. Perhaps that is the original spelling of the name; yet, on the other hand, it is quite possible that this new way was just the outcome of misspelling by officials (the name really being Gorenflo). Especially in the Rhine-Palatinate, there are many Huguenot names which differ greatly from the original French spelling. Perhaps it was decided, as this was a German area, to change the melodious French names to German sounding ones. The judicial official Jacques Gorenflo has always spelled his name in the way which is fashionable today.

The Inhabitants - Continued:

the death of Peter TERRASS. Unfortunately, the original home of the DESMARETS remains unknown to us. The godparents of his wife were Isaak DEREUX and Marie Madeleine JOLI from Barbeiroth in the Palatinate. Her parents were from the area of Thiérache (the upper part of the river Oise). The ancestor of the DEMAREZ family, who now live in Eggenstein, was Jean Baptiste DESMARETS (ca. 1656-1716), who married first Françoise DEFIVE, and then Marie TERASSE. His son Jean Baptiste DESMARETS, Jr. married Susanne GORENFLO, daughter of the first Friedrichstal alderman Jacques GORENFLO, and lived as a farmer on the Carlsbacher farm. Like so many of the other colonists, he died at the young age of 34 years. His widow then married the schoolmaster, Abraham DUPUIS. The family DEMAREZ might originally have been aristocrats (de MARAIS).

Philipp BOUDEMONT and his wife Madeleine came from Rohrbach in the Palatinate. Françoise DEVINE came from Schifferstadt. Jean CORNILLE from Merlem (Mörlheim) near Landau; while Nicolas CORNILLE "Vallon Réfugié", which means Walloonian refugee, from the cloister Heimbach (Pfaiz) found his way to Friedrichstal. Rachel BEAUVIER and Rachel SEZANNES are "de vint" which means from Winden near Bergzabern. Rachel SEZANNES was born there in 1691. A Jacques DEMARET (DEMAREZ) and his wife came to Friedrichstal from Offenbach near Landau.

The colonist François BOUQUET and his wife Johanna BOURDELINE moved here from Minfelden (Minfeld) in the Pfalz.

Marie BARIE, nee DEVINE, came from the Palatinate and was born in 1690. David DE LATE was born in "Pays de la- Leuve" (the area around Liége, Löwen, Antwerp, Namur).

Marie Barbara PARERE (BARERE or BARIE), the wife of Jakob MANZ, first saw the light of the world in Welschneureut in February 1733.

Among the list of those persons who were definitely in the Markgrave territory of Baden-Durlach on 9 October 1699, there appears the name of Jean BARET (BARIE) documented with the notation that he was a "Natif de Dophiné", which means that he was born in the former province of Dauphiné in the area of the West Alps of France. But it is very likely that his origins, or rather those of his father or grandfather, were in the little town of Nérac in the south of France.

Jean BONNET, farmer, 69 years old, also came from Dauphiné. Cathérine CURNEUX, nee VERNIER, was born in Blammont, county of Montbéliard.

Jean Jacques MAITRE (teacher/master), a catholic inhabitant, called Mezeret (Belfort) his home. His namesake, or even his brother, Jean Jacques MAITRE, also of the catholic religion, was his majesty's castlebuilder in Graben in the year 1730. (This information contained in the church records in Graben.)

Pierre CALMET (CALMEZ) Maitre Talieur, master tailor by trade, was born in Layrac "en la base guiene" (Guyenne), which is today the Department Lot-et-Garonne, France. Layrac, a small town, is situated on the left bank of the middle arm of the Garonne. Pierre CALMEZ left France in 1689, lived in Switzerland for a while, and on 15 June 1699 with his wife and a son arrived in the Markgrave territory of Baden-Durlach and settled in the colony of Weischneureut. Isaac CALMEZ became a citizen of Friedrichstal in 1733, and also moved here from Welschneureut, as did Jean THIBAUT, son of a colonist of that Waldense colony. He also was sworn in as a citizen in the same year. Jean Pierre THIBAUT also arrived in Friedrichstal in the movement of the Waldense refugees via Welschneureut. It seems possible that the homeland of family can be traced to Piemont or Savoy. In the oldest church records in Friedrichstal, he (CALMET) is identified as a French refugee. The ancestor of the CALMEZ family added to his signature as a special documentation the old Waldense seal, the letters of which "J.C." mean Jesus Christ. Pierre PAGET, hosierymaker, who died 5 Sep 1748, was married to Anne CALMET, who died 5 Nov 1766. Anne CALMET was born ca. 1701 in Welschneureut.

In the year 1698 nearly 300 Waldense families moved from Switzerland into the Hessian-Darmstadt area, led by Captain David von CALMETZ.

The Inhabitants - Continued:

Martin DE LA CROIX, who died here on 22 Feb 1748, was a native of the Low Lands (born in the Netherlands-Belgium/Holland).

Abraham CROCOL, a Waldense from Weischneureut, was accepted as a citizen in 1774. A certain Kaspar SCHERER--written as CHARE often in the French version--came from Sü1lenbach in Canton of Bern; one may safely assume that he was Swiss. The ancestor of the SIEGRIST family immigrated here in the year 1725 from the area of Zürich. VERNIER, a Lutheran citizen from Blammont, Earldom of Montbéliard, Department of Doubs in Franche Comte, is first mentioned in 1728. Nicolas CLOUR, very likely a Waldense, whose father was Clorius CLOUR from the Canton of Bern who had settled there for a few years, married Susanne THIBAUT in 1713 in Welschneureut. Pierre GAGNOL from Valence on the Rhône in the Dauphiné region, was raised in the Roman Catholic church and changed to the Reformed religion in 1710. We meet one Estienne BORTL, a farmer by occupation, in Auerbach (near Langensteinbach). He emigrated from France in 1687 and originated from the province of Dauphiné. Estienne BOREL lived in Switzerland for 3 years, and then served in His Majesty the King of England's service in Piemont as well as on the Rhine. He then settled in Gochsheim with his wife and child. In the oldest church records in Palmbach, Jean GUIGAS and Marie BOREL are mentioned as man and wife in 1712. A Nicolas ROY--an Augustin-, a coalminer who settled in Welschneureut was born in Cotrei "en Lyonois" (area of Lyon).

Abraham DUPUY (DUPUITS), a French Huguenot, later schoolmaster of the French-Reformed school in Friedrichstal, son of Robert DUPUITS, emigrated from France at the age of 15, then lived in Yverdun in Switzerland, and temporarily settled in Auerbach and Langensteinbach. On the 6 May 1700, we find him mentioned as a colonist there. As a homeland, they mention France, "Pays de Gex". Gex is situated about 20 kilometers northwest of Geneva and is the County Seat of the French Département of Ain., located on the eastern slope of the Jura Mountains near the Swiss border. The town of Gex was formerly the capital of the "Pays de Gex" and was annexed to France in 1601. The name DUPUITS can be found in its German form "DUPPUIS" in Leopoldshafen. It is spelled now as it sounds. The German version of the name is also the official version in documents today. Sometimes one also sees the name spelled "DUBBUI". The last living DUPUITS in our community were simply called DUPUS, as that was the pronunciation of the name.

Friedrich DUPPUIS, citizen of Schröck, and his wife Barbara, nee DURRIN (DURR), were the parents of a son Friedrich, born 30 Aug 1780. The child's godfather (according to church records in Leopoldshafen) was Friedrich MICHEL, citizen of Friedrichstal and proprietor of the Lion Inn. In Friedrichstal the DUPUITS family died out in the second half of the last century, while in the erstwhile Schröck (now called Leopoldshafen since 31 Mar 1833) the descendants of Abraham DUPUITS, the schoolmaster, are to be found rather abundantly.

In Karlsruhe, there are two families with the same name as our alderman Jakob GERARDSTEIN (GERARDEIN). The conductor of the Reichsbahn (train system of the Reich), Karl GIRARDEIN was born in Burbach near Saarunion at the border to Lothringen. His ancestors were also Huguenots, originally an aristocratic family who lived in Paris and escaped to the area of Metz after the Massacre of St. Bartholomew on 23/24 Aug 1572. This family is still alive and well with Erwin and Kurt GIRARDIN, both honest tradesmen, in Karlsruhe.

A Jean COTTY, skipper, 31 years old, was from Clairac in the Guyenne (Department Lot-en-Garonne).

Antoine DE VERNIE (VERNIER), a farmer by trade, came from Flanders, and escaped to the Palatinate in 1640 with his wife and 4 children.

François DES PARET came from Paux St. Remi in the Champagne; his fiancee from Pagerne in Switzerland. The wife of an unknown immigrant is from Lausanne (the city of Lausanne). Peter HORNING (HORNUNG), a tailor by trade, immigrated from Bern soon after the establishment of the colony of Friedrichstal. The shepherd Martin MARQUART came from Klein-Villars near Maulbronn. A certain Madeleine PIERROT from Kassel, where a Huguenot settlement had been in existence since 1610, was living in Friedrichstal about 1710. Her father is supposed to have owned and operated a nursery in Kassel at the edge of town. Finally we should mention François GENERAUX, who was the schoolmaster in Friedrichstal for some time; he was born in Morges, Switzerland. Elisabeth FRERIE and Jean VERNIER were both born in Pinache in Württemberg. Johann Peter HERLAN married

The Inhabitants - Coontinued:

FRENCH NAMES WHICH WERE FOUND IN FRIEDRICHSTAL: - Continued.

FAUCHER	French	LE ROY	French/Walloon
FREERIE	Waldense	SALINGRE	Walloon
GAGNOL	French	SESEAUX	French
GAUTHIER	French/Waldense	SEZANNES (SEZANNES)	Waldense
GENEREAUX	French	SIMONET	Waldense
GERARDEIN	French/Walloon	TALMON	Waldense
GROS	Waldense	TEKEN	Flemish/Walloon
GROSJEAN	Waldense	TERRAS	French
GUENAU	French/Walloon	TOURBIER	French
GUERIT	Waldense	TUTEIN	Flemish/Walloon
DE LA HAYE	Walloon	VACHE	French/Walloon
HERELLE	Walloon	VONNIER	French/Waldense
HERAUCOURT	French	DE LA VARANNE	French
HORNE	Walloon	VERNIER	Walloon
HOTELET	French	VIANDE	Walloon
JACOT	French/Waldense	VIENNOT	French/Waldense

Following are places of origin given by your ancestors:

1. French descent
2. French
3. Walloon Refugee
4. Swiss
5. Native of the region of Vaud in Switzerland
6. Native of the Low Lands (The Netherlands)
7. Native of the region of "l'alloeuwe" (Belgium)
8. French refugee
9. Waldense refugee
10. Native of the province of Dauphiné in France
11. Native of Lower Guyenne (Department Lot-et-Garonne, France)
12. Native of the Department of Haute-Marne, France.

Nearly 100 foreign names were at home here at one time, however the number has been greatly reduced now. French surnames which can still be found today in Friedrichstal have been mentioned before. The families CALMEZ and THIBAUT were never very numerous then or now, while the GORENFLO family was the most numerous one in the village. From 1700 to present, it encompasses some 1200 members. The HORNUNG family had about 600 members and the HERLAN family about 500. (These figures were supplied for the most part by Deacon HOF.)

The ROUX, LAUX, TERRAS, AND DEMAREZ families have died out in recent times. One branch of the DEMAREZ family from Friedrichstal is still blossoming today in Eggenstein. The BOREL/BORELL and SCHWEIGER/ SCHWEIGERT families each have the same common ancestor. By writing the name BORELL instead of BOREL, an attempt was made to germanize the name. In 1864 one BOREL began to spell his name with two LL's.

Now to mention a couple of things about the home towns or places of origin of the German-origin families who lived in Friedrichstal around 1800 or before.

The ancestor of the FÜSSLER family came from Böblingen in Württemberg, GASSMANN from Switzerland, ANDHÖRI or ENDHÖRI from the Canton of Bern in Switzerland, HENGST from the vicinity of Ulm, HORNUNG from the Canton of Bern, KAMPMANN from Bromberg (originally from Hamburg), KARLE from Graben, KORBER from Karlsruhe, LICHTENWALTER from Freudenhofen, Brandenburg-Ansbach, MAHLER from Switzerland (in between he settled in Mühlburg), MANZ from Heidelsheim in the Palatinate, MAURER from Kupferzell in the Earldom of Hohenlohe, further there is mention of a KOCHENBACH. MEYER came from Riedt in the Canton of Zürich, RATZ from Blankenbach in Hesse, REUTHER (*ed: now RITER in America*) from the area of Ansbach, SCHANZ from Gondelsheim, but originally from Neidrichsdorf, in the Canton of Bern. One Albrecht SCHANZ, also from

The Inhabitants - Continued:

vanished. In view of this fact, all Friedrichstal "German families" can really be counted into the fold of the actual Huguenot families. In a report written some 80 years ago, the character of the inhabitants is described, as follows:

"In the veins of the inhabitants of Friedrichstal flows the fiery, boiling blood of their homeland; they are easily excited, but, in spite of this, wholesome." This last expression means obedient, hospitable, easy-going and homey people. As years have passed, the German element has come into the foreground more and more because of the immigration of German citizens, people of a totally different way and culture, so that the Romanic element slowly paled--and we cannot be surprised at this change. Indeed, certain character traits which have been inherited from the forefathers cannot be denied by families later on. Mostly, in this regard, we think of ambition and pride. One speaks of the "pride of the Walloons".

Here are some observations made by a civil servant in the 1890's: "The Friedrichstal person is ambitious. He wants to outdo all others. He not only wants to surpass all others in his work performance and in his industriousness, as well as in the clean and healthy look of his fields, he is also most ambitious in regard to frugality, cleanliness, and an orderly household."

"The pride of the Friedrichstal person shows in a highly developed feeling of esteem. As he is rather sensitive, he is also easily upset; on the other hand, he is also quick of movement and always in tune for new things, much more so than the native peasant of that region. Upon longer and closer evaluation, one notices immediately the easy movements, the grace, the passionate way compared to the slow ways of the local Hardt-peasants. In many ways, the Friedrichstal people can be called well-versed because they like to participate in lively discussions, quite contrary to the rather less vocal and untemperamental Hardt peasants, whom one has to press rather hard to express an opinion."

The Tax Commissioner A. STORK, who always came to Friedrichstal in matters relating to his work, writes the following observations about their inns and restaurants:

"The restaurants surpass all other inns in this region as far as cleanliness and well-prepared foods are concerned. The furnishings of the guest rooms are not less elegant than the two-star hotels in this whole area. The cutlery is, quite often, made of silver while in all other inns of the county (Karlsruhe) everything is made of tin."

For the past 250 years, people of Huguenot descent have lived in Friedrichstal. They have lived through eras of German history, they have fought with valor, and have become Germans in small matters as well as large. This was noted by the Frenchman WEISS about 1850: "The descendants seem to have finally lost their old homeland. The new generation is of German heart, as well as language, and one can see that there is no link between them and their old homeland, the land of their fathers." It is true, there is German blood in the veins of the young generations.

Ambitiousness has always been the banner of the Friedrichstal people! 250 years ago the young, unmarried men of the colony were accused of being less than ambitious, among other faults; yet when these same young men matured, they became extremely industrious and frugal, and amassed wealth very quickly, leaving their jealous neighbors far behind! Quite opposite to the customs of other settlers--especially German settlers all over the world--these foreigners quickly mixed with the natives. Therefore they lost their national characteristics quite early. One can rightfully say that they became good Germans in Germany, like their brothers in faith in England became "Englishmen", and in America true "Americans". The noble Margrave Friedrich the 4th wished that they would establish manufacturing (meaning factories), but their resources were very slim as they had been forced to leave all their belongings behind, so these hopes did not always materialize. The very first colonists were really farmers and, not being excessively proud, we can say that the following generations turned out to be first-class farmers.

After the Westphalian Peace Treaty in 1648, Karl Ludwig recalled the Palatinate refugees, and many displaced colonists, especially French, but also Dutch, took him up on his invitation. In the following years, weavers from Lüttich, Namur and outlying areas settled in Schönau near Heidelberg. As late as the year 1800, about 70 weavers still made a good living there. At the same time, there was great praise for the excellent weaving done by the weavers of the Rhein Palatinate who were of Huguenot descent. There are some surnames today in the small town of Schönau which remind us of the French-Walloon weavers, although these names have been Germanized.

The Inhabitants - Continued:

FAMILY/SURNAMES THAT HAVE BEEN NOTED IN RECENT TIMES: continued.

KETTERER	MAURITZ	PORTNER	SCHILLING	TAUSCHER
KETZER	MEHLERT	POSOVSKY	SCHMIDHUBER	TELLER
KIMLING	MÄRZLUFT	PRAGER	SCHOKATZ	TILLI
KIRCH	MEERWALD	PRESSLER	SCHOLL	TISCHER
KITTEL	MEIER	PRINTZ	SCHORB	TOLL
KOLB	MEINZER	RAUPP	SCHÖLLHAMMER	TRAWNITSCHEK
KÖNIG	METKO	REINMUTH	SCHRADE	ULRICH
KORNECK	METZ	RICHERT	SCHRAU	URBAN
KOSCHIK	MICHEL	RIEHLE	SCHÖPFER	VOGT
KOSTOWITSCH	MICHENFELDER	RIMMELSPACHER	SCHUHMACHER	VOKO
KÖSSL	MORLOCK	RITTER	SCHULTHEISS	VOLLMER
KRIST	MÖDNGER	ROBL	SCHUCKER	WATZEL
KRÜGER	MÜLLER	ROTH	SCHUSTER	WEBER
KUBACH	MÜNCH	RUPP	SCHUBLE	WEISHAUPTL
KUHLINS	NACHTMANN	ROTHENBERGER	SCHWEIGERT	WENDLER
KUSSMAUL	NAGEL	RUTHKOWSKY	SICKINGER	WESTHOFF
LAND	NEUMULLER	SAMBOCK	SKLENNAR	WILGING
LANGER	NIEGL	SAUDER	SPADERNA	WINDISCH
LAUTENSACK	ÖSTRINGER	SEILER	SPANBERGER	WÖRNER
LEITZ	OPPLER	SEITZ	STAHL	ZECHL
LENZ	OTTLICZKY	SELLNER	STEIGER	ZIPPER
LESSLE	PANNY	SCHADT	STEINER	ZOLLER
LILL	PAUL	SCHAFFER	STOBER	ZUBER
LINDL	PERTL	SCHARNOWELL	STREIT	ZUNDL
LOTZ	PFATTHEICHER	SCHAUPP	STECK	ZWERGER
LUDWIG	PFEIFFER	SCHÄFER	STURTZ	
MANGOLD	PIETSCH	SCHAIER	SULZBACHER	
MARQUART	PLATTNER	SCHENGELI	SUTTER	
MASCHEK	POLLICH	SCHILHANSL	TAUBER	

VARIATIONS AND GERMANIZATION OF SPELLINGS OF NAMES FOUND IN FRIEDRICHSTAL:

French Surnames:

BARIE: BAIRRIE, BARIER, BARRIER, BARRIE, BARRIEUX, PARRIE in 1719, PARIE, BARJE 1771, BARAIRE, BARRIERE, BARIERE, BEARRIEE, BARRIEU, PARERE, BARIEU

BOREL BORELLE, BORELL, BORREL, PURREL 1719, BOURELL 1725, BAUREL 1737, BOUREL, BOREILLE, BURREL, BORELLE, BUREL

CALMEZ: CALMET, CALMES 1765, CALME, KALMET, GALME, CALMEZ, KALMEY, KALME, CALLMEZ, CALMER, CALMENZ, CALMER GALMER, CALMEE

DEMAREZ: DE MARS, DEMARE, DEMAREX, DE MARET, DE MARRES 1719, DEMARRET, DEMERE, DEMARI, DEMARE, DEMARET, DEMARETS, DEMARAIS

DUPUITS: DUBY 1720, DUBOIS, DIBI, DUBUX, DUBU, DUPUIS, DUPUS, DUBUS, DU PUIT, DUPPUIS

GIRAUD: GIROD, GIRAUX, GIREAUX, SCHURO 1719, GIROUX, GORIZ, GIRO, GIREAU, GIRAU, GYREAU, GIREAUT ' GIREAUD, GURAUD, CHYREAU, CHIREAU, GUERAUD, SCHIRO, GIROUD, GYRAUD, GYREAU, GIROND, GIRON, CHIREAUX, CHIRO

GORENFLO: GORANFLO, GORANFLAU 1716, GORONFLO, GOURANFLOU, GOROFLO, GORAFLO 1764, GORENFLOZ, GORANFLOT, GORENFLOD, GORENFLOT, GURAFLO, GORENFLAUD, GURAFLU, GORANFLOD, GORANFLAUD, GOURANTLO, GOURENFLO, GURAFLOR, GORANGFLOH, GORANFLOS, COURAMFLOH (Church records in Weingarten 1710), GORENFLAU, GORENFLEAU, GORENTFLOR, GORENTFLO, GOURENFLO 1704, GORENFLOS 1938.

HERLAN: HERLANE, HERLANN, HERLANG, HERRLAN, HARLANG, HERLANT, HERLEAN, ERLANG, HERRLANG, HERLANGH, HERRLANN, ERLAN, ERLANT

The Inhabitants - Continued:

hear any learned German, the kind used in letters and documents, and only occasionally did the community leaders hear the beautiful sound of the German language --while at the Karlsburg Castle in Durlach, or later at the residence of the Margrave in Karlsruhe. Nowhere is there a notation that they were forbidden to speak French. It was truly fortunate that our ancestors were not forced to abandon their native language--the language of their forefathers. Just the opposite was true and their rights were protected. To our ancestors, the French language was their most cherished possession in an area of German-speaking people. And for more than 100 years, the little ones would sing and speak their nursery rhymes in French while playing their games, even though they used a sprinkling of German. The last pitiful remnants of their native tongue still echoed in the dreams of the women for years to come.

How, then, did the change-over from French to German happen?

In the beginning, our ancestors learned the names of the neighboring villages. They correctly pronounced "Speck" (Spöck), but wrote it as in French, "Speque". They heard the name "HUBER", but wrote it "HOUBRE". In due time more "borrowing" from the German language became necessary. Slowly their vocabulary became extended and filled with new German word treasures. They began to speak German names, both first and surnames; they used everyday German words for tools and household items. They learned German trade names. They used more and more German names for items used daily, but gave them a slight French coloring in language as well as writing--in short, making the German language slightly French. That is how the dual language appeared. Greater numbers of our ancestors began to speak two languages, and even to think that way. As time went by they forgot how to spell in French, as one can see in all community writings during the period 1720 to 1760. They inadvertently used German terms or words closely related, but gave them a French accent. In 1765, the first name Frédéric appears once as "Friterri" and then as "Friteric". Meanwhile, the German-speaking Swiss and the descendants of the French, Walloon, and Waldense settlers managed to learn German in spite of their various dialects. Therefore the change-over took place slowly and gradually, and some French words and idiomatic expressions were still being used in the middle of the 19th century.

Two decades after the establishment of the colony, they still demanded a minister who could speak French as well as German. Their wishes were answered all the time by the Margrave, who was most intent upon seeing that the colony always had pastors who could converse fluently in both languages. This command by the Margrave was fair to both the French and German elements of Friedrichstal, and also furthered the intellectual and cultural life of the colonists and stimulated an influence on each faction with great results.

Many an old woman still remembered a number of French expressions from their early childhood. As late as the middle of the 1800's, the "old ones" would say to their children when they sent them to the grocery, "Allez chercher toute de suite-vinaigre" instead of telling them to "fetch some vinegar quickly"in German. Those French sentences and word associations have disappeared from use and the people cannot recall such phrases being used in their lifetime--not even the oldest inhabitants.

(Have omitted here the translation of French/German idiomatic expressions used at times in the old colony.)

The peculiar expressions can be found more frequently in old legislation of the colony. From all these examples we can ascertain that our forefathers were very familiar with the phonetics of the language, especially in singular descriptions of items and sentences, but they made up their own orthography, and did not bother to learn the German way of spelling. In 1740, about one-third of the population still spoke French, but slowly this bilingual condition began to phase out. In probate records in the year 1776, only one-half of the papers are in German. In 1800, the number of French-speaking Friedrichstalers could be counted on one hand, and yet they mixed the Friedrichstal dialect quite strongly with French words all the way to 1850. Truly, the researcher would have found a number of French expressions and sentences only several decades ago. However, the last remnants of the language of our fathers has died away and can be heard no more; the present generation can no longer speak any "Welsh" (foreign) sentences.

All in all, our village seems to be an island of distinctive language and is the most noteworthy in the whole Hardt region in this respect. Her dialectic expressions show the foreign influence of the inhabitants.

Not a single Friedrichstal person over the course of two-and-a-half centuries ever adopted the speech of the inhabitants of Spöck. The Spöck people, according to their own opinion, were damaged by the immigration of the colony of

The Inhabitants - Continued:

Population Statistics During the Years of World War I (and after)

YEAR	BIRTHS	DEATHS	MARRIAGES	YEAR	BIRTHS	DEATHS	MARRIAGES
1913	46	17	12	1919	31	17	26
1914	39	15	13	1920	38	21	22
1915	23	22	3	1921	39	22	20
1916	12	24	3	1922	47	18	18
1917	15	17	8	1923	30	17	12
1918	15	30	6				

Total Population of Friedrichstal:

YEAR	TOTAL	YEAR	TOTAL	YEAR	TOTAL	YEAR	TOTAL
1700	ca.70	1853	1059	1863	1104	1890	1140
1802	502	1854	1064	1864	1090	1895	1186
1809	646	1855	1068	1865	1095	1900	1221
1813	660	1856	1079	1866	1100	1905	1302
1829	793	1857	1090	1867	1104	1910	1320
1832	841	1858	1101	1868	1108	1919	1385
1842	913	1859	1112	1869	1112	1925	1435
1847	960	1860	1123	1870	1116	1930	1460
1849	1017	1861	1134	1875	1137	1939	1557
1852	1059	1862	1119	1880	1141	1949	2103

CUSTOMS AND HABITS

Every village, whether large or small, has its own makeup and customs. These-singularities have been formed from ancient times on and have been altered constantly over the years. How we would love to be able to see into our ancestors times some 250 years ago. The customs of our grandparents' and great-grandparents' time have been completely lost to our younger generation. Many things have been discarded as being old and therefore no longer useful. Modern ideas dominated and everything 'old-fashioned' was quickly thrown out. Whatever is not mentioned in these paragraphs will be honored in other parts of this book.

Despite modernization, many old customs and ideas, which often expressed deep meanings, have prevailed until today. However, there are not many foreign customs here in our village. The German influence, which became strong after the first 50 years, dominated so much so that the formerly "Welsh" habits of the inhabitants were totally lost. The adjustment in this respect went rather quickly. The honorable reader must refrain from looking for anything typically 'Friedrichstal' in the later mentioned customs and habits.

In the first decades after the establishment of Friedrichstal, which as one can ascertain is of Netherland-Walloon (Huguenot) origin, the villagers dressed in a special way--the women wore a dirndle-type dress. Those who were about to be confirmed wore a triangular white scarf over their shoulders on the day of confirmation. This scarf was made of linen-lace or ornamental-type of netting-lace (Litzen-lace: Netherland; Valenciennes: France; Mecheln: North Belgium-Brabant). One can see this costume on slides taken at our 200th-Year Celebration as well as at the inauguration of the new children's school in 1911. The little girls are quite adorable in their white caps. Deacon ROTH has to be given credit for the idea of wearing these costumes for Sundays and holidays. Nowhere else in the entire Hardt-region can one find the shoulder scarves of the confirmed like one sees in Friedrichstal. In the Huguenot colonies in the Palatinate, these costumes were worn for a much longer time than in Friedrichstal. About 1770, the men were wearing gray stockings, suede leather pants, a blazer of blue or green cloth adorned with many buttons, along with a rough shirt of linen, a fur hat lined with green-cloth or a 3-cornered hat. To make this attractive picture complete, one has to add the long pipes (in vogue until 1920) and a real old-fashioned parablé (umbrella), under which the entire family could find shelter. This was the style until some 60 to 80 years ago, when the modern suit replaced these garments.

The Inhabitants - Continued:

"The Firefighters"). For many years the parish gave a bible to the young couple as a remembrance of their wedding day and for their own personal use. The Silver, Golden, Diamond and Iron Wedding Anniversaries were also celebrated in style.

When someone in the village dies, the death-bell tolls (as of 1948). The Death-sayer tells who died and when the burial will be. In the days of the guilds, when a tradesman died, his fellow guild-members carried him to his final resting place. The dead were carried by their neighbors to their graves; in the year 1925 the use of hearses began. Until the end of World War I, upper-class schoolchildren sang hymns at the burial chapel, on the way to the cemetery and at the graveside. Now both the local choirs, and sometimes the church choir and trombone choir as well, give the deceased their final respects. The burial service in the church is now the end of the burial rites.

Old Testament names like Moses, Noah, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, David, Daniel, Sara, Esther, Rebekka, Ruth, Judith, Rachel were very widely used during the last 150 years, and can be found in the ancestor charts of every Friedrichstaler. The use of Old Testament names was truly a real Huguenot custom.

These were then discarded for princely names like Karl, Freidrich, Ludwig, Wilhelm, etc. Likewise, different names became the vogue for girls. Modern names are very familiar to us now. As anywhere else, we also use nicknames, names of description, shortened versions of names, endearing names and curse names.

So-called peasants rules, descriptions and observations of the weather are common knowledge.

It is customary to greet one another. It is truly one's duty. Commonly it is alluded to as "one giving the other the time of day". The younger ones have to greet the elders. One would have to look far for someone not doing this. When one is at work, one uses an active verb instead of a greeting. It is entirely equal to a greeting. Some examples are: Busy? Sitting? Digging? Picking up? Heads? Piling up? Cutting? Break loose? Fixing? Work together? Go away, tomorrow is another day?

Poems which have been taught to little children seem to work wonders, for example:
(4 poems, which we elected not to include)

Old inscriptions on houses are no longer being done. At the children's school we can find:
"Let the children come to me!" Mark 10,14.
Especially happy is the saying on the house located at 32 Hilda Street:
"God keep watch in true fashion
In this house both night and day."
On a frame house located at 41 Rhine Street, we can read:
"You meant mean things for me,
but God meant well!"
(1 Mos. 50, V.20)

We cannot speak of an acute flight from the country to the city. The Friedrichstal person is a true homesteader and loves his homeland above all. He is always helpful to strangers. To brothers and sisters he never denied help. A healthy and steady peasant stock, descendants of the founders, guarantee the structure and future of our village. We know that our neighbors by and large give us good testimonials, even though they cannot help but express a smidgen of envy. The love of one's own soil is the true foundation for the love for one's own country! With joyful hearts, we Friedrichstalers are singing: (Words to song not translated)

(Page 192: A list of French words in Friedrichstal dialect -- Not translated)

THE IMMIGRANTS

"Your forests I hear singing, and I hear the birds' song.
0, sweet homeland, wonderfully sweet, how well I remember you.
Roses bloom there on the slopes in the sundrenched quiet.

The Inhabitants - Continued:

near Pforzheim, Kleinsteinbach, Mutschelbach, Langensteinbach, and Palmbach left their guest-homeland (Germany) to leave for Prussia or America. Of the former Wüttembergian Waldense colony Palmbach in 1720, about 15 families left for Berlin together. Jean Pierre GIRAUD moved away in 1730 with "the capital or stock with him." Pierre GORENFLO from Friedrichstal left around 1730 to settle in Rinklingen near Bretten. In the house No. 70, formerly the Inn To The Stars, opposite the Village Hall, one can see the inscription "Pierre GORENFLO 1732" on a beam in the opening of the drive-through. Unfortunately, nothing further could be found out about Pierre GORENFLO in the churchbooks of Rinklingen, despite the most concentrated efforts. Perhaps his family is flourishing like that of the BONNET family, in North America for now well over 200 years. Because of the emigration of that era the Prince issued a decree to those who were planning to travel to the new country. It said therein: "Since we have been told that such country (the United States) is already populated, it is therefore our admonishment that our subjects should herewith refrain from such an undertaking." Unbelievable, but true! Millions and many more millions nowadays would still find room for settling in the 'land of unlimited possibilities!'

On March 14, 1770, we find the note from a leading tradesman from Rotterdam that the local citizen Abraham HERLAN died in Batavia, East India. He had not been married. If he was working in Java by order of a Dutch business or if he had settled there, it is not known to us.

Now we ask ourselves, where did these people settle in the new country or in the "island of Pennsylvania" (as stated in an old yellow document). Others, at first, sought their fortunes in Switzerland, where they purchased a larger area of land at Stalden, in the parish of Bözberg, Canton of Aargau. The land consisted of acreage, woodland, grazing land and grapevines. However, in a very short time, these people left Switzerland forever to emigrate to America in 1845. A certain Eva GIRAUD married Paul RENAUD of Welsch-Neureut and in 1820 emigrated to Poland. The Isaac DUPUIT children settled at Ludwigsberg, Poland, about the same time. One emigrant even found a new home, even though only temporary, in the far southeast--Australia. A certain Johann SIEGRIST lived in Bologna and died there. A mass emigration from Baden occurred in the years 1832 to 1836 and 1852 to 1854. In the first mentioned time span, about 100 persons left Friedrichstal with permission from the ruling head, and how many people, especially the young, we ask, left without permission; and among these 100 persons were about 20 families, at that time about 1/8th of the population, who left house and home to earn their daily bread across the "big water" or in the "new land". At first, these emigrants found a place to stay with family or friends.

At that same time, about 50,000 people, or about 4% of the population of Baden, bid farewell to their homeland (in Baden). This was a loss to the German population that was never replaced. Another mighty wave of emigrants arose again in the 1880's, although the force of emigration had never totally subsided after the first two waves. The number of Friedrichstal inhabitants in 1880 was 1,141, while in 1890 there was one less inhabitant for a total of 1,140.

Records in the Baden Bureau of Vital Statistics document that between the years 1880 and 1890, 6,799 persons emigrated yearly to America. From 1890 to 1900, the rate fell to 2,440 yearly.

Numerous shipowners organized the emigration and encouraged the wanderlust-filled people with tempting newspaper ads.

The Union Company of Frankfurt on the Main advertised that the cheapest and fastest way to travel to America was by boat via Rotterdam, London, Liverpool, beginning in Mannheim. The price for adults was only 75 florin, children's rates were 57 florin, and that price included food during passage (bread baked on board ship, rice, flour, meat) and lodging in Rotterdam, London and Liverpool. Other travel companies recommended the trip by way of LeHavre, France. A Rhine steamer was scheduled to depart from Mannheim every Saturday. The travel time from Mannheim to New York was 30 to 35 days on the best steamers, to New Orleans 40 to 45 days. Special travel guides accompanied the emigrants on the ships and in America they were greeted by Germans. Despite these enticements, the emigrants also received many warnings. The Prefect of the Lower Rhine, Chauppin d'Arnouville gives us an interesting look at the misery and distress encountered by the emigrants in LeHavre.

The Inhabitants - Continued:

EMIGRANTS FROM FRIEDRICHSTAL, BADEN (Pages 198-203)

SURNAME/Given Name	#/Emig.	Yr/Emig.	Destination	Occupation
BARIÉ, Franz	1	1833	North America	Miller
Peter	1	1847	North America	Shoemaker
Ludwig	1	1859	North America (Detroit)	Baker
Wilhelm	1	1859	North America (Michigan)	Baker
Ludwig Eduard	1	1869	North America	Farmer
Karl	1	1881	North America	Baker
Jakob Friedrich Alexander	1	1882	North America	Farmer
BONNET, Jacques	Family	1734	New Land	Farmer
Jean	Family	1739	Pennsylvania	Farmer
BOREL, Albert	1	1898	Erie	Factory Mgr.
BOUQUET, Philipp	Family	1725	New Land	Farmer
BOUDEMONT,	---	1703	Steinweiler, Palatinate	Farmer
BRUVURI,	1	1720	Billigheim, Palatinate	Farmer
CORBEAU, Jean	Family	1738	Pennsylvania	Farmer
DEMAREZ, Karoline	1	1833	North America	---
Christine	1	1836	North America	---
Ernestine	1	1836	North America	---
Katharina	1	1853	North America	---
Friedrich	1	1862	North America	Potter
FÜSSLER, Barbara	1	1801	Bavaria	---
Jakob	Family (5)	1828	North America	Master Carpenter
Ernst	Family (6)	1834	Ohio	Master Tailor
Katharina	1	1854	North America	---
Magdalena	1	1863	North America	---
Peter	1	1869	North America	Baker
Ferdinand	1	1873	North America	Carpenter
Johann Philipp	1	1889	North America	Tailor
GASSMANN, Peter	1	1809	Peninsula/Crimea	Farmer
Friedrich Wilhelm	1	1880	North America (Buffalo)	Baker
GIRAUD, Eva	1	1820	Poland	---
Jean Pierre	Family	ca.1830	---	Farmer
Jakob	Family	1834	North America	Farmer
Johann	Family	1835	North America	Farmer
Jakob	Family(3)	---	Chelmce,Netzebezirk, Prussia	Farmer
Leopold	& wife	---	Chelmce,Netzebezirk, Prussia	Farmer
GORENFLO., Friedrich	Family	1834	North America	Farmer
Christian	1	1836	North America	Farmer
Margareta	1	1836	North America	---
Jakob	1	1839	New York	Farmer
Gustav	1	1842	North America	Farmer
Peter	Family	1848	North America	Mason
Jakob Friedrich	1	1852	New Orleans	Shoemaker
Katharine & Son	2	1854	North America	---
Isaak Friedrich	1	1856	North America	Farmer
Gustav	1	1862	Ohio	Farmer
Wilhelm Christoph	Family	1862	North America	Farmer
Johann Samuel	Family	1863	Mirico in Ohio	Rope-weaver
Karl Friedrich	Family	1864	North America	Farmer
Johann Peter	Family	1865	North America	Street-keeper

EMIGRANTS FROM FRIEDRICHSTAL, BADEN - Continued

SURNAME/Given Name	#/Emig.	Yr/Emig.	Destination	Occupation
LACROIX, Jakob	1	1819	New York	Farmer
Johann	1	1832	New York	Farmer
Isaak	Family(1)	1836	Buffalo	Farmer
Isaak	1	1845	Botzberg, Switzerland	Farmer
Isaak	Family(8)	1850	North America	Farmer
Jakob	1	1850	North America	Farmer
Johann	1	1850	North America	Farmer
Immanuel Julius	1	1866	North America	Smith
Ludwig Theodor	1	1867	North America	Farmer
Johann	Family(3)	1868	North America	Farmer
Adolf Max	1	1880	North America	Cigar-Maker
Wilhelm	1	1880	North America	Harnessmaker
LAUX, Johann	5	1880	North America	Mason
LICHTENWALTER, Ernst	Family(4)	1862	North America	Farmer
Johann Jakob	Family(5)	1862	North America	Farmer
Martha	1	1865	North America	---
Philipp	1	1881	North America	Farmer
Peter	Family(1)	1889	North America	Cooper
August	1	1890	North America	Farmer
Franz Gustav	1	1890	North America	Farmer
Gustav	1	1891	North America	Shoemaker
MAHLER, Katharina	1	1854	North America	---
Leonhard	Family(3)	1889	North America	Farmer
MANZ, Franz	Family(1)	1835	North America	Farmer
MAURER, Ludwig	1	1867	North America	Farmer
Karl	Family	1873	North America	Farmer
Gustav	Family	1881	North America	Farmer
MAYER, Sebastian	1	1854	North America	Farmer
Max	1	1889	North America	Farmer
Rudolf	1	1889	North America	Farmer
Julius Peter	Family	1890	North America	Farmer
MEIER, Jakob	1	1880	North America	Cartwright
REUTHER, Friedrich	(wid w/2 children)	1834	North America	---
le ROY, Augustin	Family	1725	---	---
ROUX, August	1	1865	North America	Farmer
SCHÄFER, Karolina	1	1853	North America	---
SIEGRIST, Jakob	Family(2)	1832	North America	Farmer
Jakob	1	1832	North America	Farmer
Leopold	Family(1)	1847	North America	Mason
Peter	Family(3)	1847	North America	Farmer
Peter	Family	1862	North America	Master Cartwright
Wilhelm Julius	1	1880	North America	Farmer
SCHÖNTHAL, Daniel	Family(3)	1832	North America	Farmer
Daniel	1	1832	North America	Farmer
Daniel	(widow of/with 2 children)	1835	North America	---
Johann	Family(6)	1835	North America	Farmer
Christian	(widow of/with 4 children)	1836	North America	---
Heinrich	Family(6)	1847	North America	Master Carpenter
Jakob	Family(1)	1847	North America	Master Carpenter
Karl Friedrich	Family(1)	1847	North America	Carpenter
Wilhelm Jakob	1	?	North America	Farmer

Oskar HORNUNG, *FRIEDRICHSTAL. HISTORY OF THIS HUGUENOT COMMUNITY ON ITS 250TH ANNIVERSARY.* "2" Completed edition 1974, by Beckersche Printers, 692 Sindsheim, Baden, Germany.

Bibliography - Page 362

I. Unpublished Sources:

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b) Legal documents from Muhlberg - Office and Geheftet? Court - Counsel Records

c) Legal documents from the community of Friedrichstal.

d) Church books of the communities of Friedrichstal, Graben, Welschneureut, Weingarten, Palmbach; moreover, church books from the communities of Billigheim and Offenbach in the Palatinate.

II. Published Sources:

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2.	Blau	Development of the rural colony of Oberrheim
3.	Bär	Construction in Baden
4.	Erbe	The Huguenots in Germany
5.	Fliedner	The Church of the Wilderness
6.		Historical records of the German Huguenot organizations
7.	Hauer	The Hardt (open area in the woods), Village of Spöck
8.	Hecht	Three Villages in the Hardt area
9.	Jacob	Inhabitants Registry Book from the Office of the Margrave (Governor) of Baden-Durlach in 1709
10.	Keiper	French Family Names in the Palatinate
11.	Kemm	Castle and Village of Graben
12.	Klüber	Outline of the Migration and Settlement of the French, Savoy and Netherland Religious Refugees
13.	Kolb	Historical, statistical and topographical Encyclopedia of Baden - 1813
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16.	Meerwein	Zion, Keep your Fidelity! (Brief History of the spa area and forest around the communities of Palmbach and below Mutschelbach)
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21.	Sachs	The Huguenots and the Edict of Nantes
22.	Sander	History of the Kingdom (Earldom of Friedrich)
23.	Sander	Karlsruhe, Past and Present in Words and Pictures (1911)
24.	Stork	Journals of the Associations of the Finance Assistant in the Grand-Duchy of Baden (1895)
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27.	Weiser	History of Gochsheim

(Translation by Mary J. Riter, 28 February 1984.)

P. 227a (227)
The son of the deceased Magistrate Gosenflo, Peter (1682-1747) likely between 1707 and 1709, was married secretly, Anne Catherine Pierrot (1688-1746). Much points to it, that she was born in the Pfalz and there also her child

The married couple Gosenflo/Pierrot had 8 children. Anne Catherine died 1746. It was over a year later that he husband on 17 Mar 1747, after a brief illness at the age of 65 years deceased. Three sons moved themselves and their offspring away. The ~~older~~ son Peter, was Schulmeister and Philipp Onophrio blacksmith by profession...

Leider - Neither

From the above children of the marriage union final only still the son Johann Jakob (1711-1767) remaining, married Regina Barbara (1716-1791), daughter of Conrad Kappis. The citizen Conrad Kappis lived with his wife Maria Emmerich (Emmich) in Lindolsheim. Till now I have no opportunity in — Church book the parish Lindolsheim

It was I feel therefore not possible, more factual from the parents of the bride at the same time to support, that both in Friedrichstal deceased. Grandfather Conrad Kappis died during a visit ___ ___ grandson in the year 1743. Grandmother Maria born Emmerich, who died after her husband with her daughter in Friedrichstal, taken up to depart the world in the year 1751. The married couple Gorenflo/Kappis had ten sons. Four died in young years, the other six sons who in the Gorenflo complete with their name written ___, had offspring.

Ver=by The first born son Johan Conrad (1743-1791) married Margaretha Hornung in 1767. He was baker by profession. In June 1789

Jacques Gorenflo died the 8 Sept 1710. Jakob Gorenflo came from Offenbach/Pfalz to Friedrichstal. He was the first schoolmaster of the Colonie Friedrichstal from 1700 to 1710. He had married in Amiens, France on 15 Mar 1671 with Jeanne Cailloux who died 16 Sept 1709.

In the following report the early history of the community of Friedrichstal by Gustave Gorenflo who did some deep research into the founders of early Friedrichstal. In a speech in honor of the 275 year celebration of Friedrichstal, which he found in his travels to north France in the Picardie village with the name Gorenflos and also met some people who carried the same name. Especially intesting was a document which carried the signature "Jacques Gorenflo." It was a notarized marriage contract which had been issued in Amiens. The same signature was found, as one can see on the writing of the first Burgemeister of Friedrichstal in 1701, sent to the Margrave of Baden in the year 1701. Gorenflo research in the vicinity of the village Gorenflos, according to further information, have found a similar document from the year 1240, in which the Gorenflos are described as "Seigneurs du Fond". In a further document from the year 1308, the name Robert de Gorenflos appears with the description of a "chevalier Templer". (These were gentlemen who owned land. The chevalier were knights who constantly accompanied chevaliers to temple. It is a religious and military order of the temple. The Templers formed the advant guard of the Christian armies. Templers also were leaders in the Christian crusade.)4

The married people Gorenflo had three sons and three girls. The last daughter Magdalena (1680-1746) got Abraham Herlan (1675-1746) to be her husband. Magdalena Herlan died in 1746 after a long sickness and was carried to her grave under a great participation of the local population.

Susanne (1686-1749) was married with Johann Baptist Demarez and after his death she married Abraham Dupuis.

The third daughter of the named couple, Marie, lived with Jacques Simonet, in a marriage contract blessed by the church.

The widower Jacques Gorenflo, formerly Schultheiss of Friedrichstal, was called out of this world on 8 September 1710, and was buried on the following day.

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I now turn to the third son of the Schultheissen Jacques Gorenflo, Jacob (1683-1738) who was carried to his grave by his neighbors in the year 1738 after a life time rich in work. He did not become very old and since the year 1710 had lived in a marriage contract with Anne Brunk, who was buried in 1737 and suffering and joy had mutually shared.

Born in 1717, the daughter which came out of the just mentioned marriage, married in 1740 Jean Lacroix (1704-1756). Marie Catharina died at the age of 61 of an "incurable mother sickness."

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Herlan, Marie widow of Pierre Herlan, was born de late (de Lattre) died in a high age in the evening at 6 o'clock on January 6, 1720.(1) and two days later according to the custom of the day was buried. She belonged to the first colonists who settled in the village of Friedrichstal and on 5 September 1701 is listed among the citizens living in Friedrichstal at that time with thirteen other settlers. It is not surprising that with the sparse commentary about the beginning years of the colonists very little is known about the widow Marie Herlan. The few things that were verible to me however, confirm my opinion that Pierre Herlan, who died between 1691 and 1696 in Morlheim, had taken over the running of the local lords lands and had moved in 1697 to the Monastary Heimbach(3), Marie de late was of a royal family.

One of the daughters, Rachel, married in 1702 to Philipp Tourbier and who with him in 1704 was moved away. The couple sold their possessions to Abraham de la haye.(4)

Daughter Marie married Michel Salinger. The couple had a daughter on 13 April 1702 who received the name Sara. The KbF names as godparents Francois Tourbier and his wife Marie born Laburgue (not written clearly). Another daughter of the just named couple, Rachel born in 1689, in "Merlem au Palatinate" (Morlheim/Pflaz), married 1719 in Strasburg/Uckermark Isaac Sequedin, a tobacco grower from Strasburg. Rachel was the widow of Pierre Duvinage. Rachel Sequedin, widow Duvinage, born Salingre died on 12 May 1747 in Strasburg.(5) She was the granddaughter of the previously mentioned widow Marie Herlan.

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Herlan Abraham (1675-1735)(6), mayor of the community, died, after a long slow sickness, at the age of 60 years. His cradle stood in Billigheim/Pfalz, where his parents had received their own piece of land from the local lord already as early as 1664. With his mother and brothers and sisters, he settled there in 1699, his father did not live very long, after that they moved to the newly settled Friedrichstal and in the early years of the community practiced the office of mayor. In this situation he was also responsible for the money of the community. Just like his brother Isaac in the early years of the colony, through hard work, he had managed to get into his possession some property and as early as 1702 had already cut down wood.(7)

Maria Magdalena, the young hard working daughter of the first Schultheissen of the community fulfilled the wish of the happily hard working Abraham and died 15 Februar 1704(8) became his wife. The first child, which appeared for the happy couple toward the end of 1704, was a girl, that received the name Maria Magdalena and as a grown daughter in the year 1730 married Christoph Manz.

The next born child was a son, who saw the light of the world in 1706. He received the name of Leopold.(9) Leopold was confirmed in 1722 and on 26 June 1736(10) married Anne Marguerite in the church. The young bride was born in the year 1720. She was the daughter of Jean Martin Gamer, born 1693, citizen of Staffort. Her mother also came from Staffort and was born Hecht. At the birth of her daughter Marguerite she was 24 years old. Until his death in 1758(11) Leopold was responsible for the schultheissenamt, in which he had entered into in 1752. The widow married after the death of her husband the citizen and innkeeper Michael Hect who had also been born in Staffort. At the age of 84, exactly on 15 October 1804, her earthly pilgramage ended. She was bed down on the Godly acre in Friedrichstal for her last bed. It is highly likely that she after the death of her second husband was taken in by her married children in Friedrichstal.

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Isaac (1678-1770), mayor, Justicier, son of the widow Herlan arranged in the year 1705(21) with Marie Johanna le long (1679-1717) their own household. Isaac was born in Billigheim in the year 1678. As a young and single man he had already as early as 1702(22)in the colony of Friedrichstal 4 morgan of farmland and one quarter morgan of meadow. He had already cut the trees for this amount of land and in the woods he had already colored the trees for the wood which he would need to build his own home which he was going to undertake after the harvest was brought in. Isaac was signified for his simplicity, hard work and determination to succeed. Although he married in the year 1705 Marie Johanna leLong he had started very earlier with the construction of his own home. Possibly at the time he started his home he may not have known his future bride.

The origin of Marie Johanna le Long cannot be determined up to the present day. She died after twelve hardworking married years in the year 1717(23), she was 38 years old and died after a seven month sickness. She left behind a husband, and as far as I can determine up to this point five small children, who needed motherly attention and to be taken care of. The worry about the health of the children seemed to strengthen the determination of the widower to give his children another mother and also to bring another woman into the house. After half a year, Isaac decided and married Barbe Schendaler (Schonthal) to the local priest or religious leader and asked for his blessing for a new beginning.

The couple had received a child on 5 May 1719 a son who was baptised with the name Abraham and who died in the same year on the 10 June. About a month later the mother died also. Anne Barb Schendaler breathed her last after a six weeks sickness.

The now second time widowed Isaac Herlan married on the 6 April 1720 once more. Marie Bourquain was his chosen one. In their seventeen years together she gave Isaac four children.

The life given to her by the creator ended in 1737. Her age is unknown. The space in the register remained blank. Isaac lived another 33 years as a widower until the age of 92 and died in 1770.(24)

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Remaining Information

Dupuis, Abraham son of Robert Dupuis French refugee from Yverdon, married on 9 October 1714 Susanne Gorenflo daughter of the first Schhultheissen of the community, widow of the died Jean Baptist Demarais from "Carlsbacher-Hof". Robert Dupuis father of the Friedrichstal citizen Dupuis fled after 1685 and became citizen of Gressy near Yverdon and bought a house there and was the local blacksmith.

In the Protokoll of 10 July 1730, which was published in the "The German Hugenot, number 54. Years Number 4, December 1990" It is said, "the honorable Robert Dupuis, French refugee, lived in Yverdon, died due to an unexpected accident. He was killed by a horse and wagon when a wheel went over his head and both eyes. The wagon was loaded with hay and had just come out of the meadow located just above the mill." In said Protokoll is also mentioned a son Jean Pierre Dupuis, who lived in Chamblon as well as "a brother and two sisters who were located outside the country."

His son who had moved to Friedrichstal held the office of Justicer in the community and also as head of the school taught the children of Friedrichstal. He died in 1759.

His son Abraham born 1717 married 1746 Susanne Herlan, daughter of Isaac Herlan and his now dead wife Marie Bourquain.

On the 23 April 1743 Jean Marein (Martin) Dupuis and Judith Barie gave each other their hands in marriage. The bride was the daughter of Jacques Barrie and Marie de Veine. I have not been able to see baptismal record about the birth of the son Jean Martin Dupuis.

I therefore don't dare to add the named individual to the family of Abraham Dupuis and Susanne Gorenflo.

They did not have many individuals following them. The family did not survive very long at least not in big numbers.